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Anderson et al.

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(54) **MANAGED FIBER CONNECTIVITY SYSTEMS**

(71) Applicant: **CommScope Technologies LLC**, Hickory, NC (US)

(72) Inventors: **John Anderson**, Eden Prairie, MN (US); **Steven J. Brandt**, Savage, MN (US); **Joseph C. Coffey**, Burnsville, MN (US); **Kamlesh G. Patel**, Chanhassen, MN (US); **Cyle D. Petersen**, Belle Plaine, MN (US); **Michael D. Schroeder**, Webster, MN (US); **John Stasny**, Lake Elmo, MN (US)

(73) Assignee: **CommScope Technologies LLC**, Hickory, NC (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/148,497, filed on Oct. 1, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,473,864, which is a (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02B 6/38 (2006.01)
G02B 6/40 (2006.01)
H05K 1/02 (2006.01)

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CPC **G02B 6/3825** (2013.01); **G02B 6/3807** (2013.01); **G02B 6/3879** (2013.01); (Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None
See application file for complete search history.

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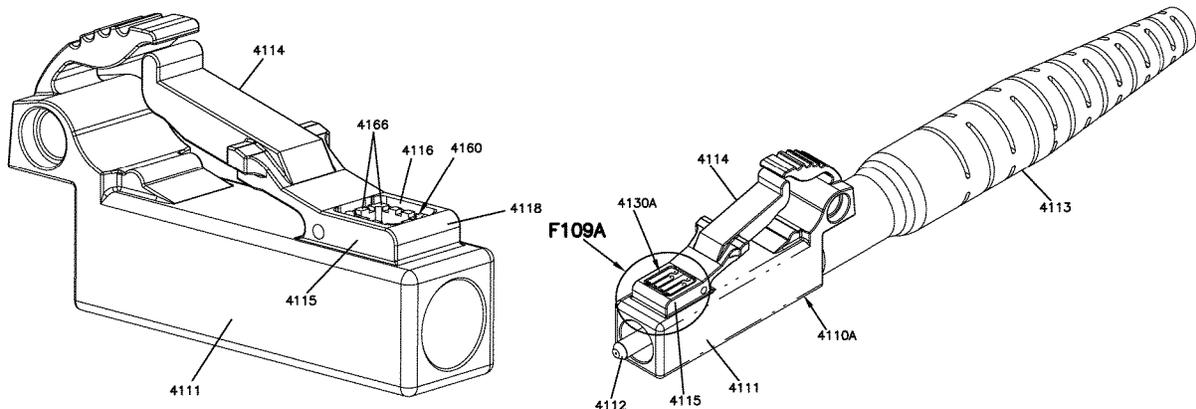
Avaya's Enhanced SYSTIMAX® iPatch System Enables IT Managers to Optimize Network Efficiency and Cut Downtime, Press Release, May 9, 2003, obtained from <http://www.avaya.com/usa/about-avaya/newsroom/news-releases/2003/pr-030509> on Jan. 7, 2009.
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Primary Examiner — Rhonda S Peace
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Merchant & Gould P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A communications connection system includes an adapter module defining at least first and second ports and at least one media reading interface mounted at one of the ports. The first adapter module is configured to receive a fiber optic connector at each port. Some type of connectors may be formed as duplex connector arrangements. Some types of adapters may include ports without media reading interfaces. Some types of media reading interfaces include contact members having three contact sections.

20 Claims, 228 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation of application No. 15/493,968, filed on Apr. 21, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,088,636, which is a continuation of application No. 14/220,190, filed on Mar. 20, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,632,255, which is a continuation of application No. 13/025,841, filed on Feb. 11, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,690,593.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/437,504, filed on Jan. 28, 2011, provisional application No. 61/413,828, filed on Nov. 15, 2010, provisional application No. 61/303,961, filed on Feb. 12, 2010.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC *G02B 6/3893* (2013.01); *G02B 6/3895* (2013.01); *G02B 6/3897* (2013.01); *G02B 6/403* (2013.01); *H05K 1/0274* (2013.01)

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FIG. 2

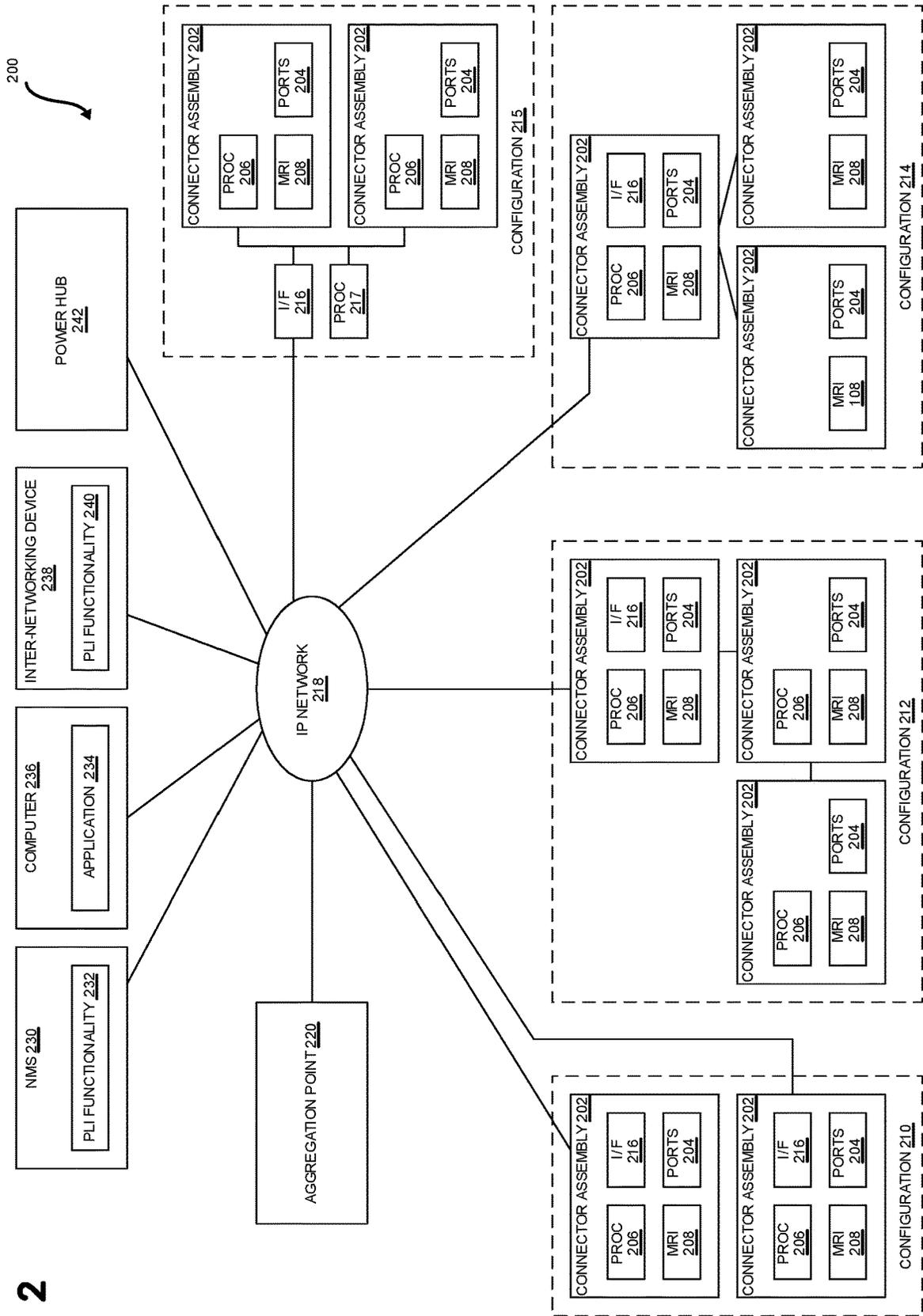
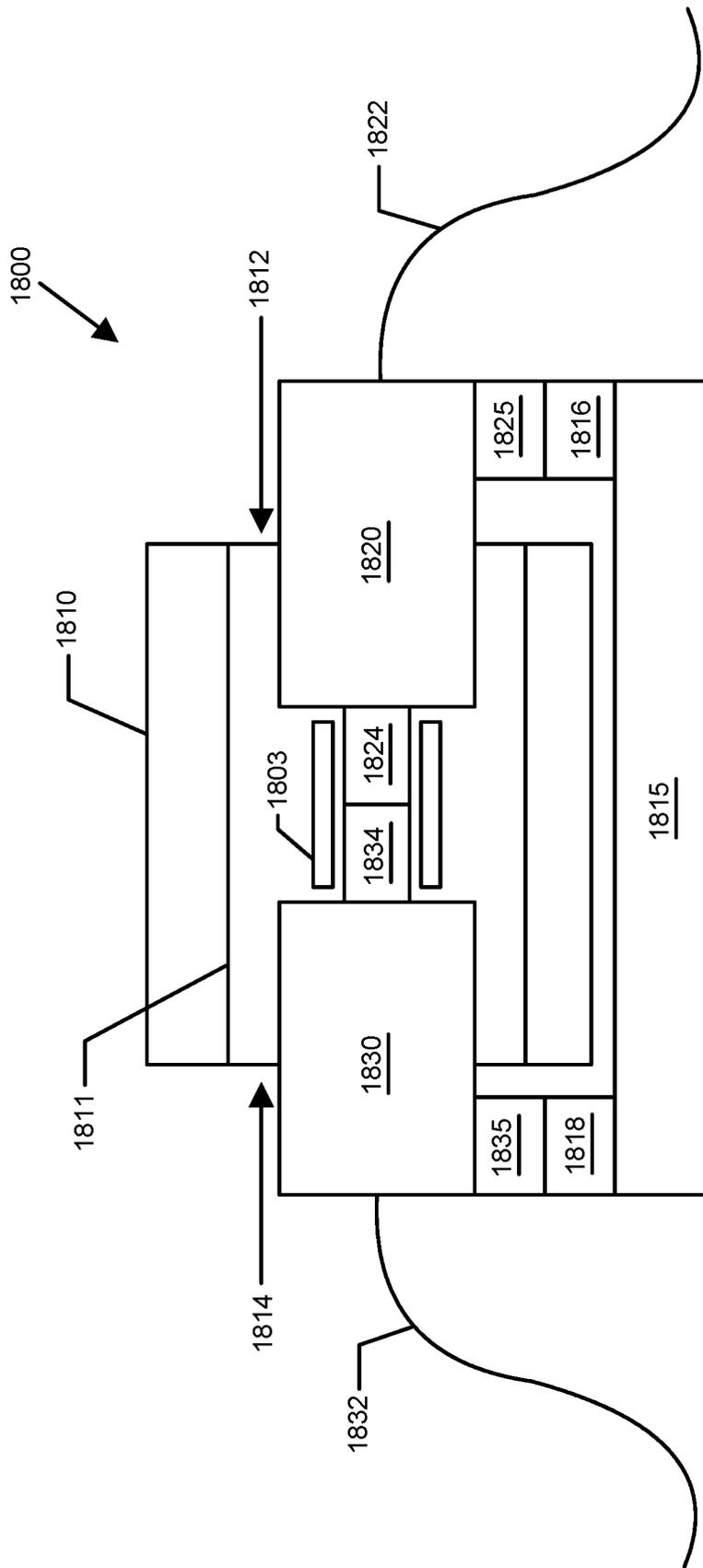


FIG. 3



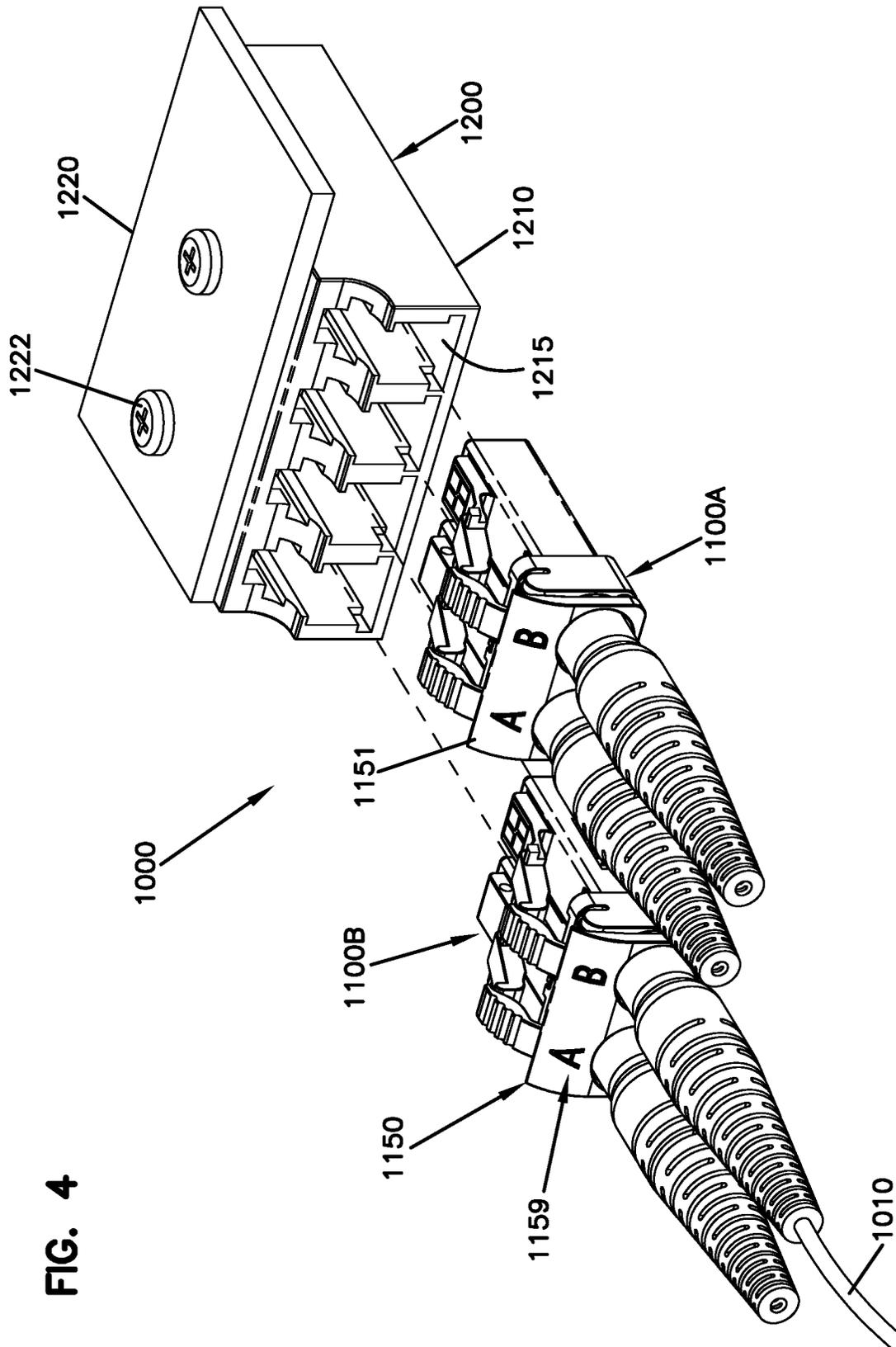


FIG. 4

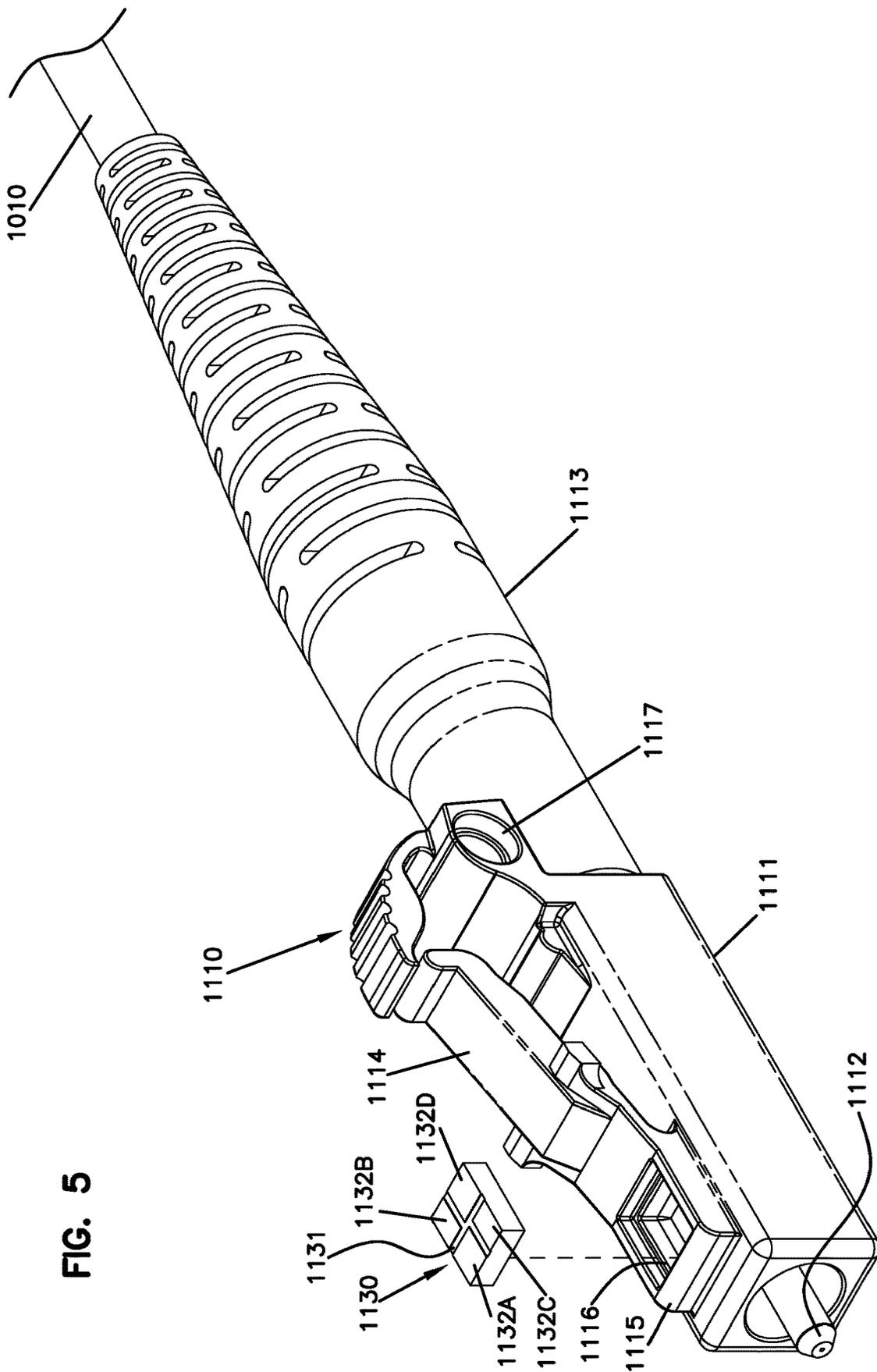


FIG. 5

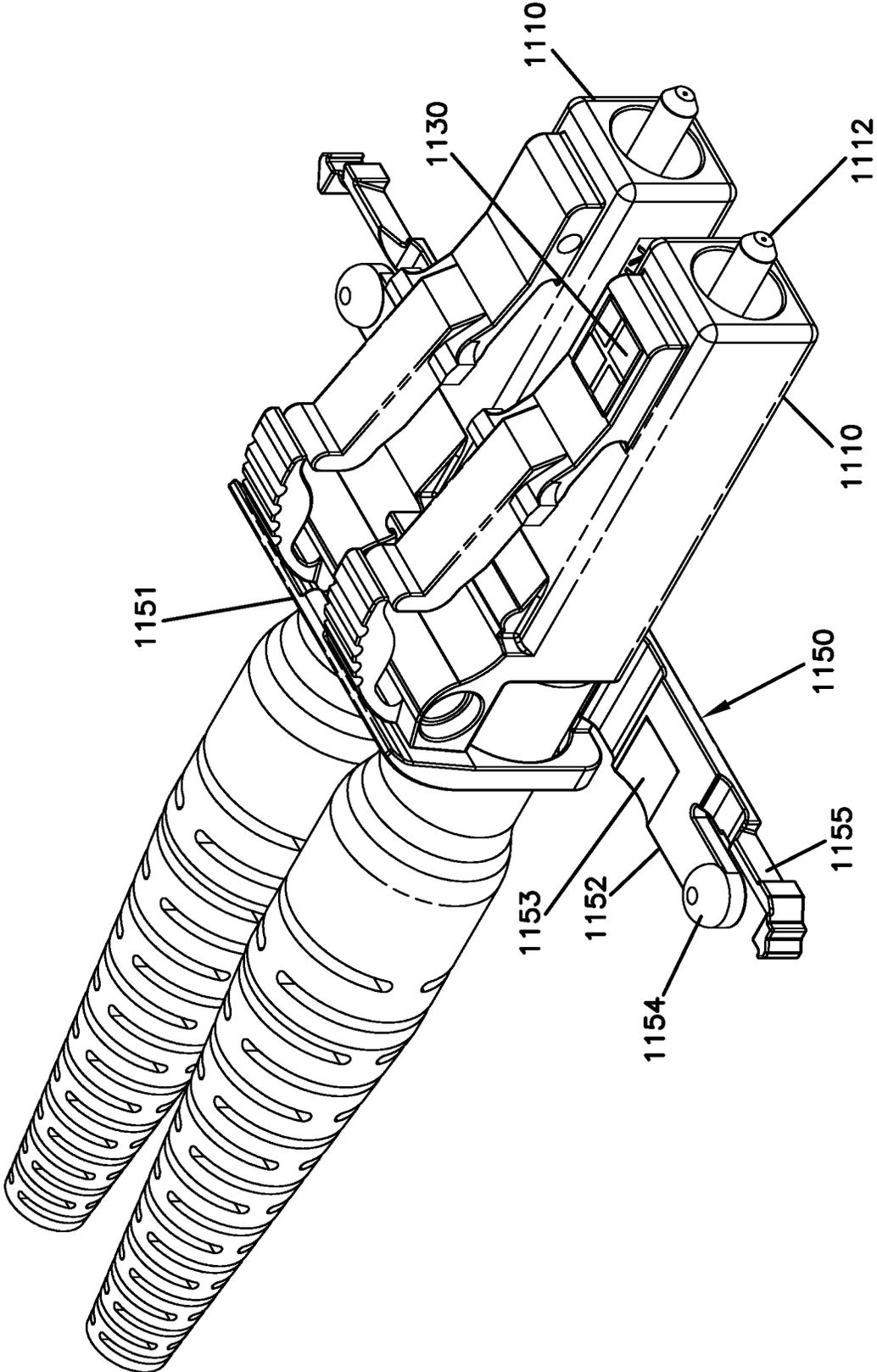


FIG. 6

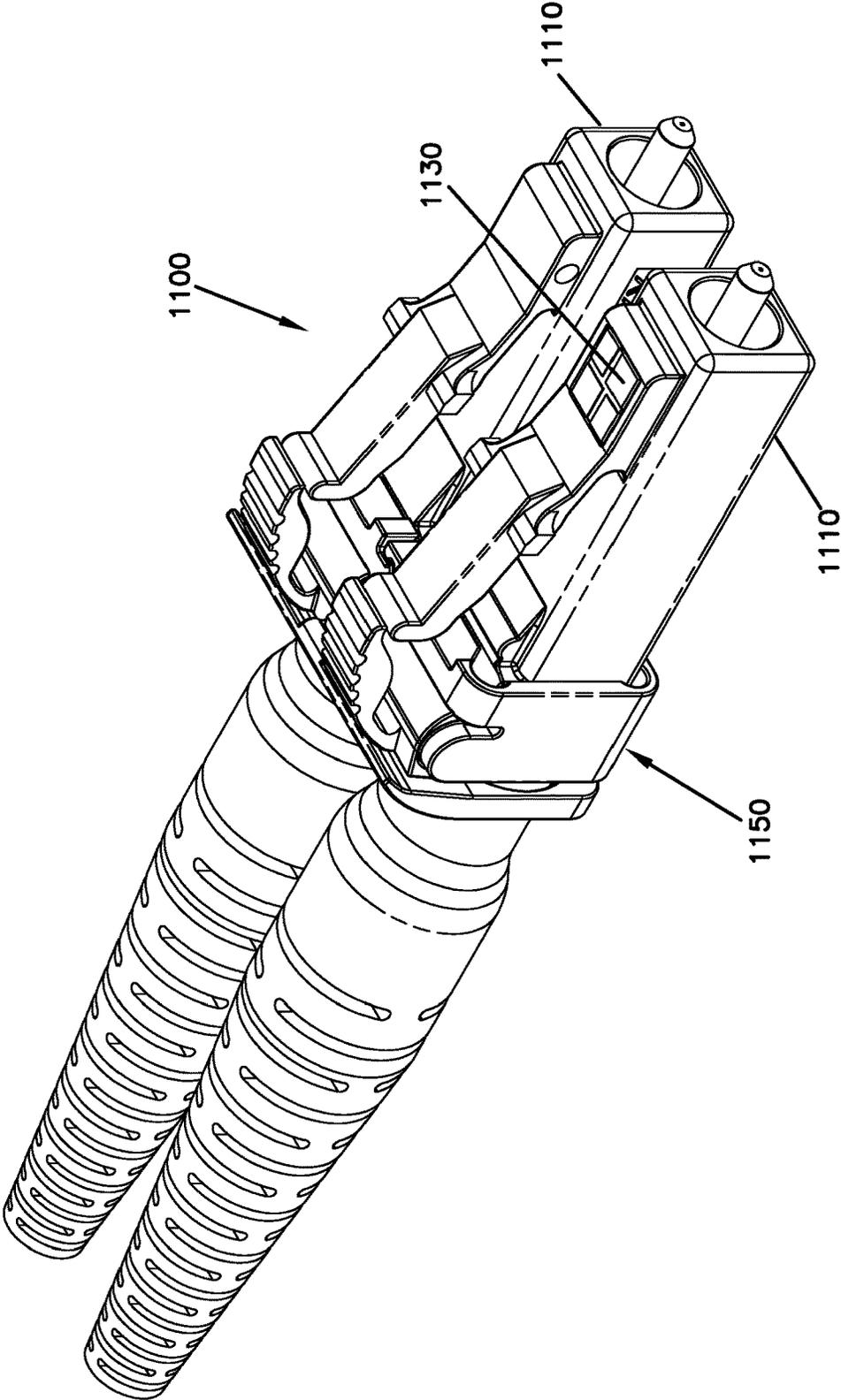


FIG. 7

FIG. 8

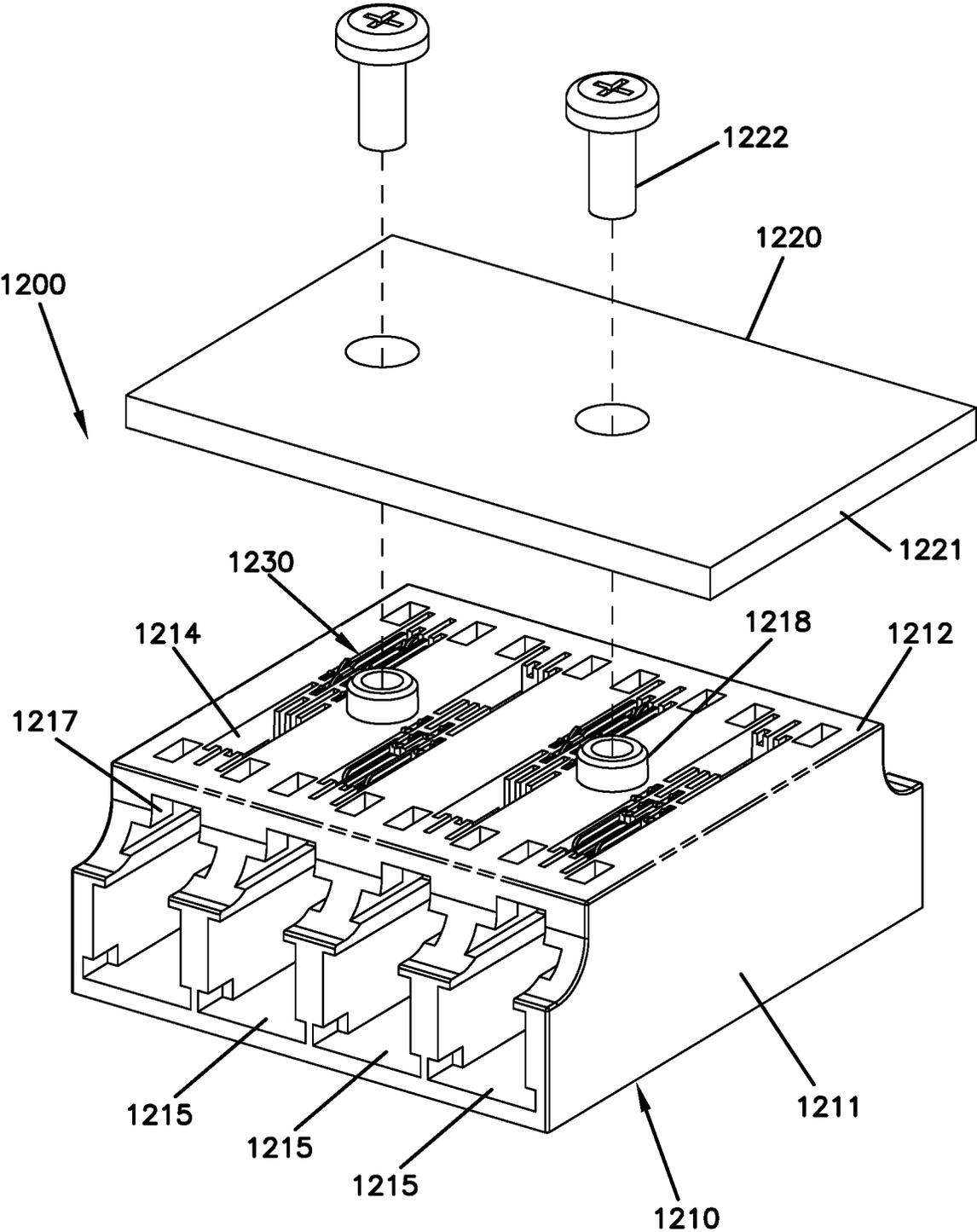


FIG. 9

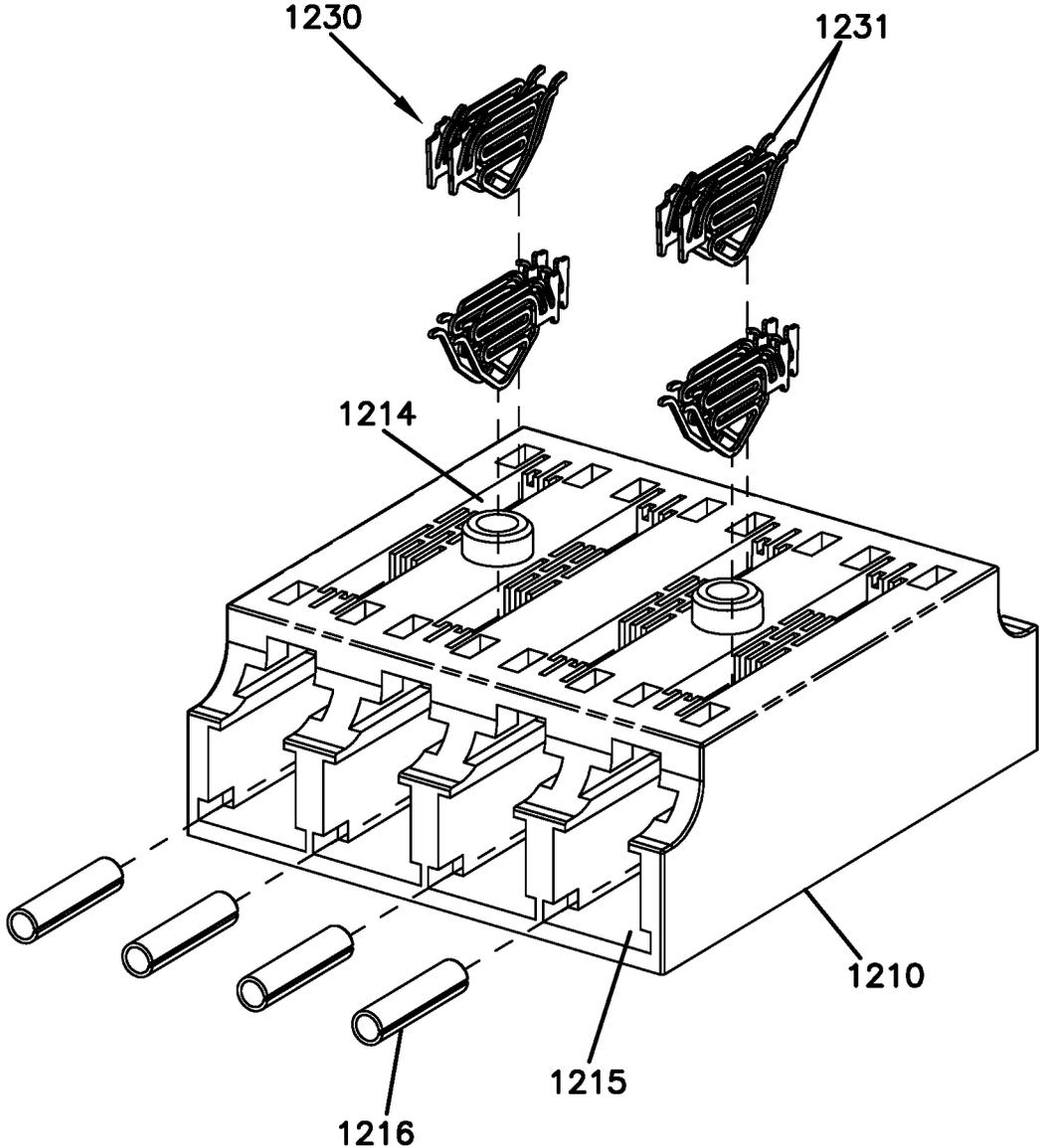
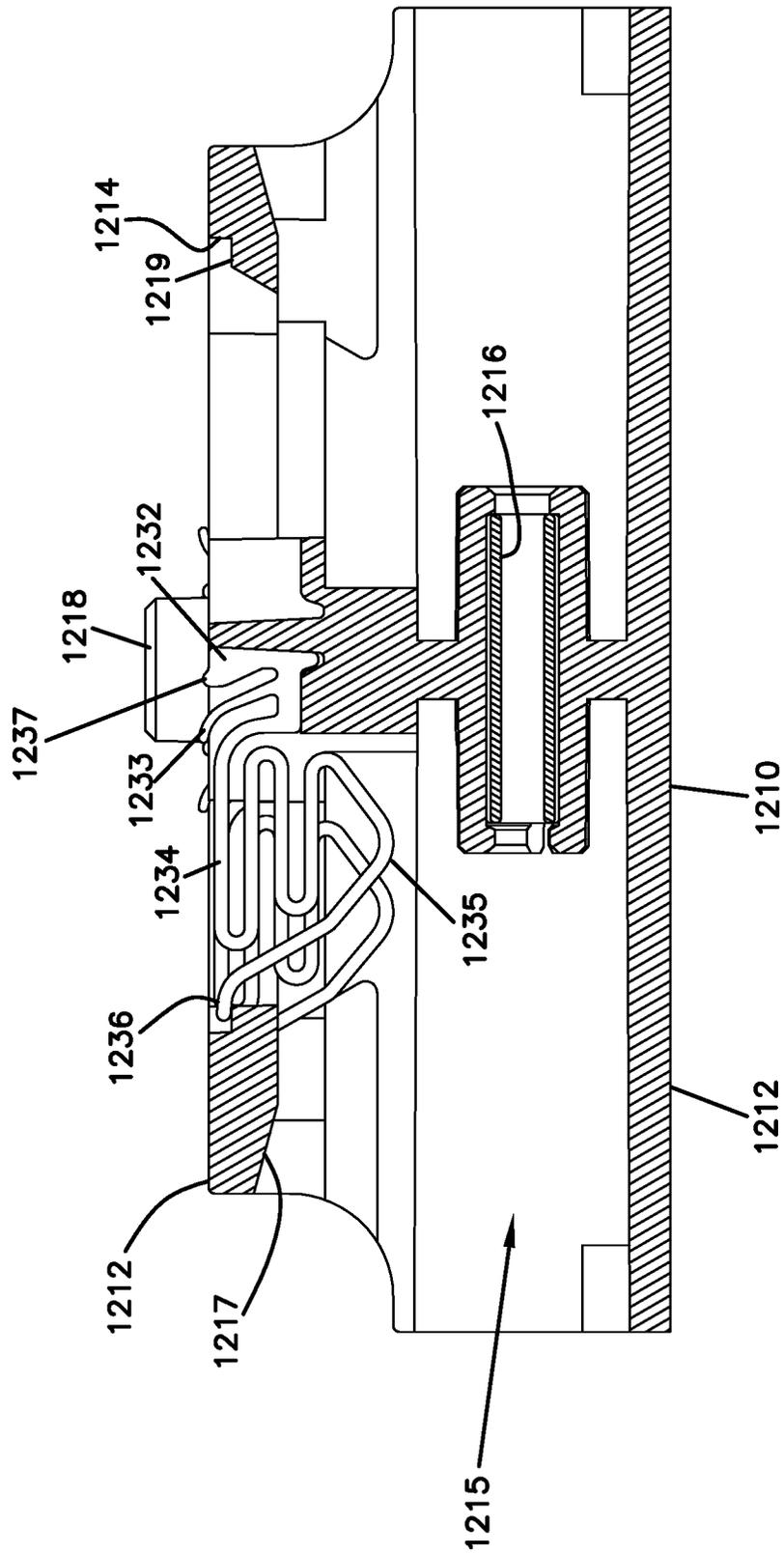


FIG. 10



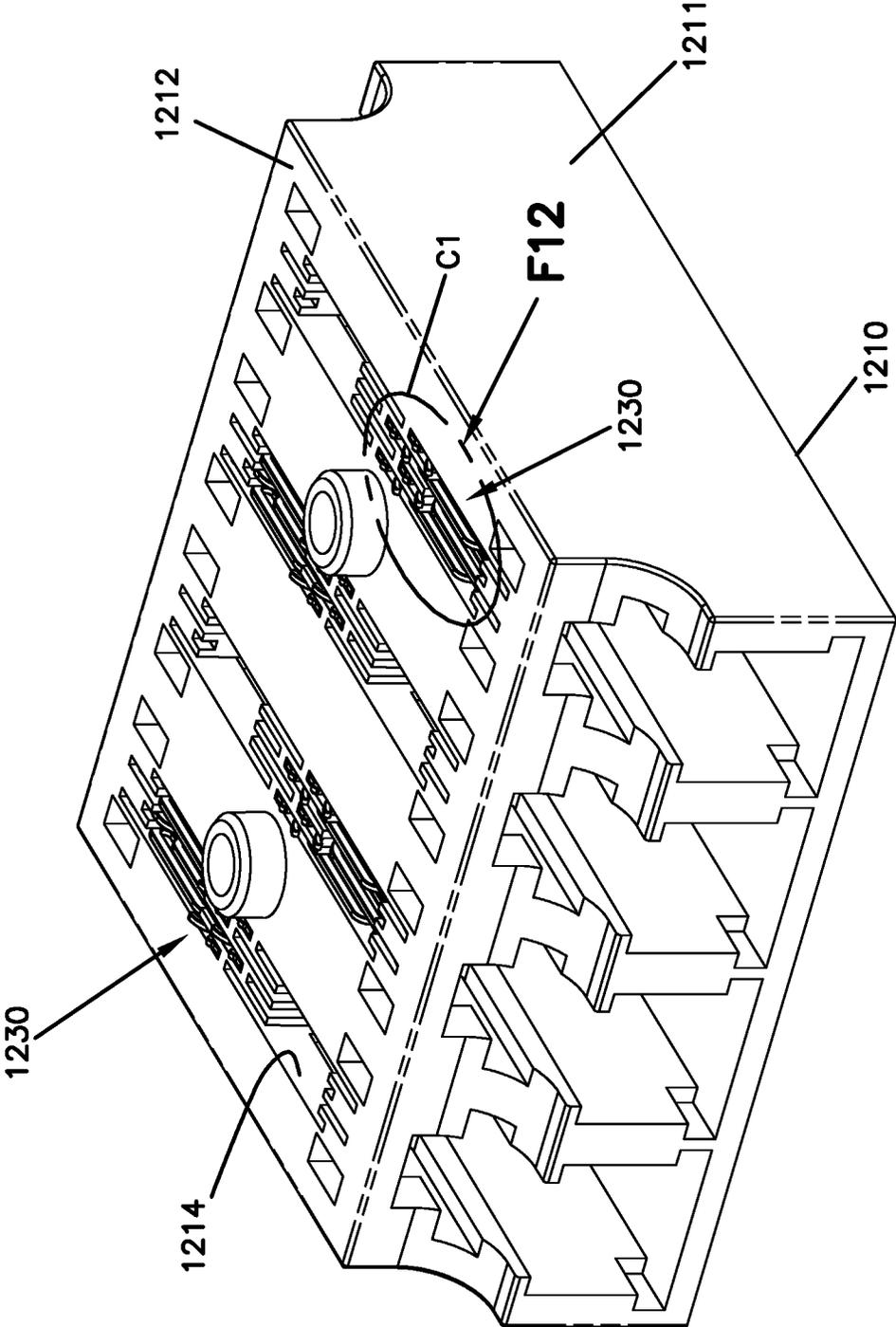


FIG. 11

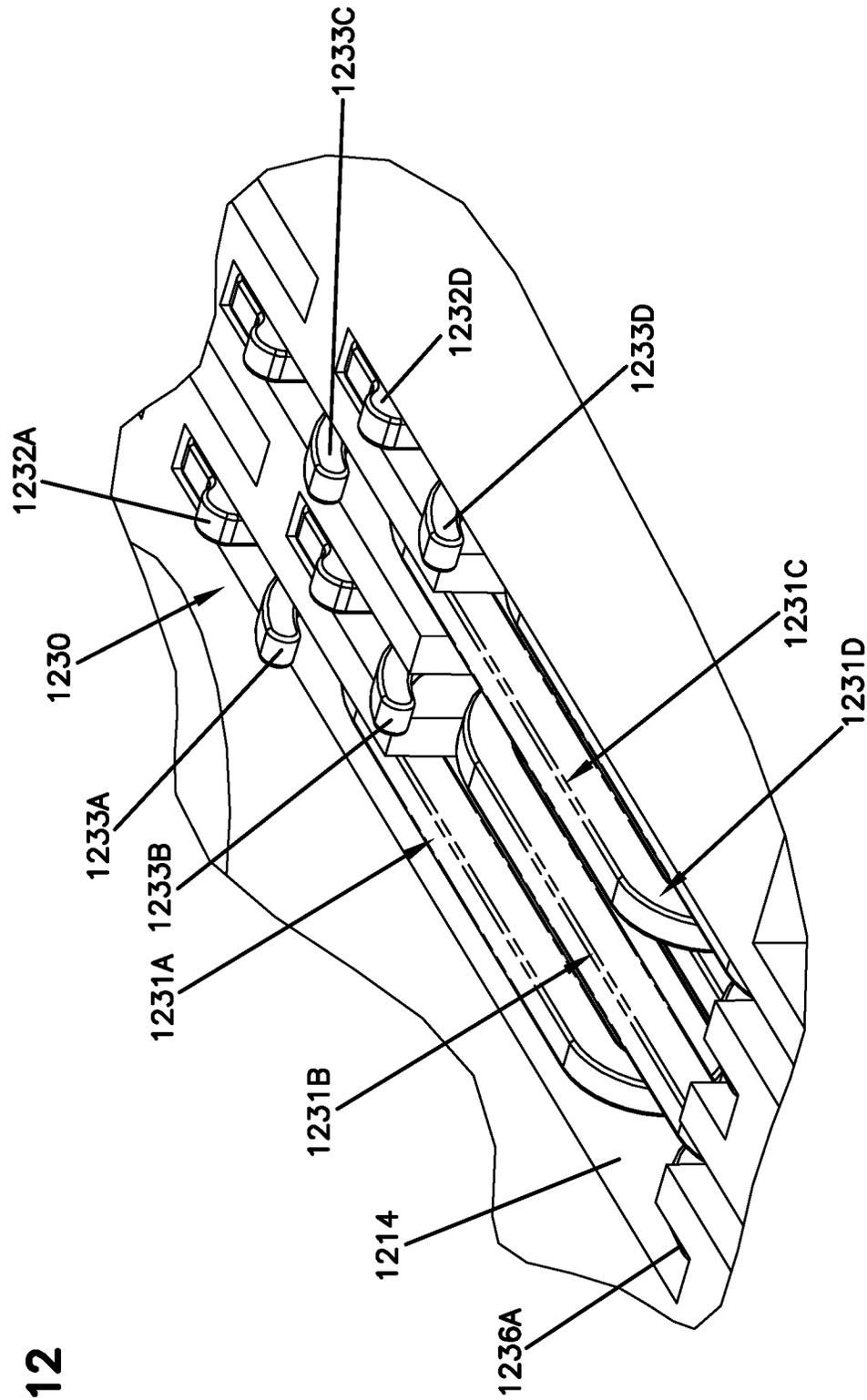


FIG. 12

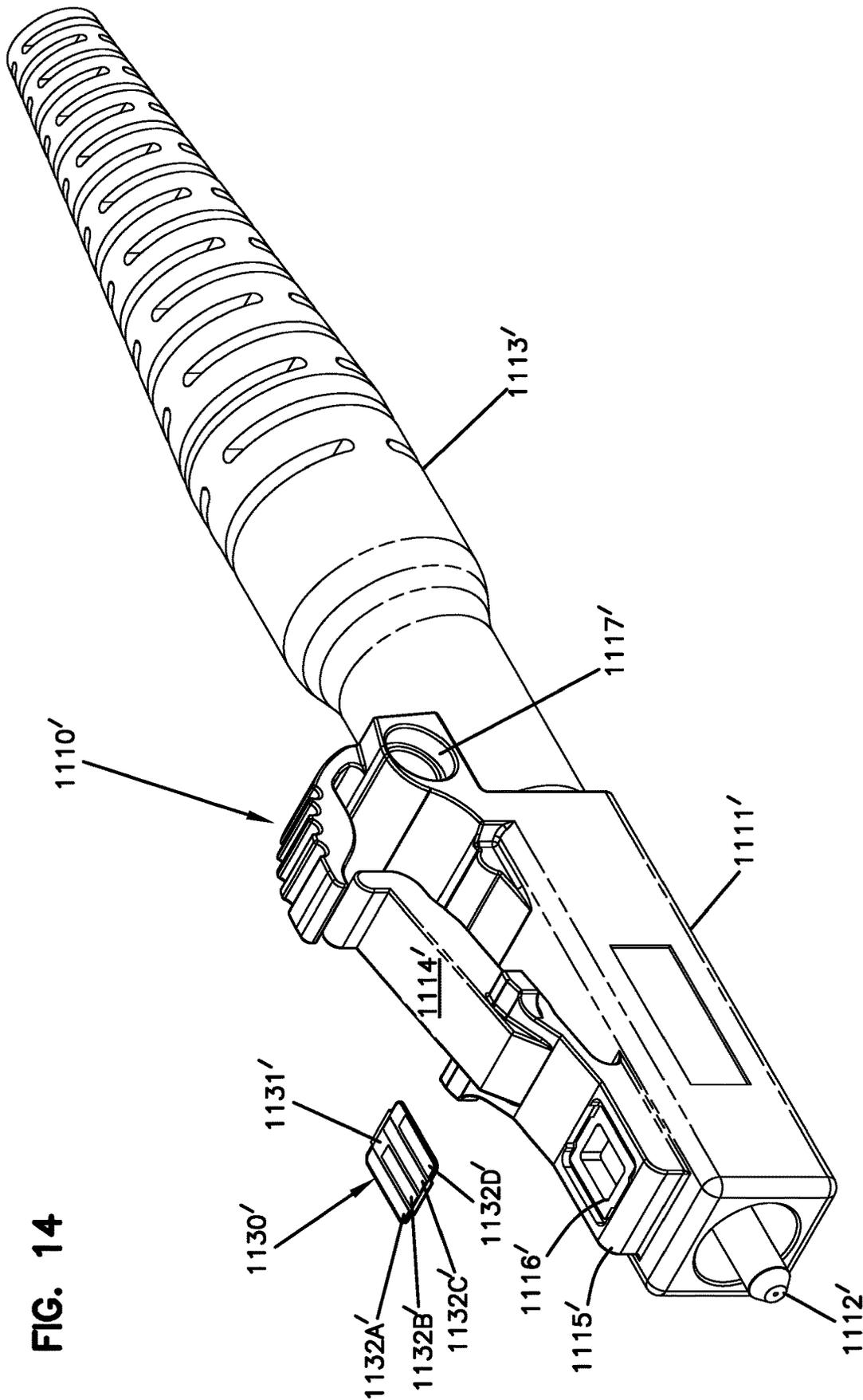
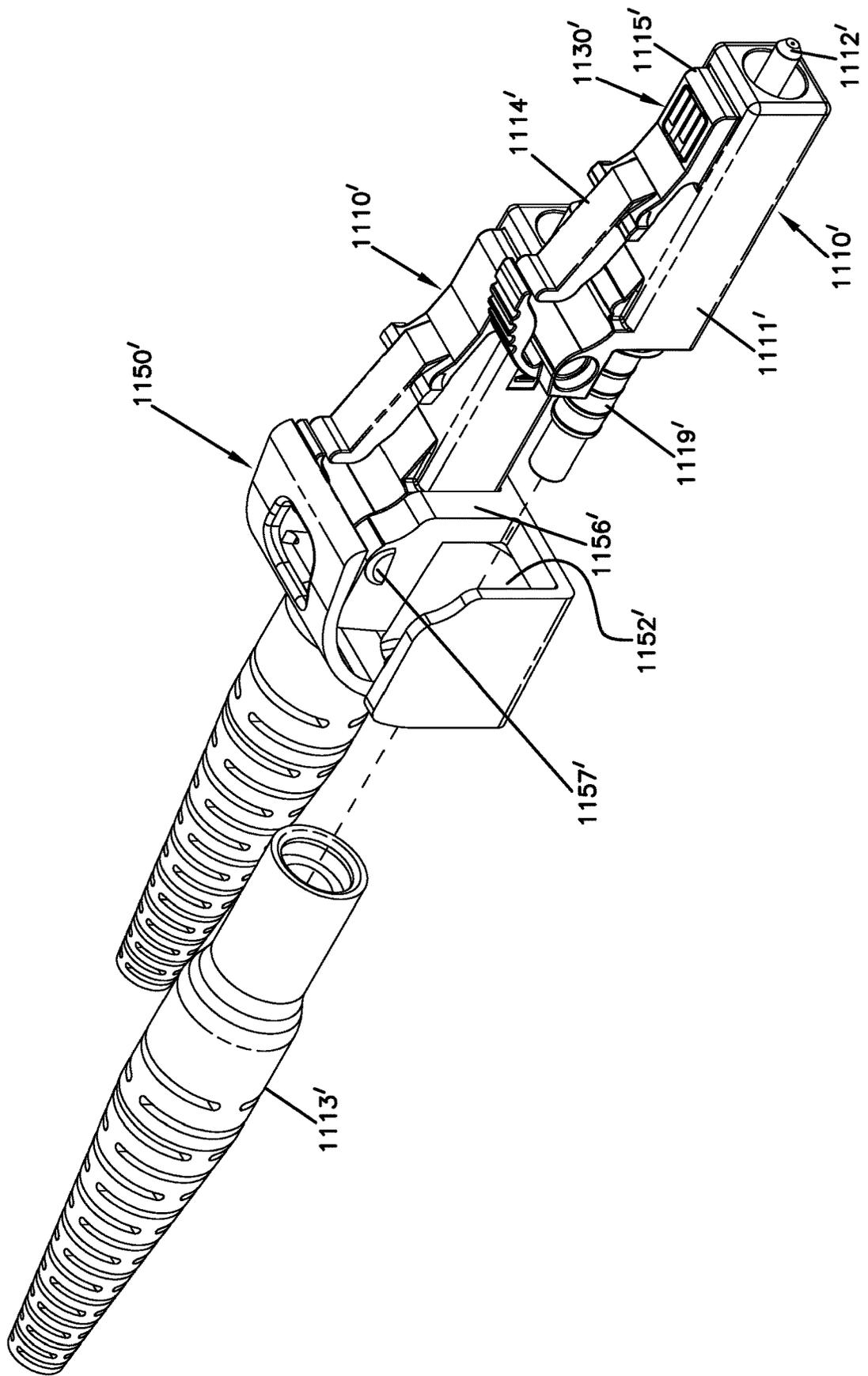


FIG. 14

FIG. 15



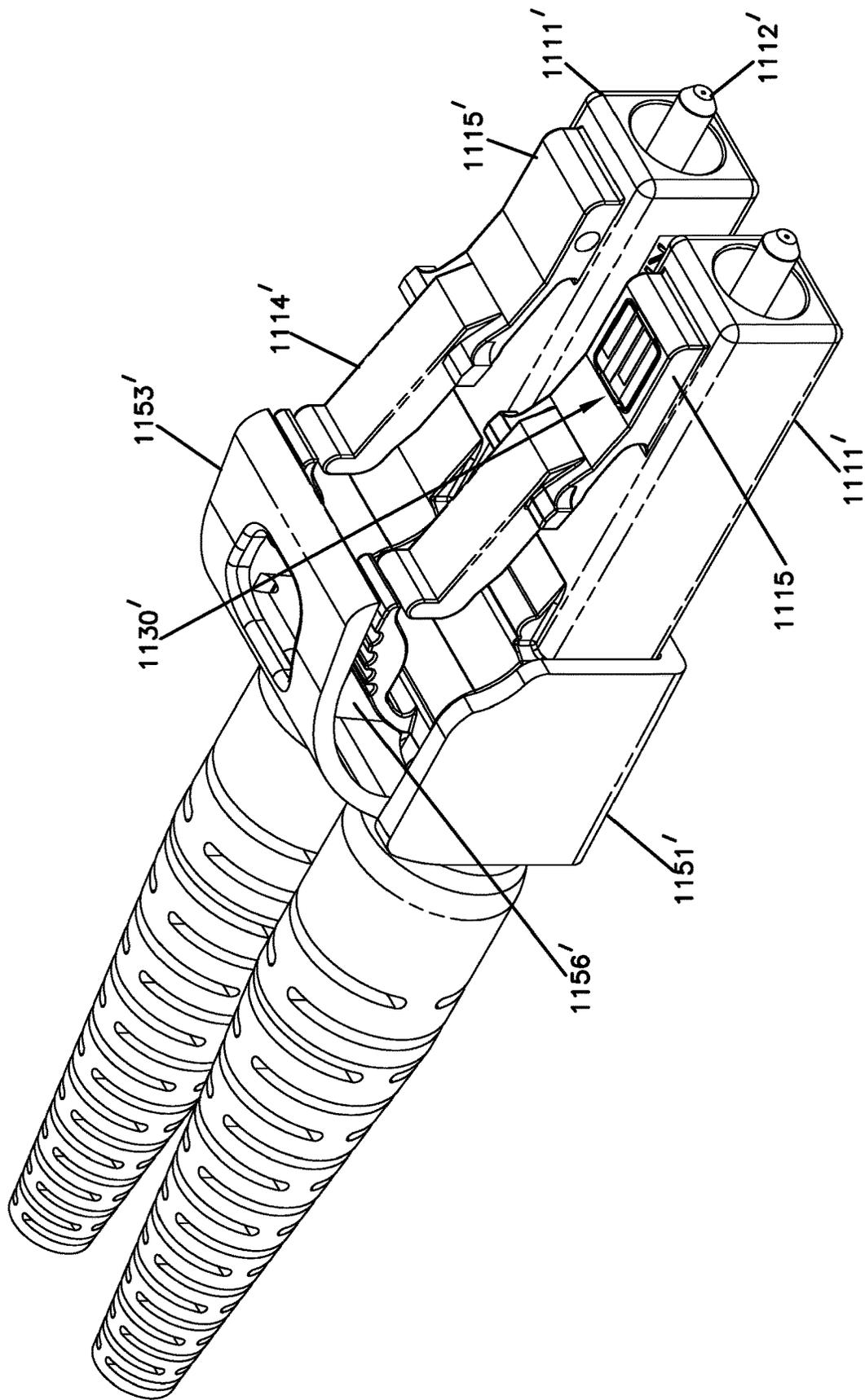


FIG. 16

FIG. 17

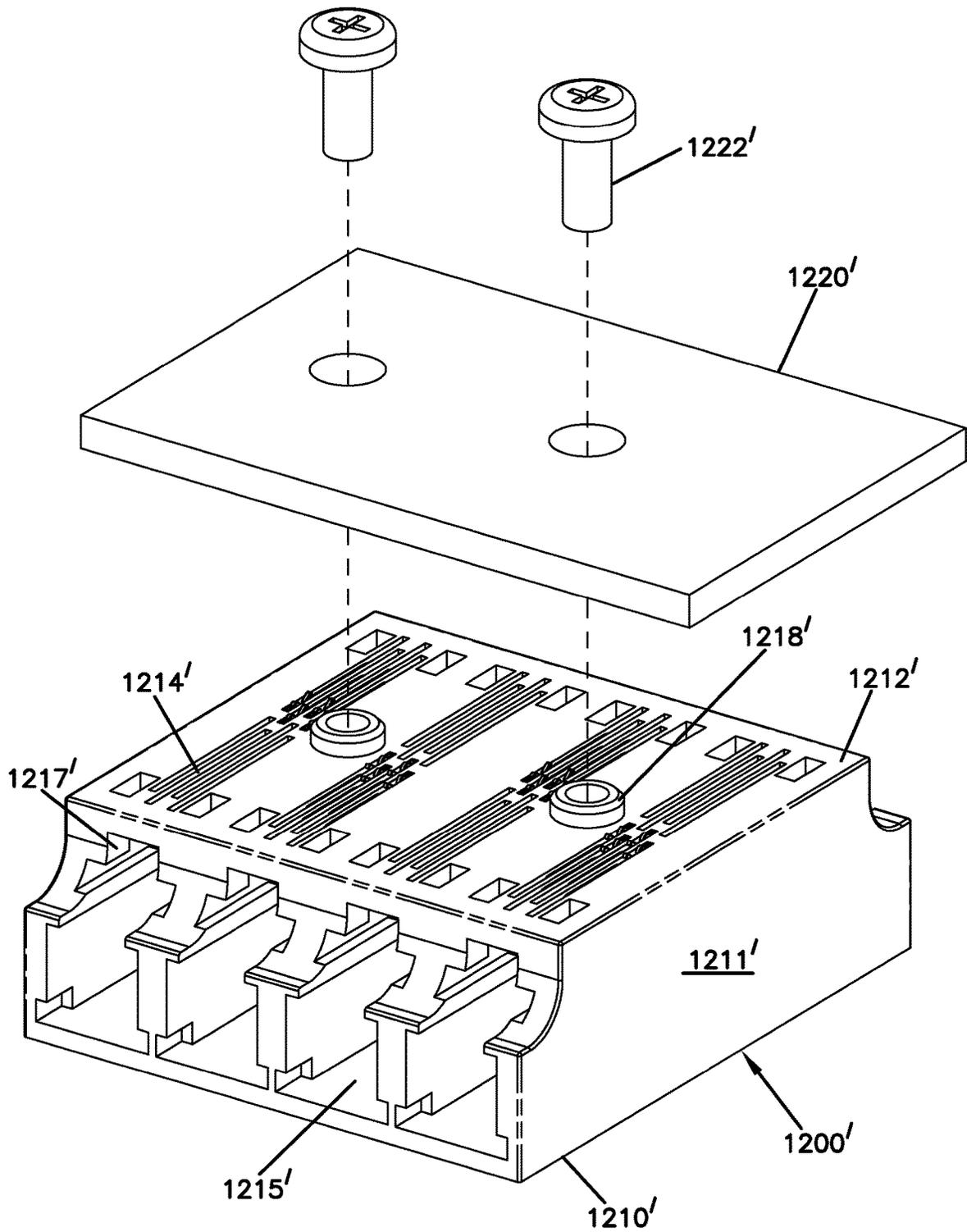


FIG. 18

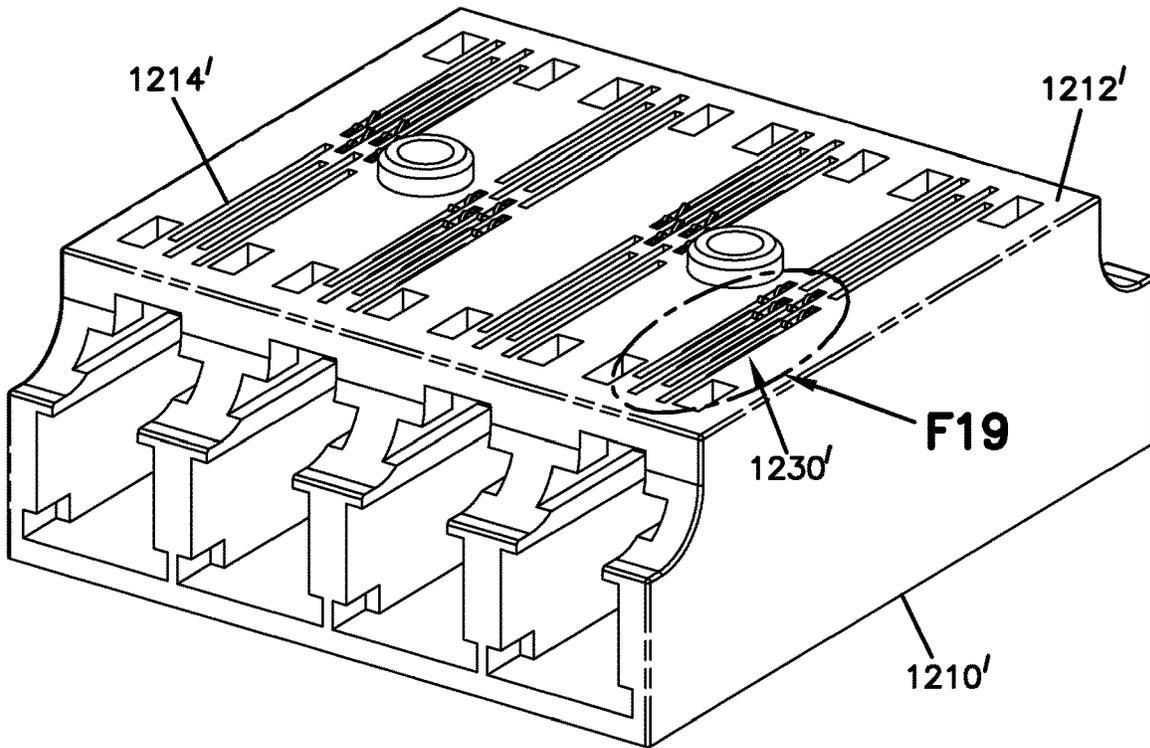


FIG. 19

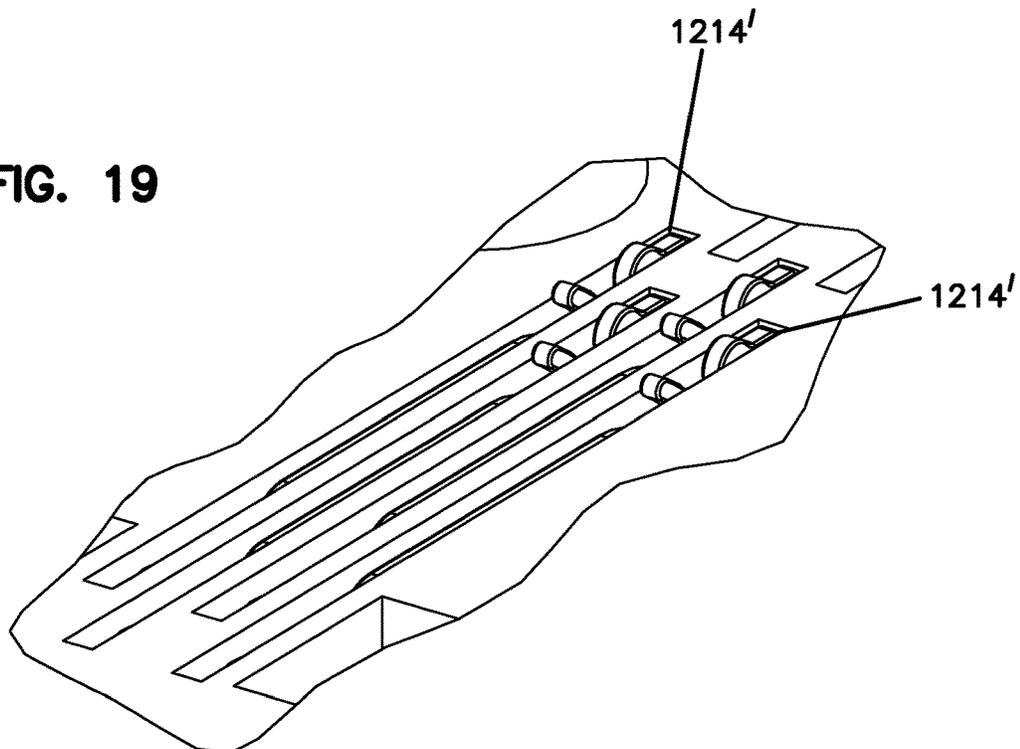


FIG. 20

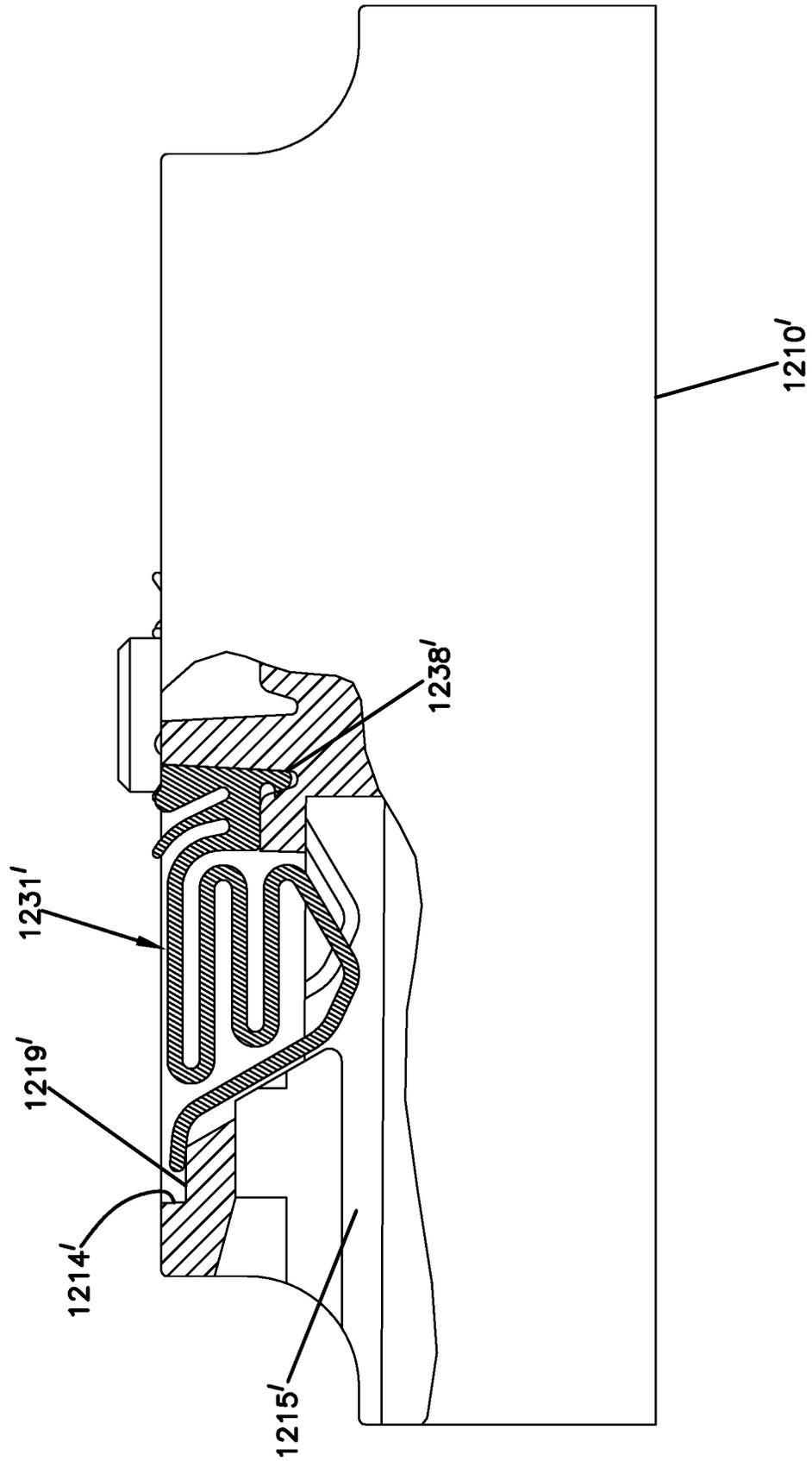


FIG. 21

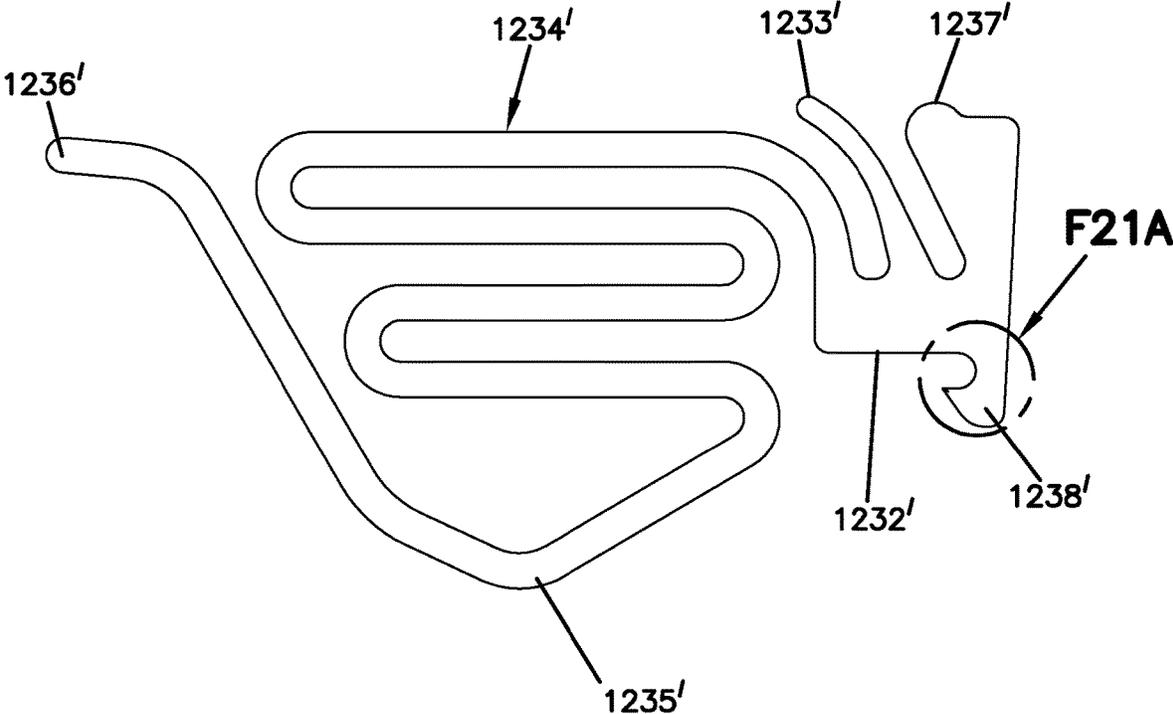
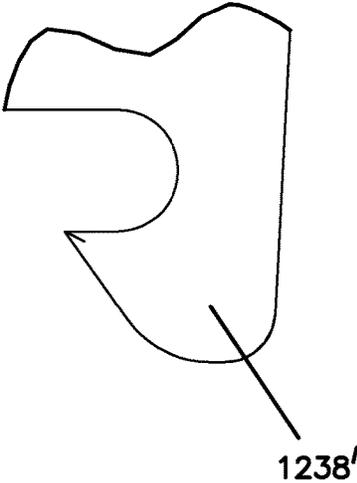


FIG. 21A



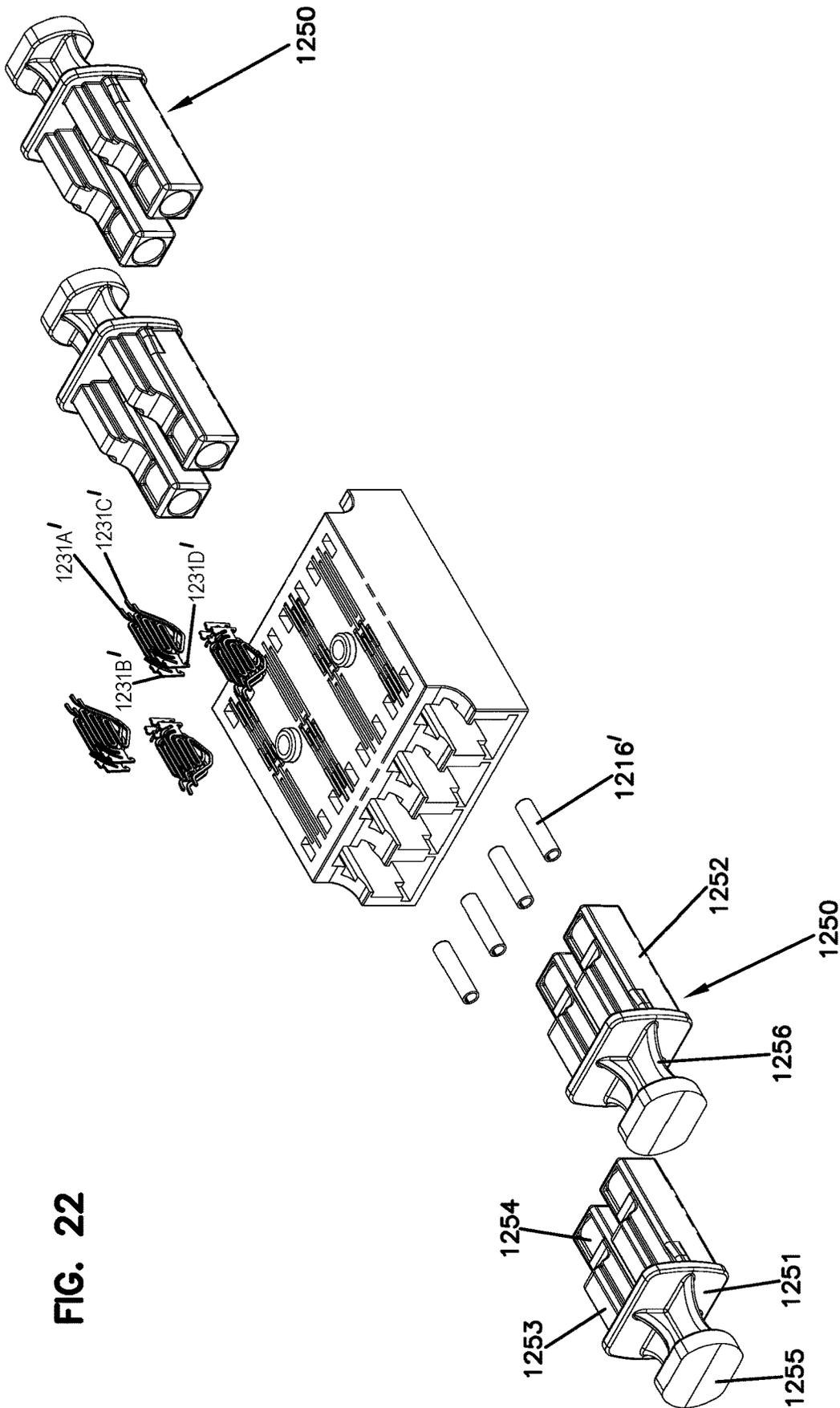


FIG. 22

FIG. 23

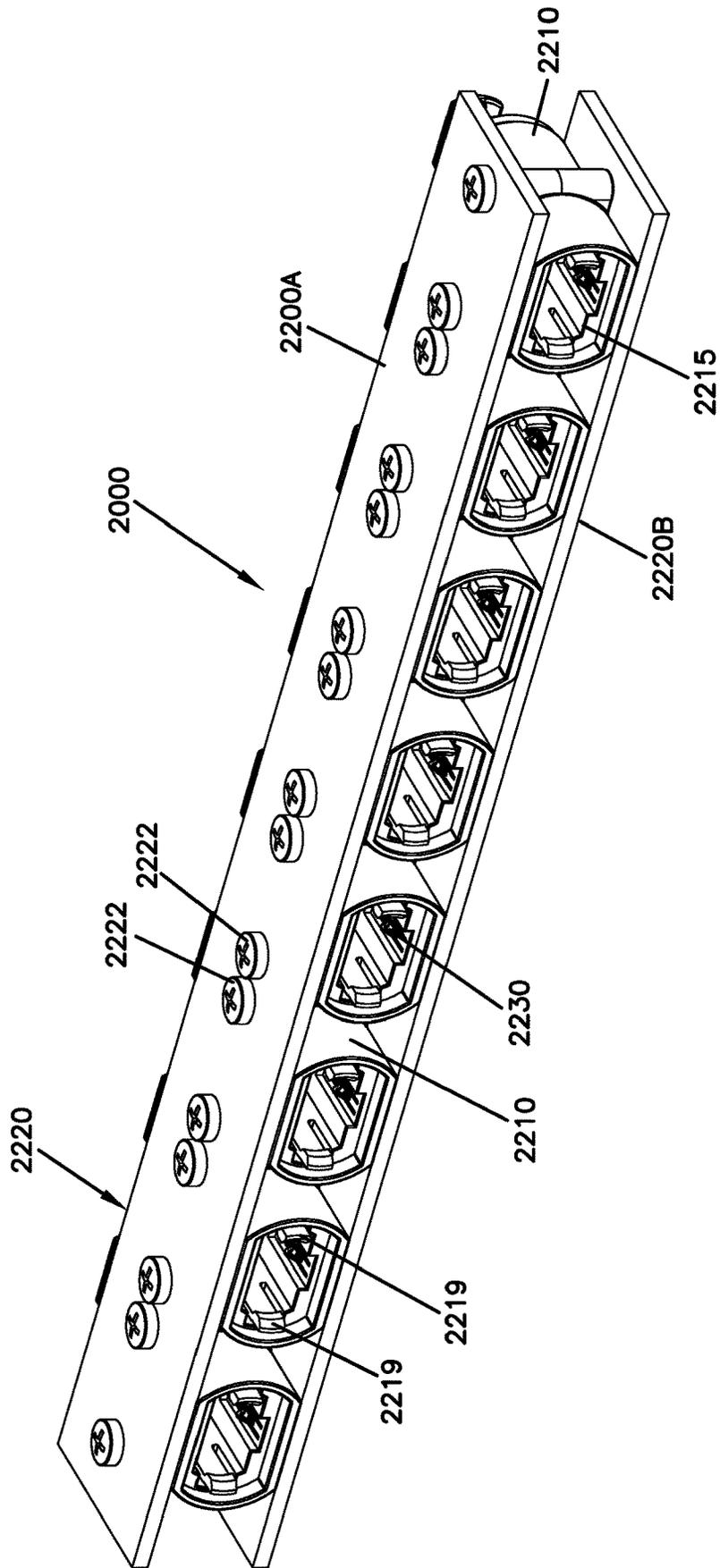


FIG. 25

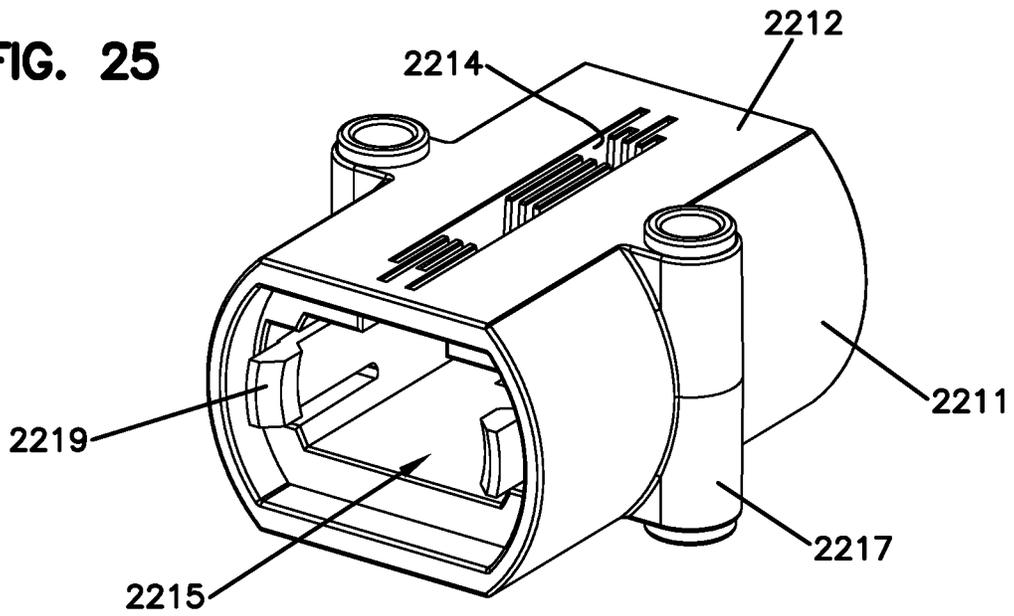


FIG. 26

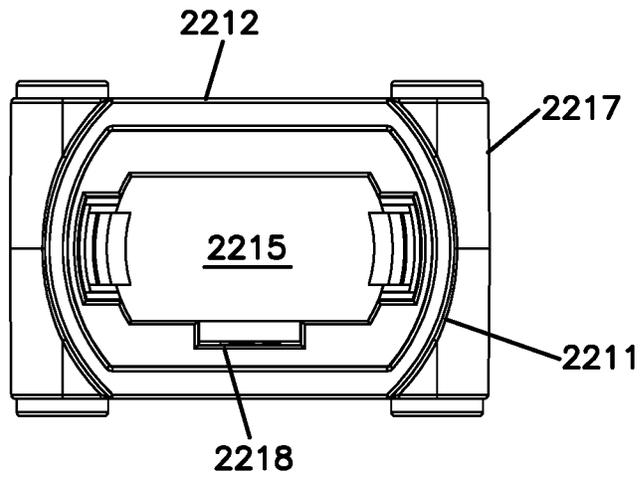


FIG. 27

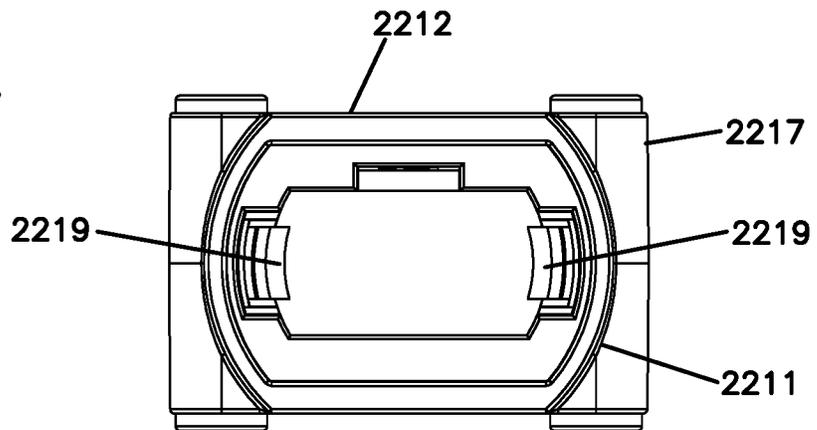


FIG. 28

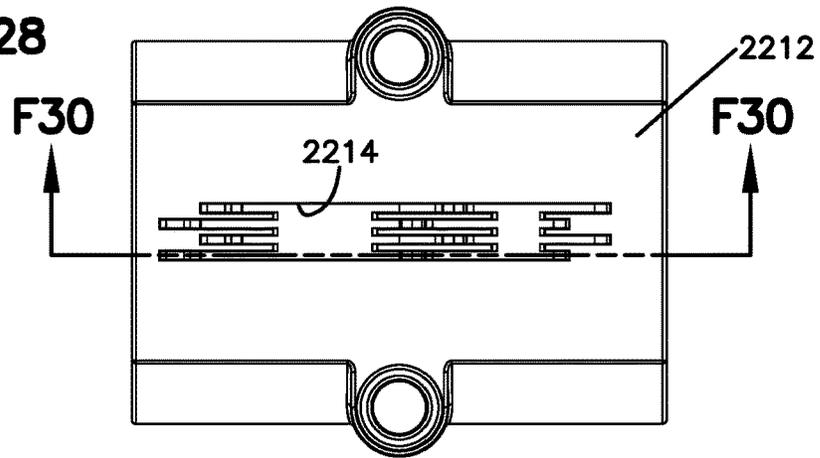


FIG. 29

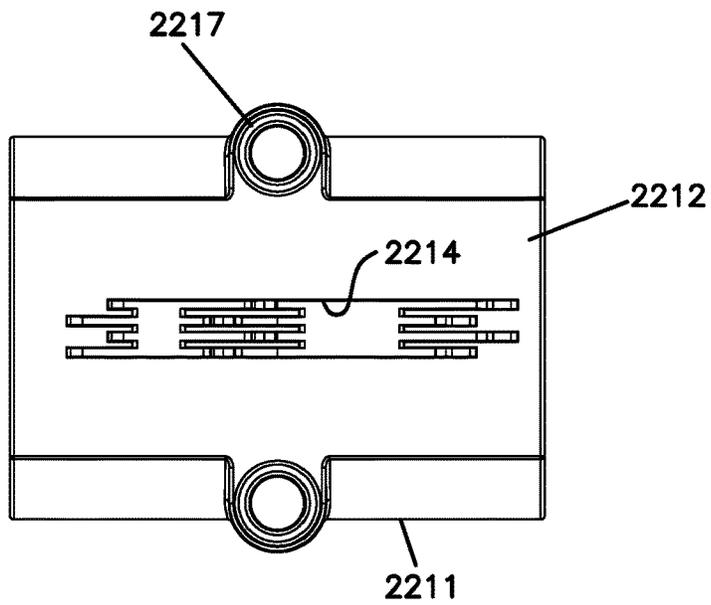
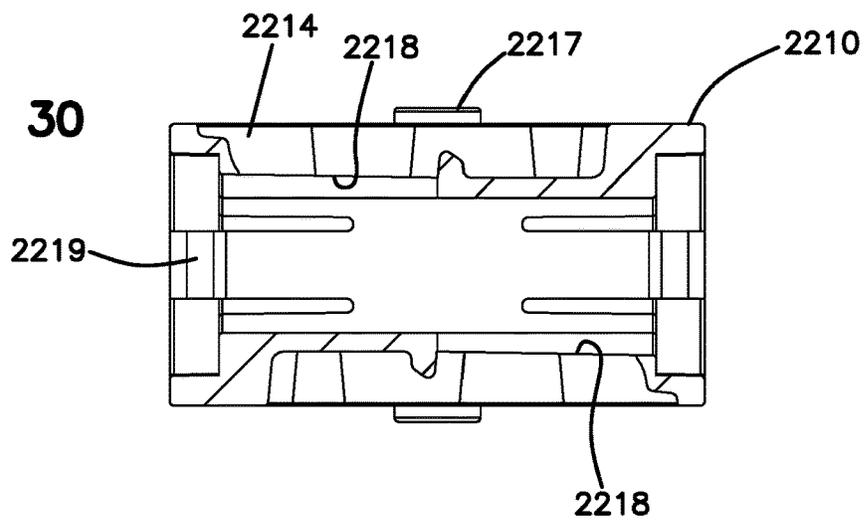


FIG. 30



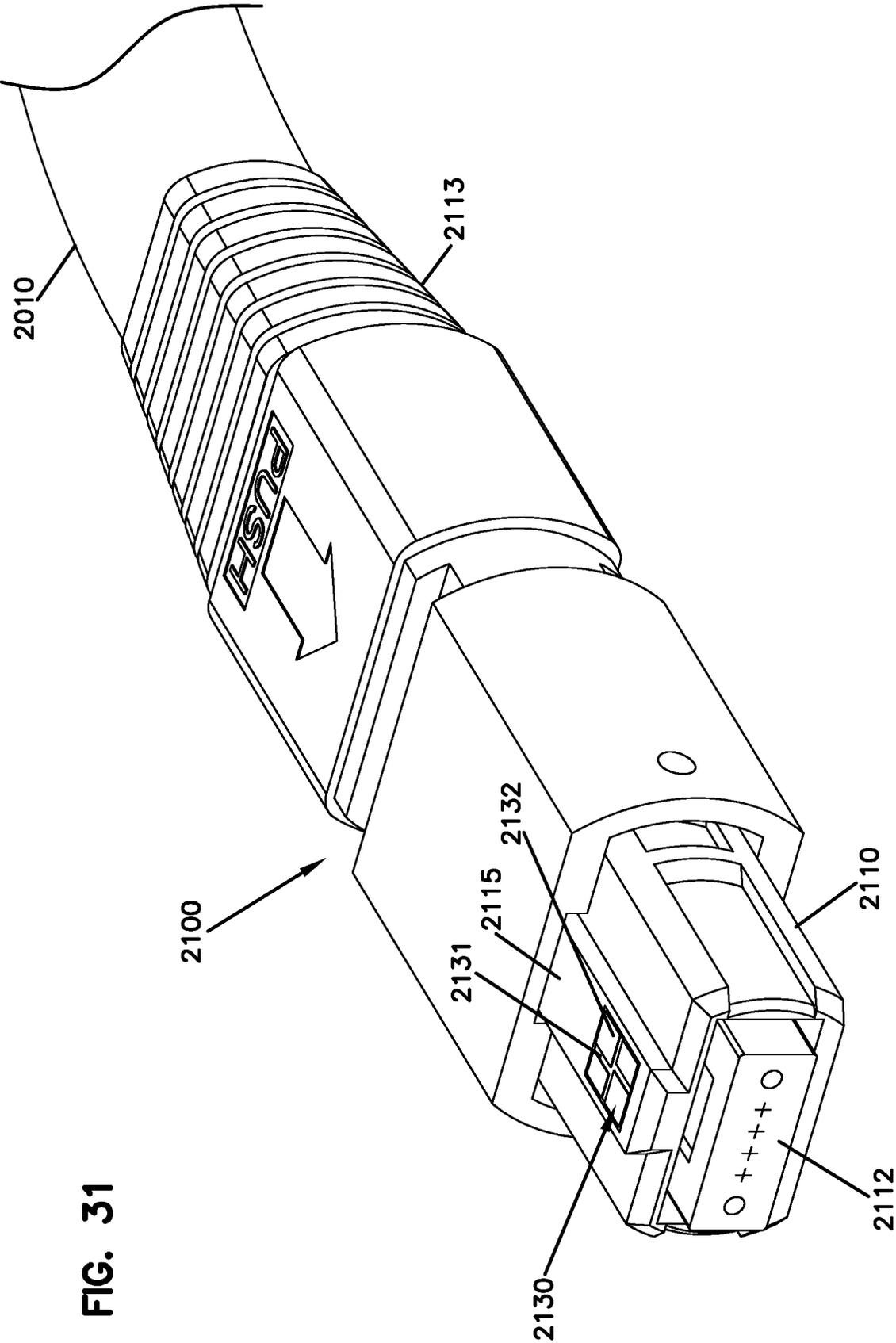


FIG. 31

FIG. 32

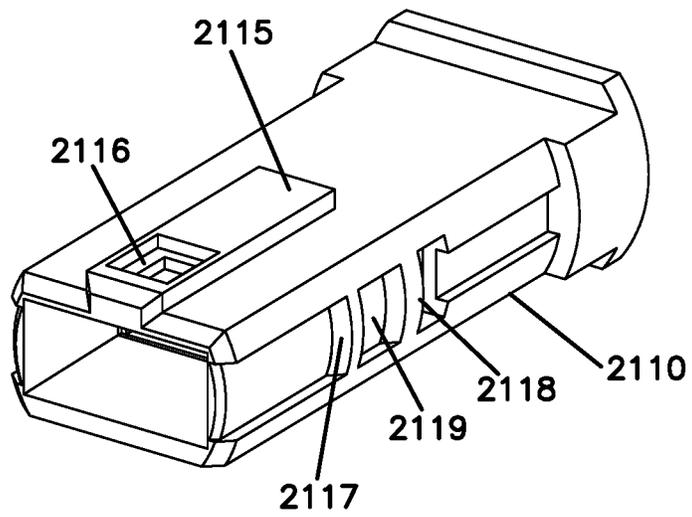


FIG. 33

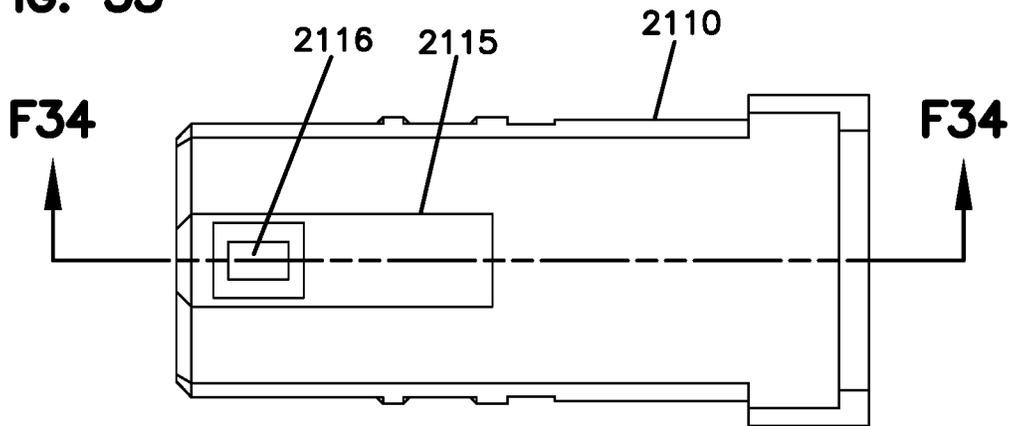


FIG. 34

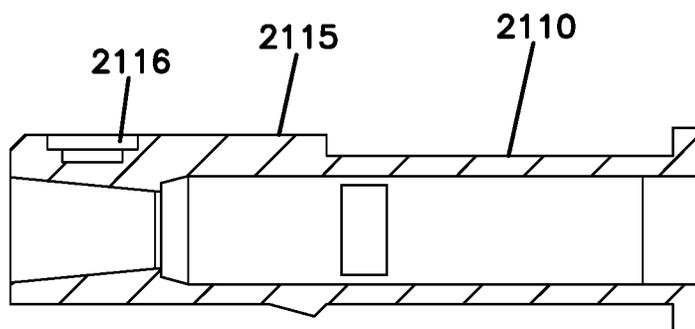


FIG. 35

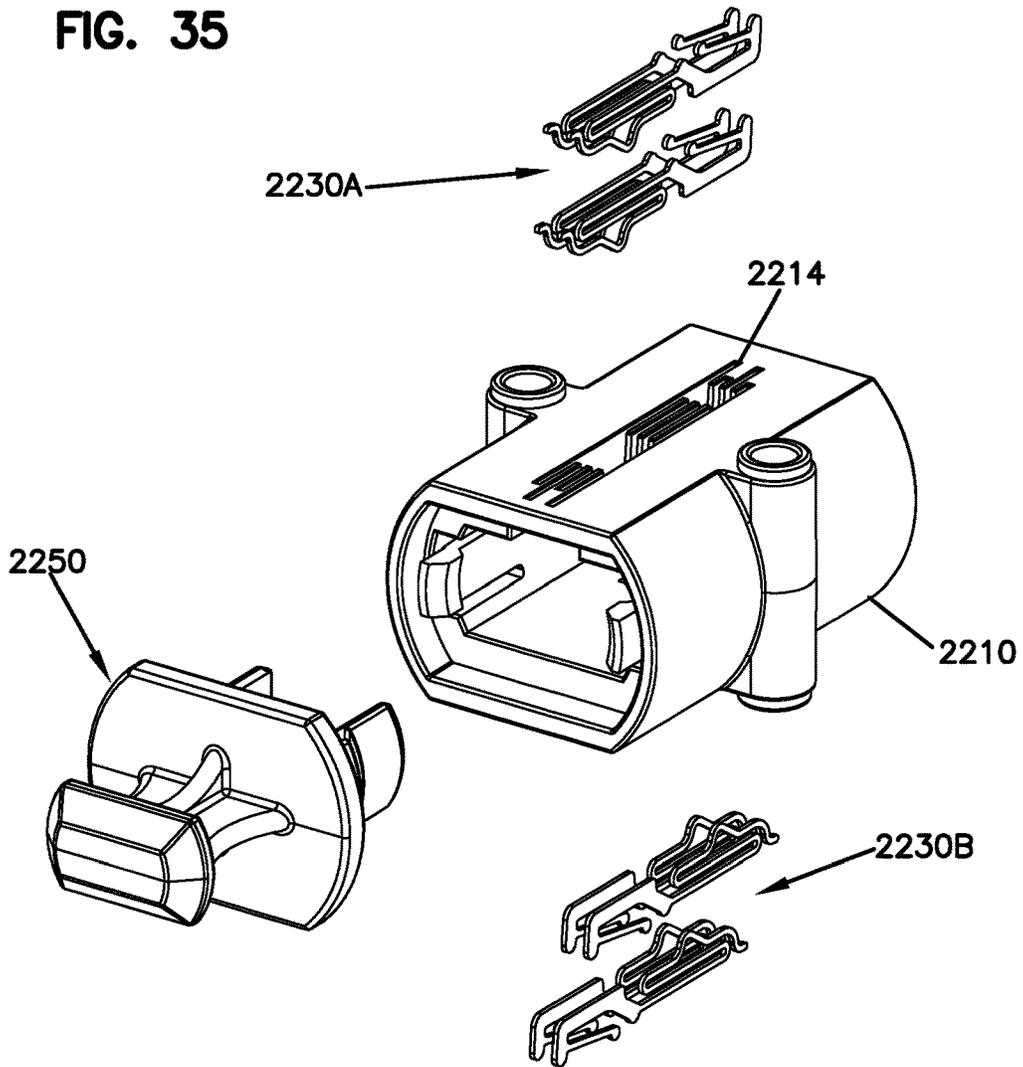


FIG. 35A

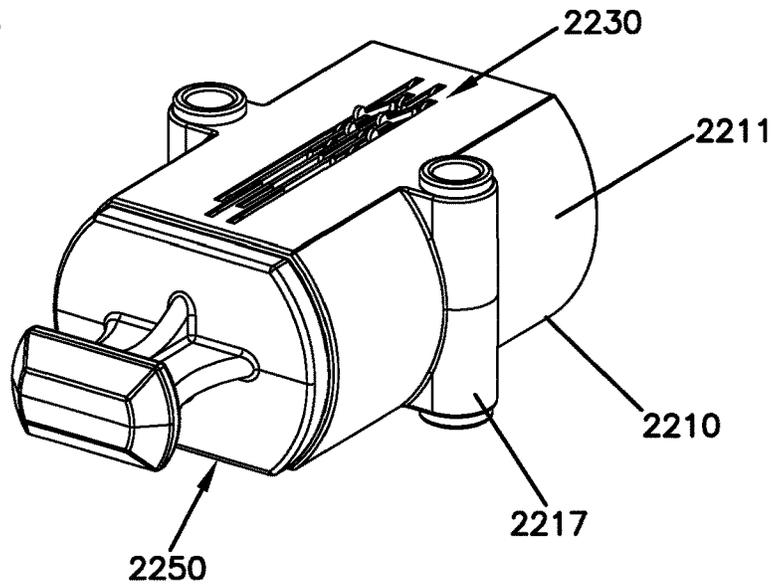


FIG. 36

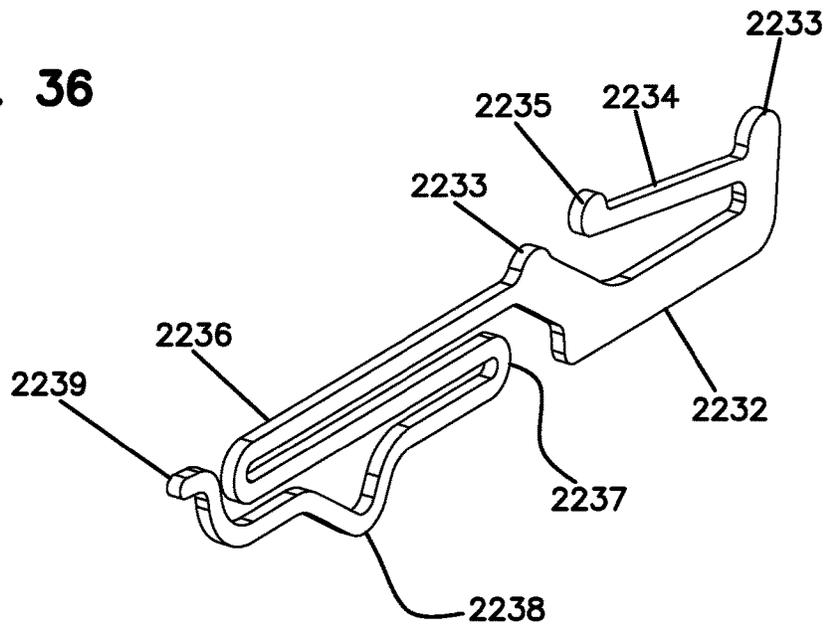


FIG. 37

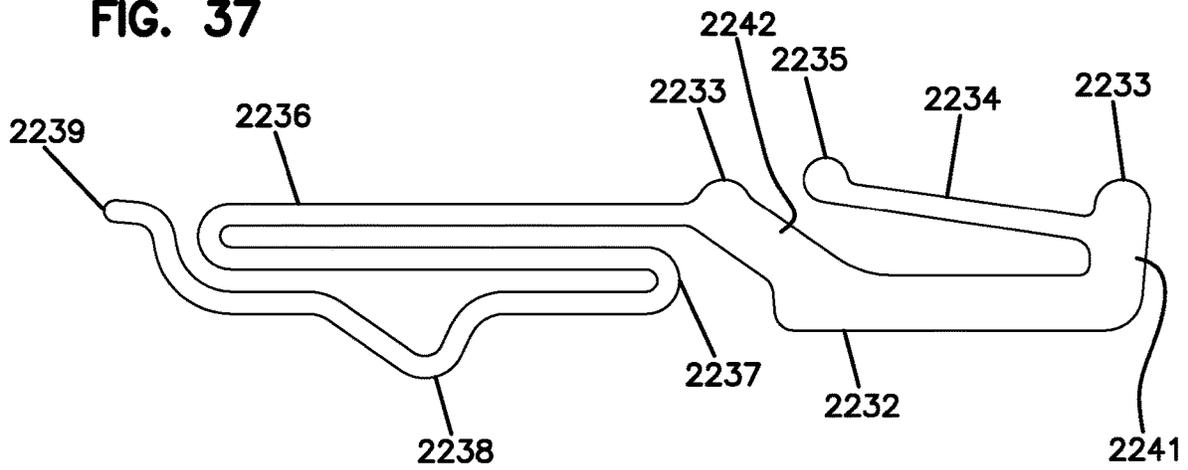


FIG. 38



FIG. 39

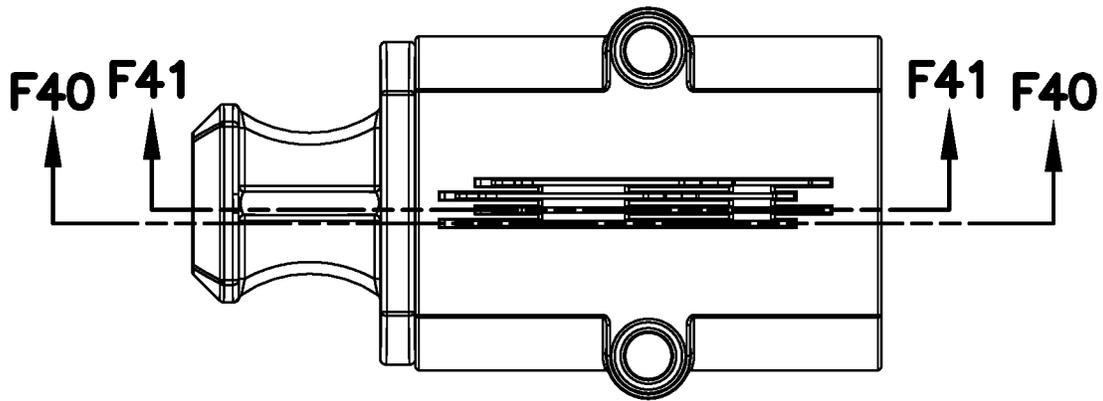


FIG. 40

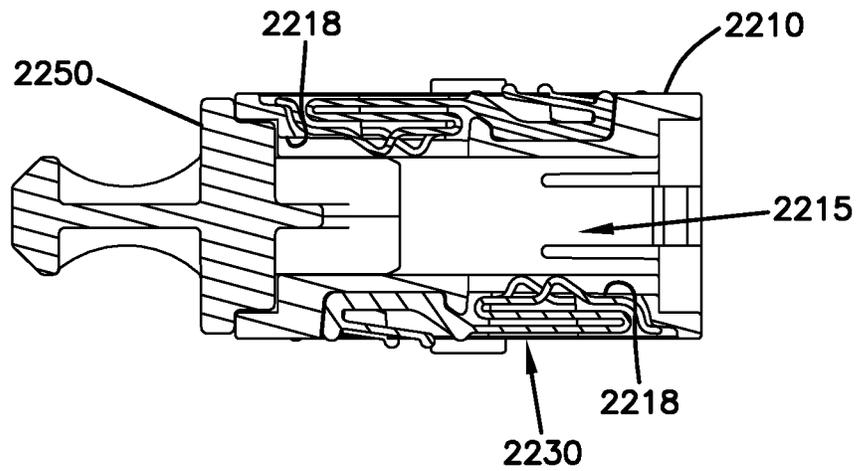


FIG. 41

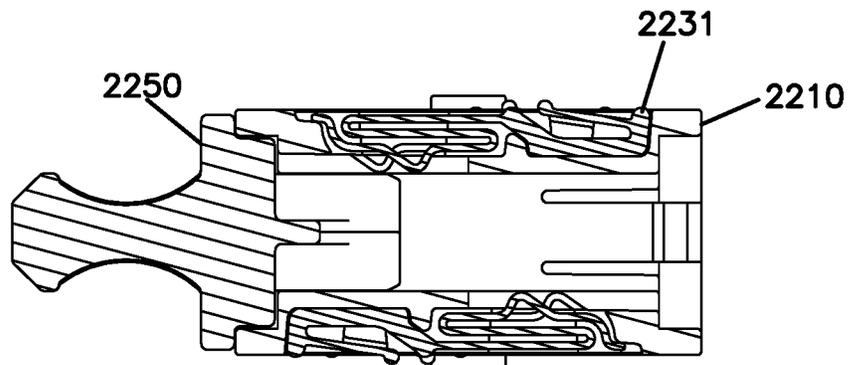


FIG. 42

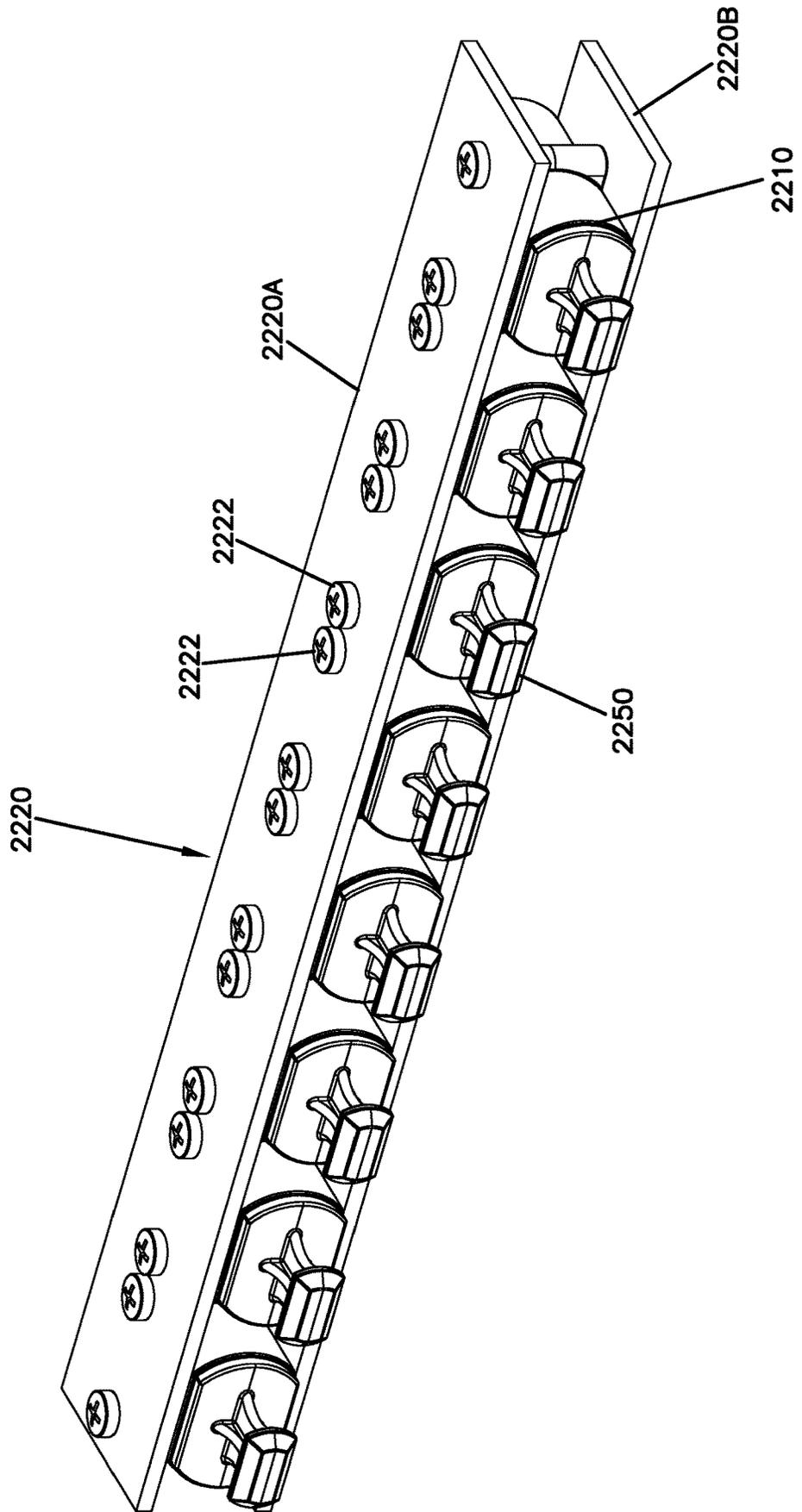


FIG. 43

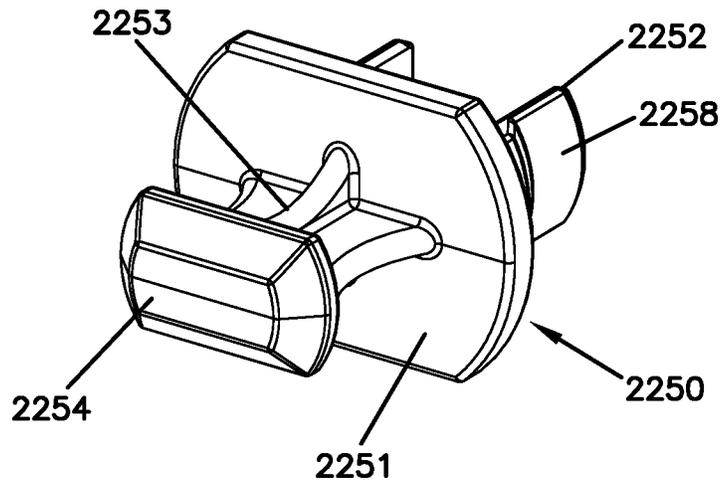


FIG. 44

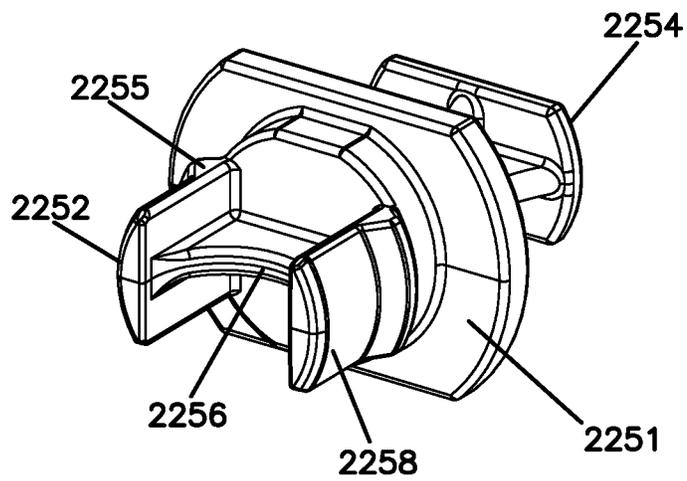


FIG. 47

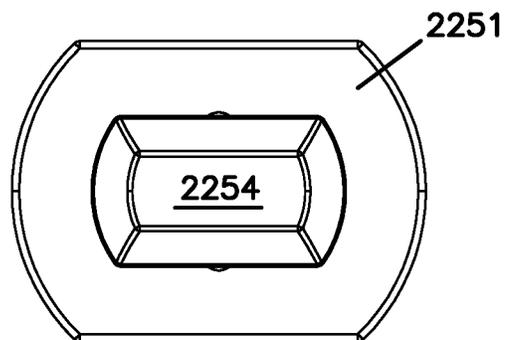


FIG. 45

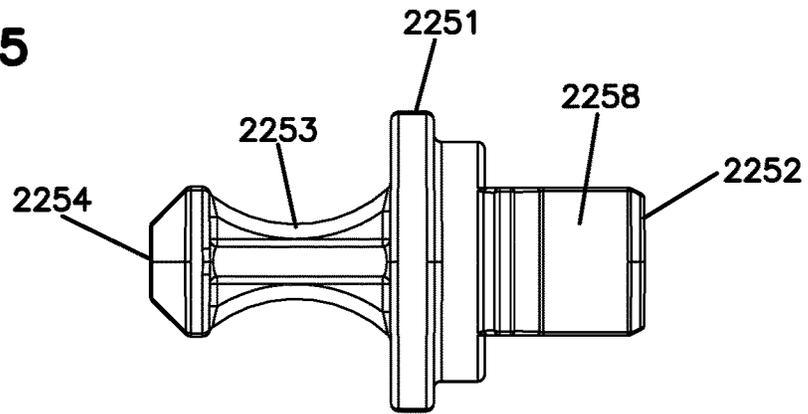


FIG. 46

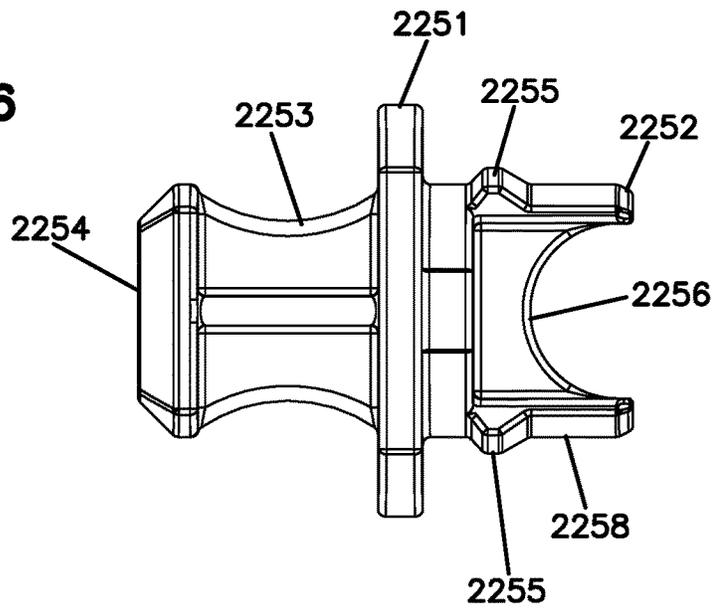


FIG. 48

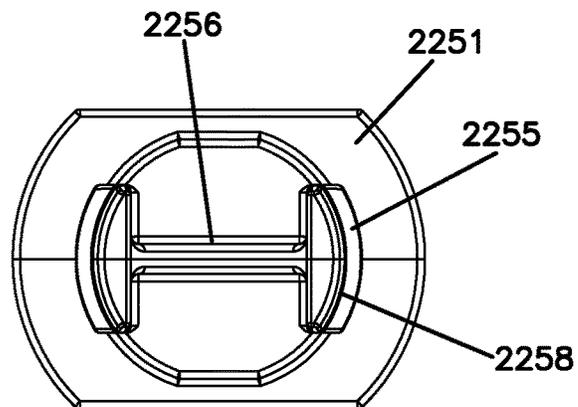


FIG. 49

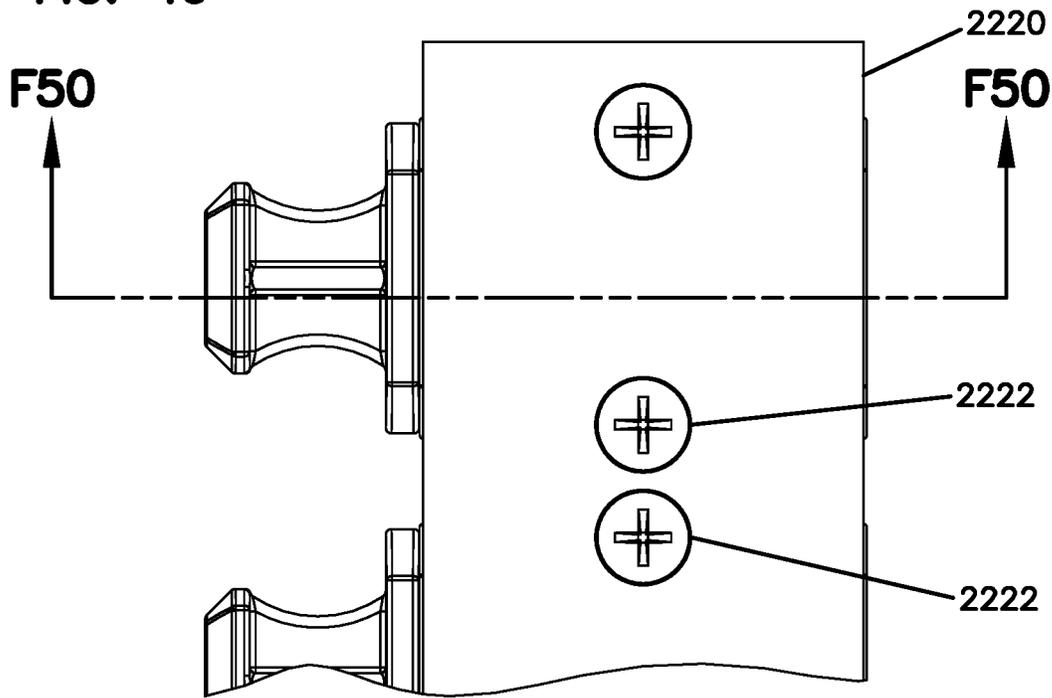


FIG. 50

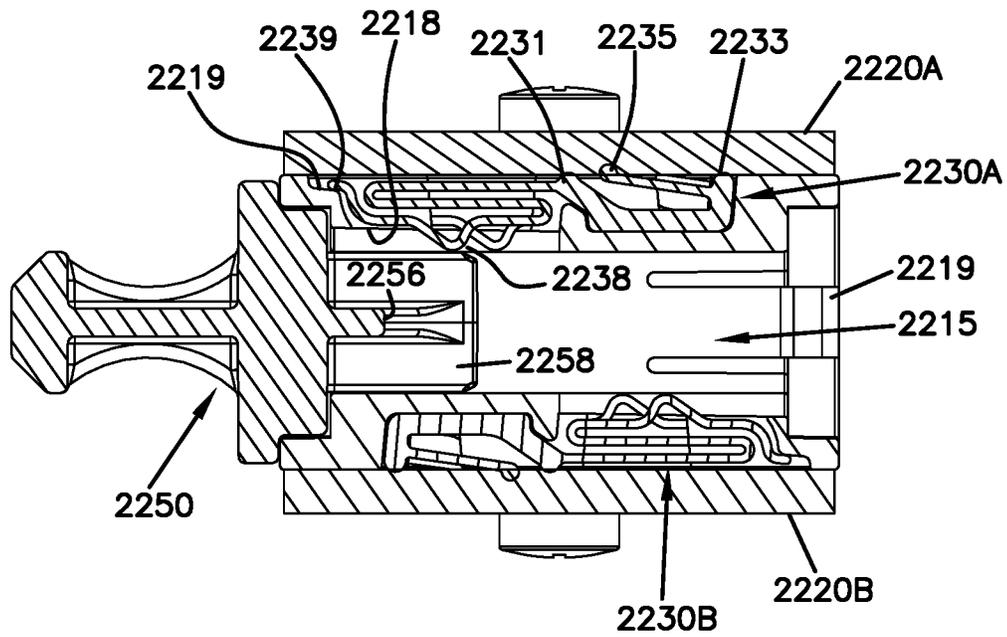


FIG. 71

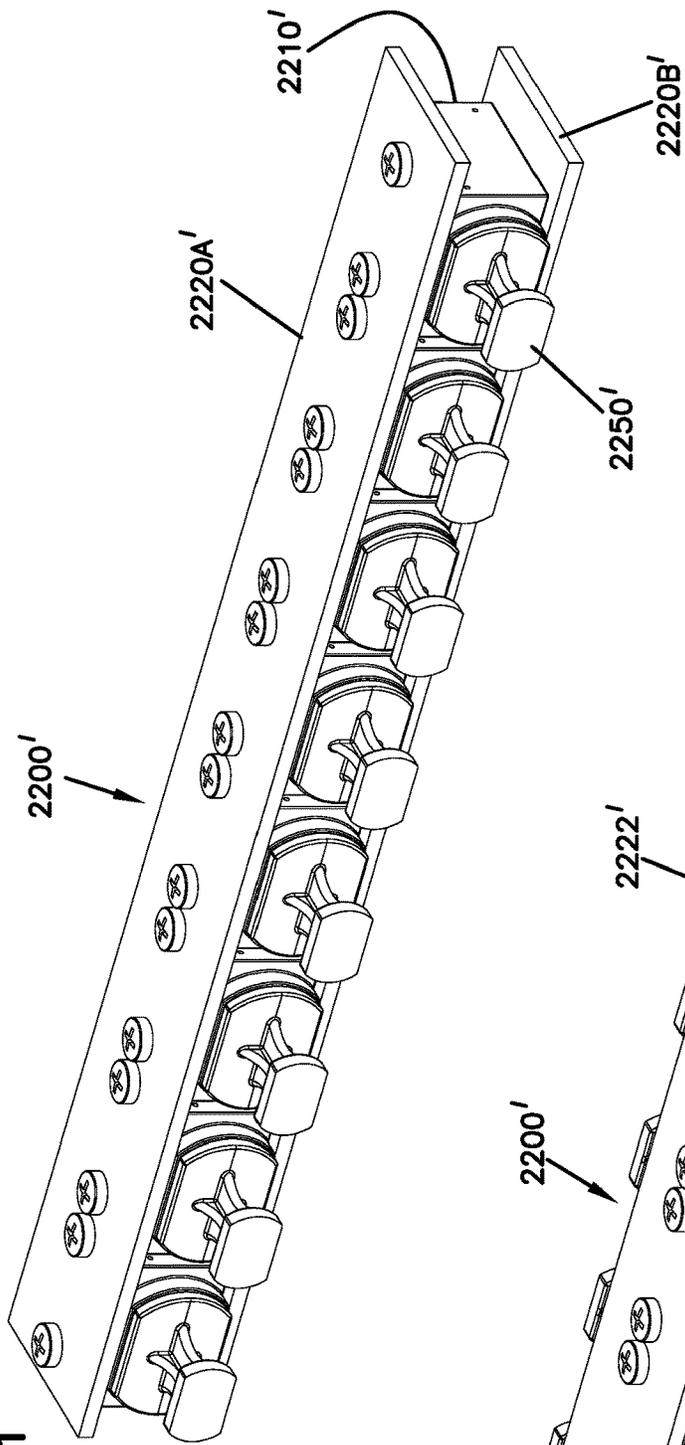


FIG. 51

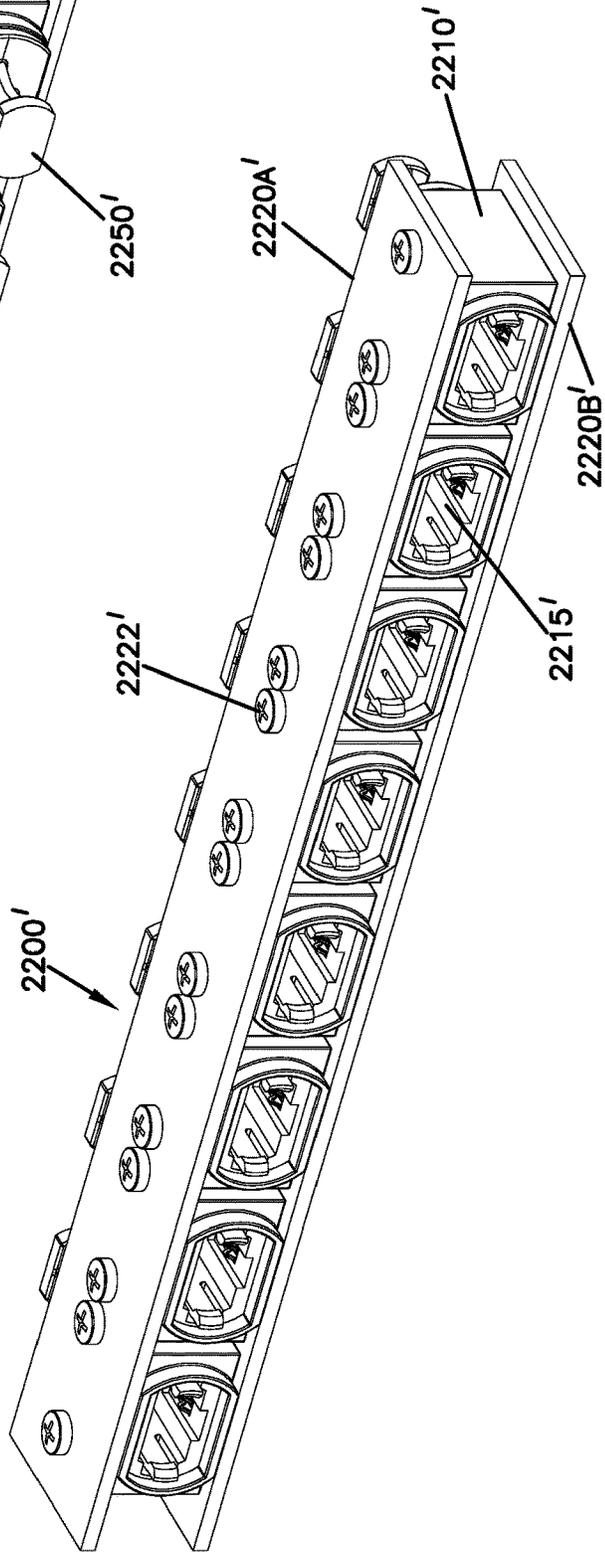


FIG. 52

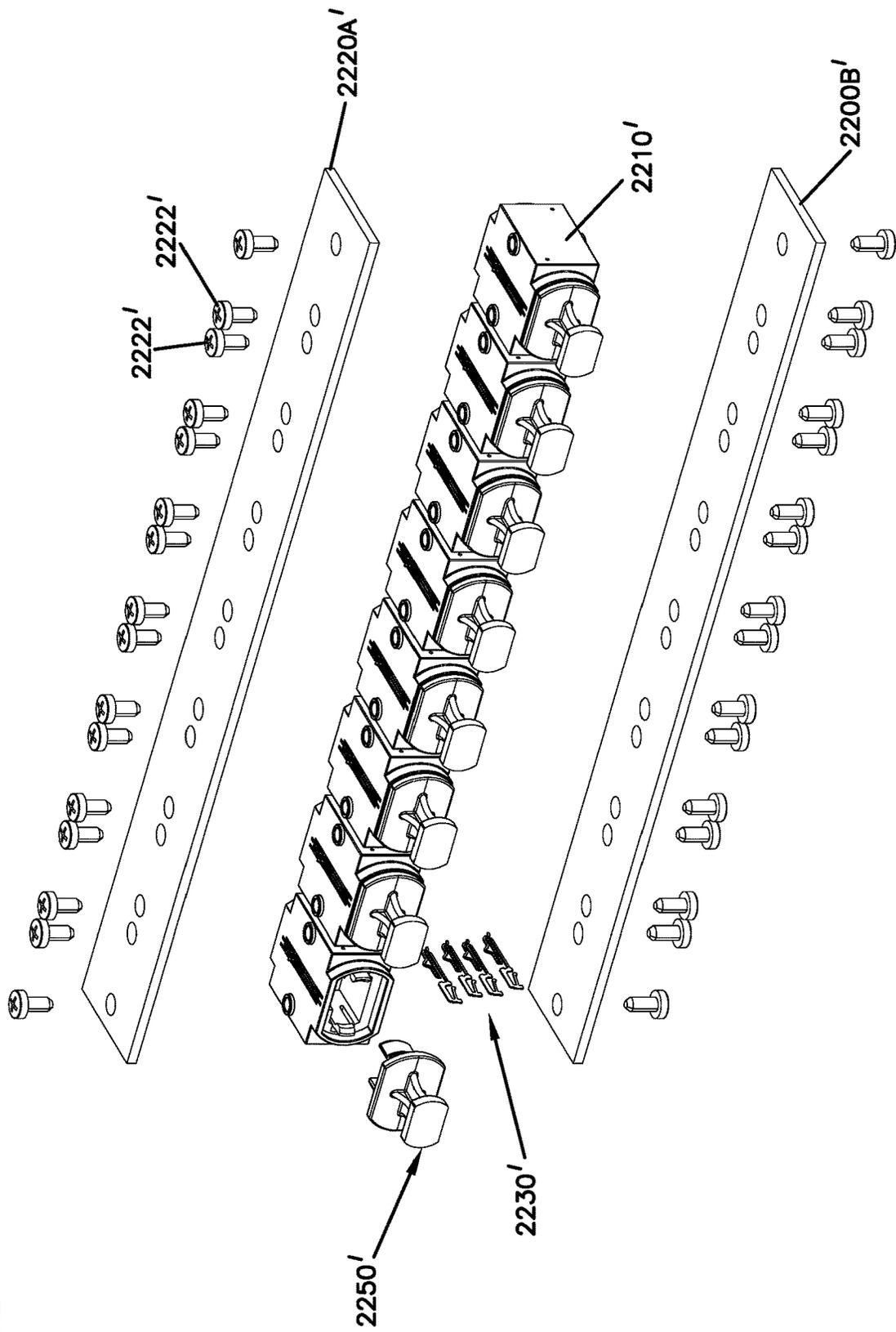


FIG. 53

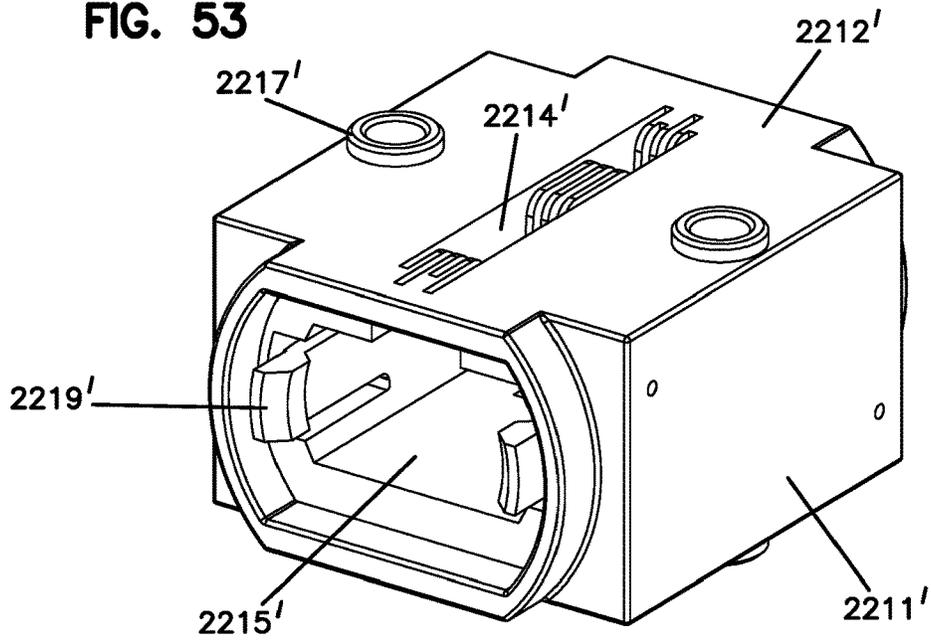


FIG. 54

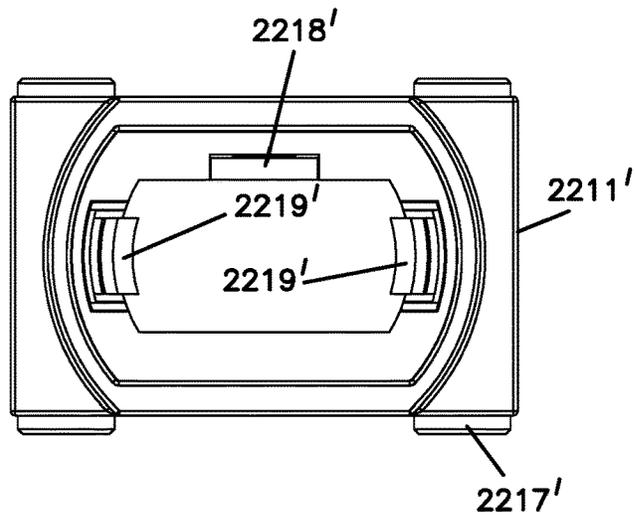


FIG. 55

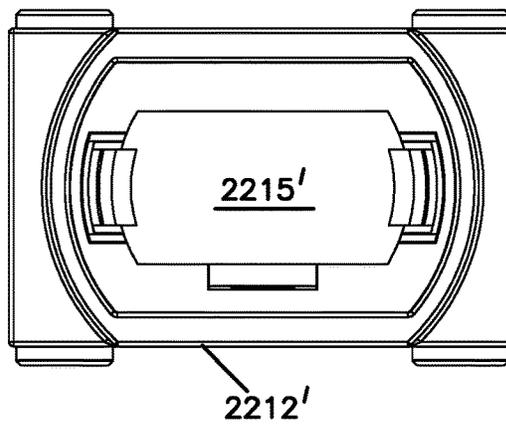


FIG. 56

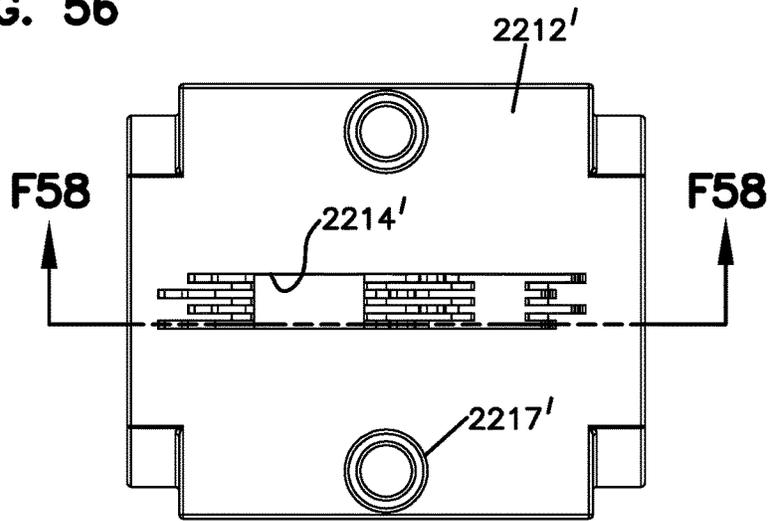


FIG. 57

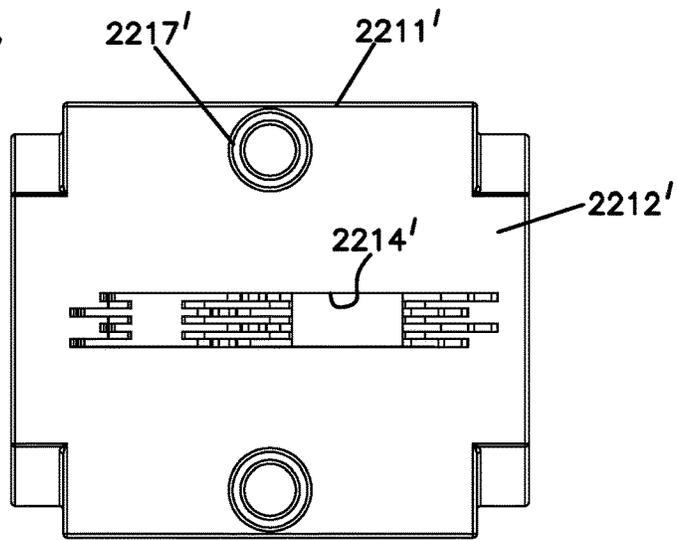
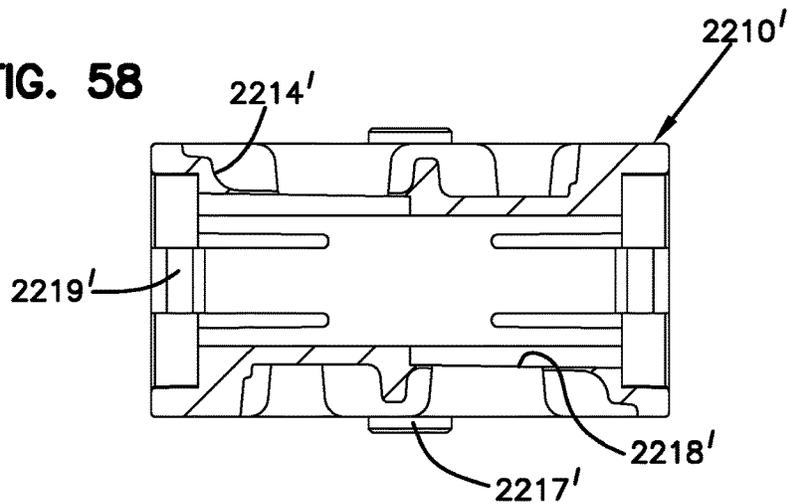


FIG. 58



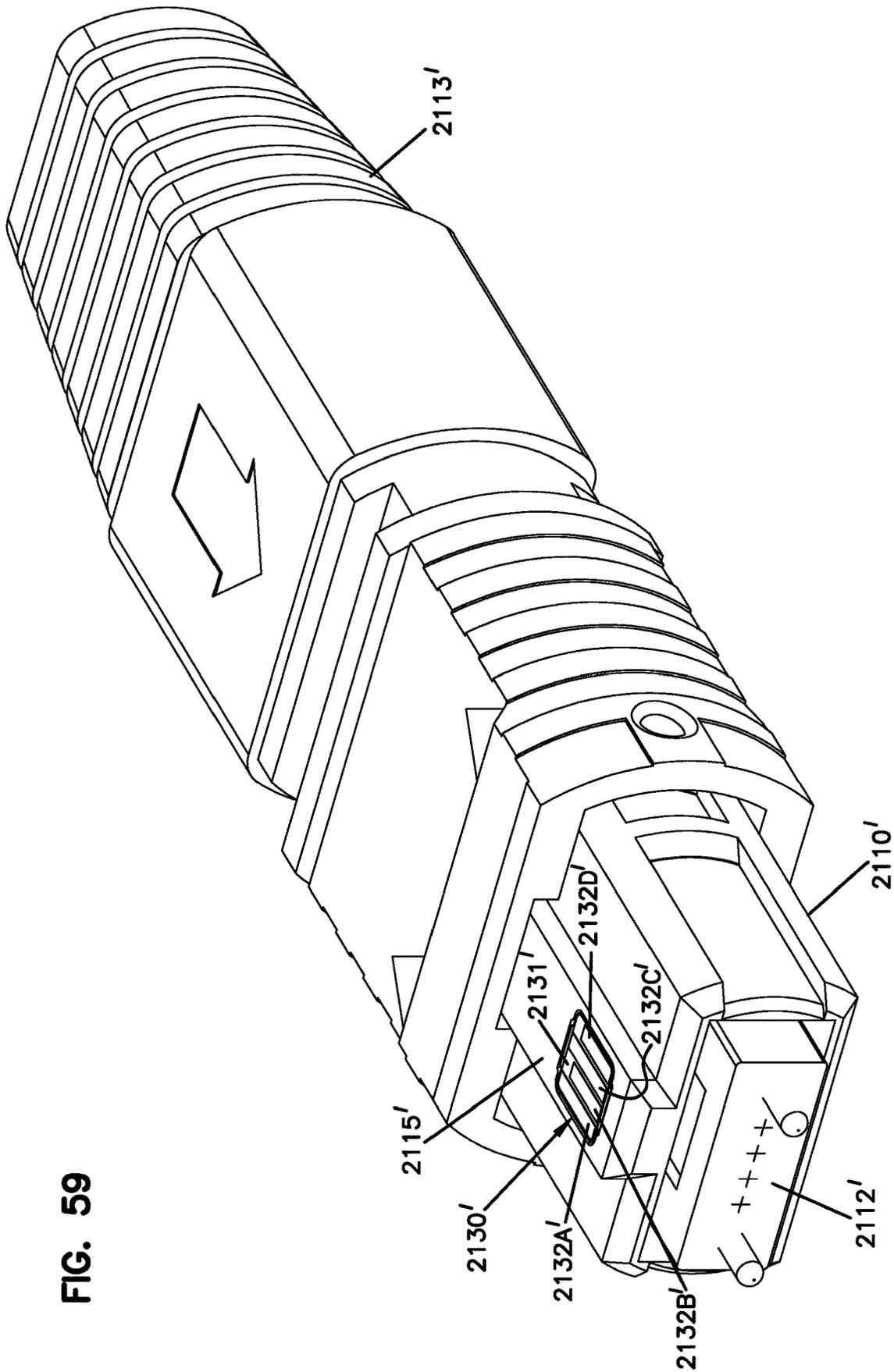


FIG. 59

FIG. 60

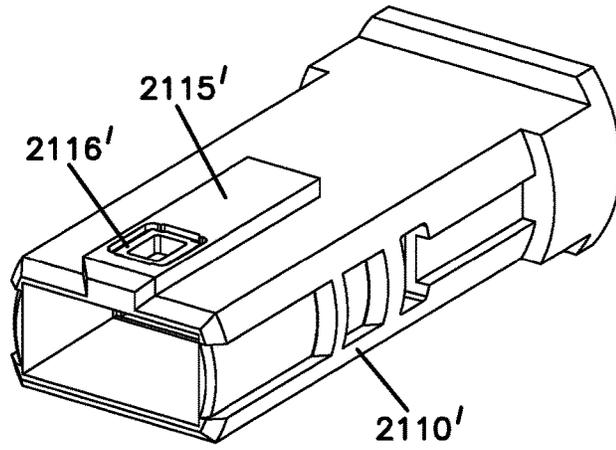


FIG. 61

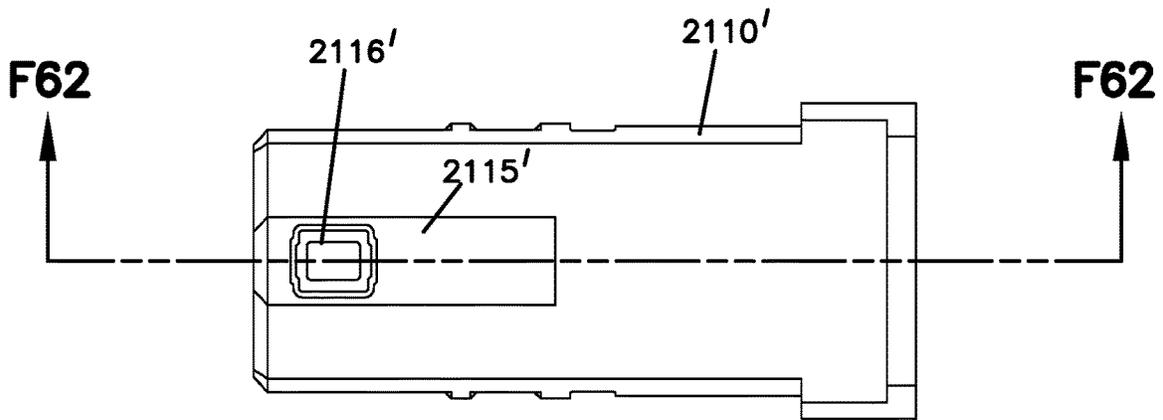


FIG. 62

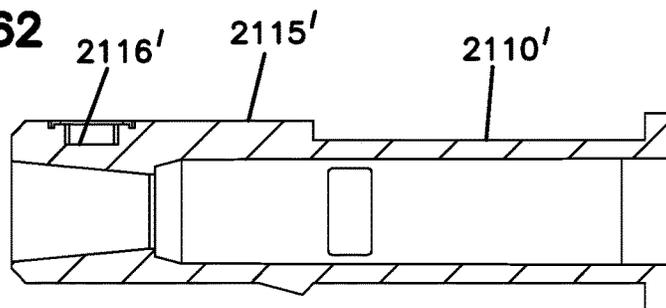


FIG. 63

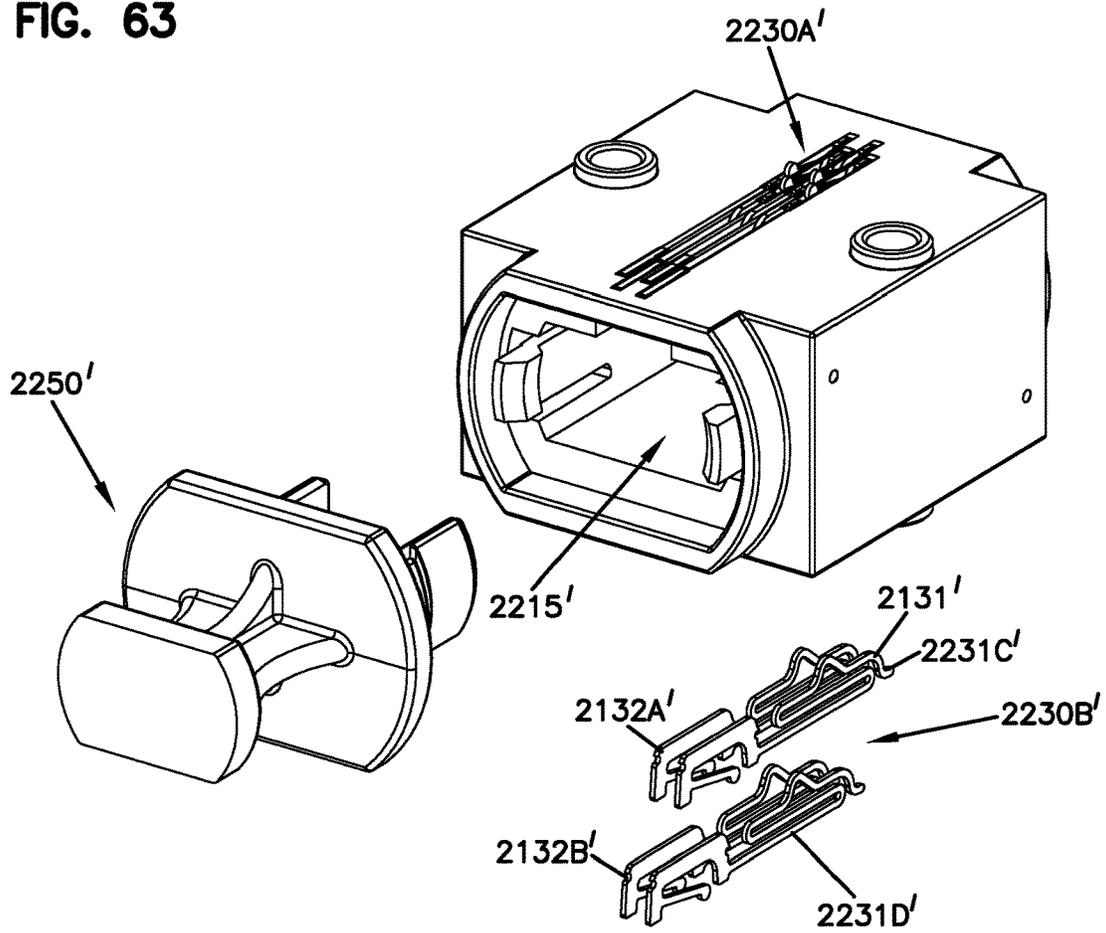
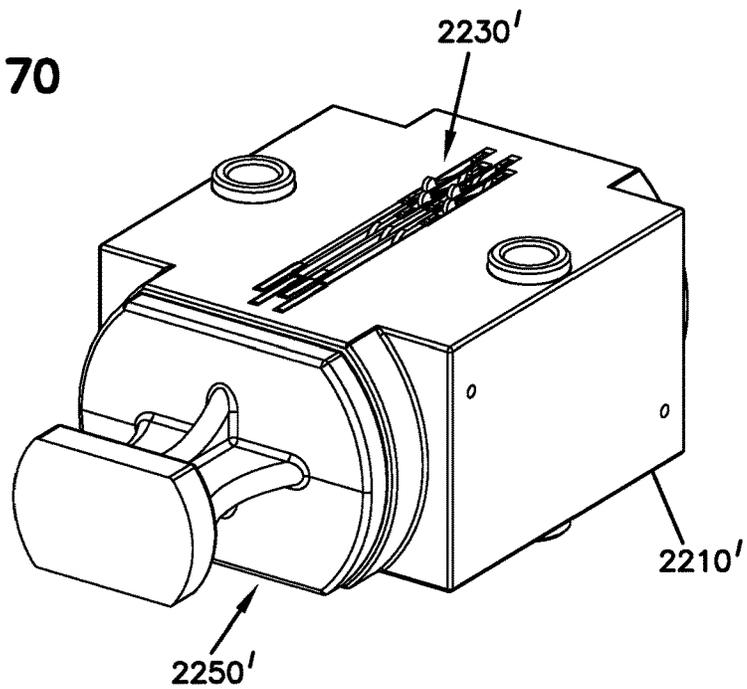


FIG. 70



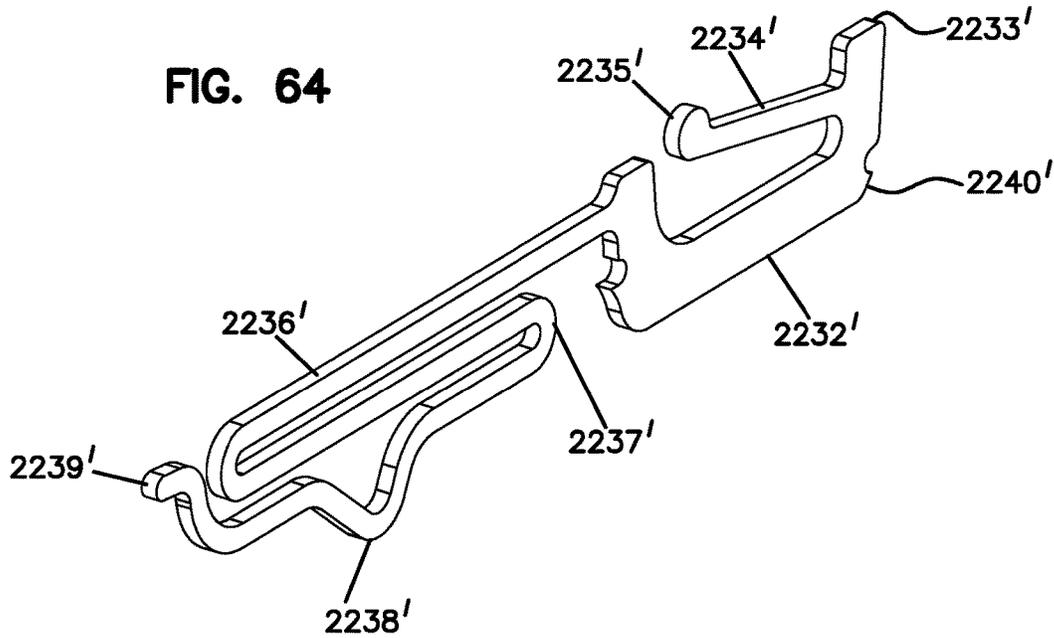


FIG. 65

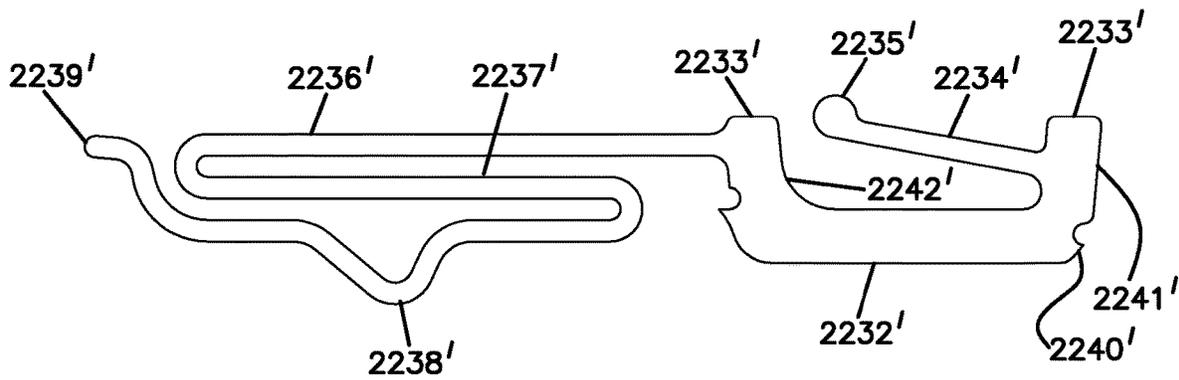


FIG. 66

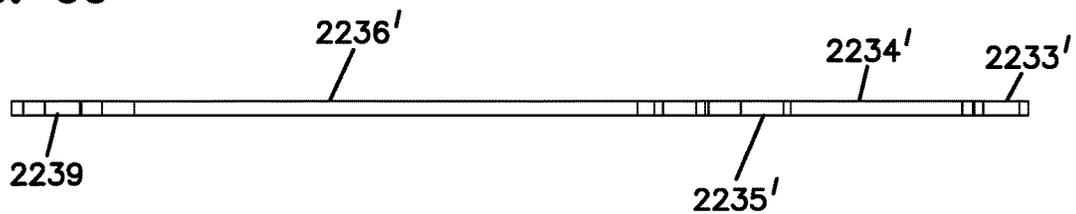


FIG. 67

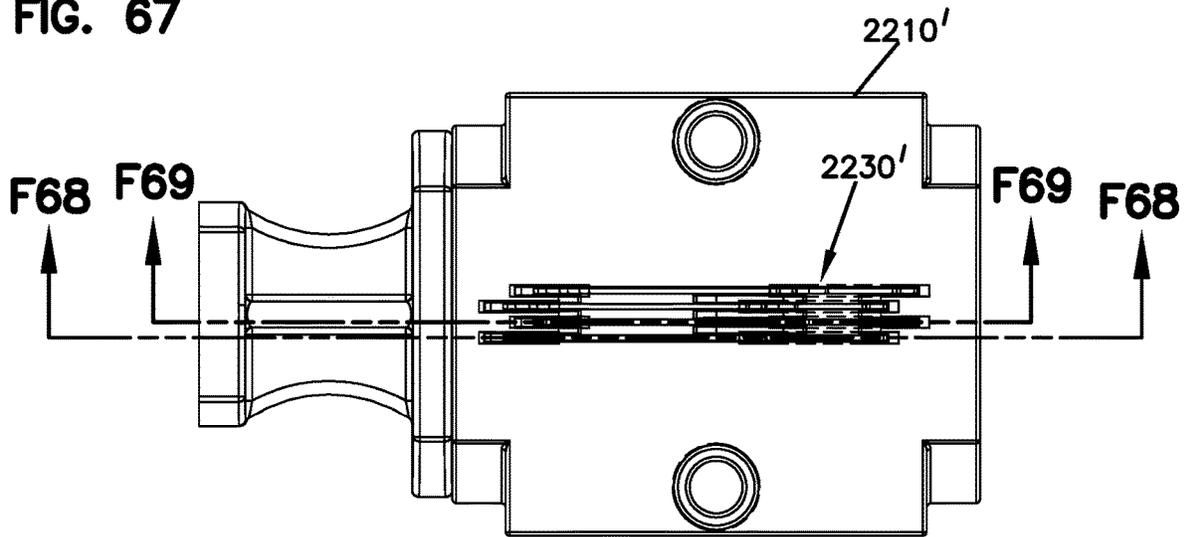


FIG. 68

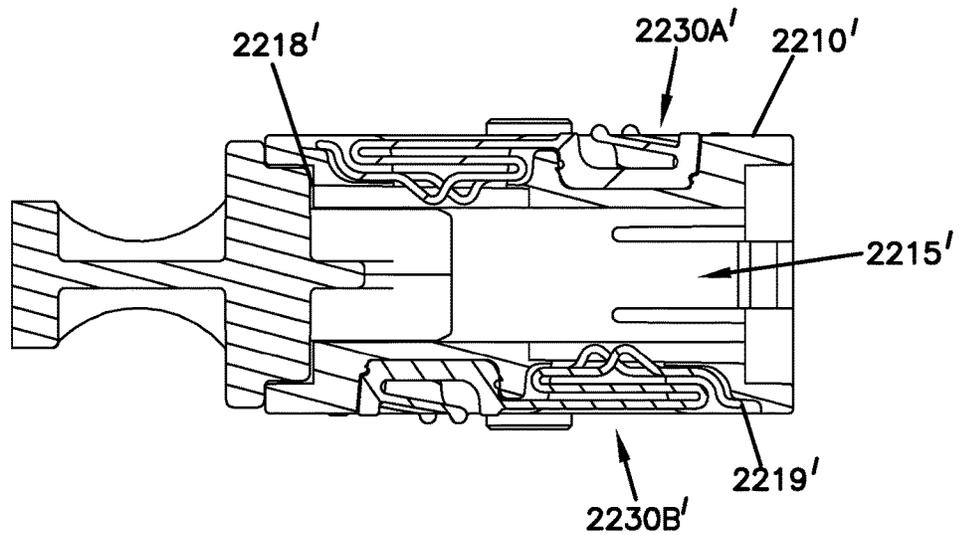


FIG. 69

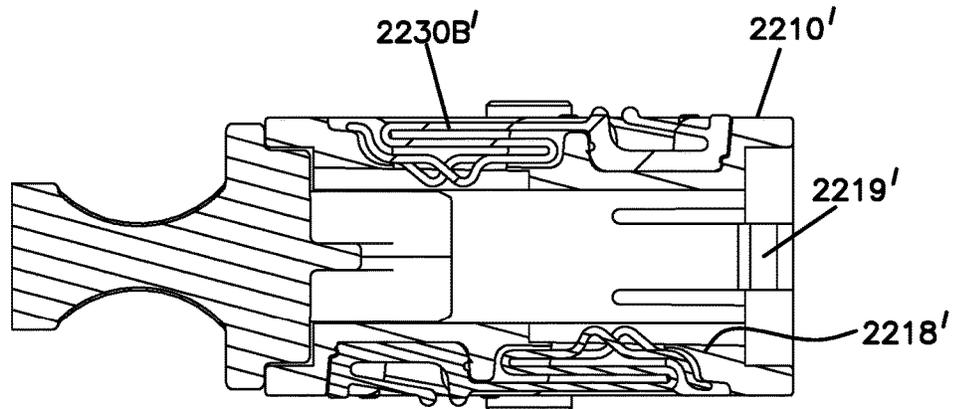


FIG. 72

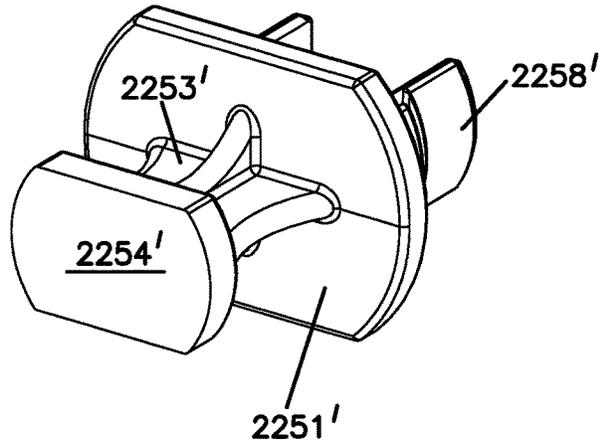


FIG. 73

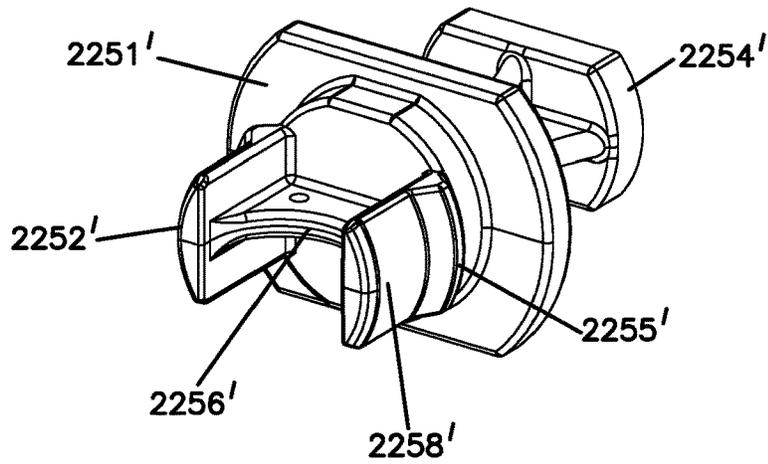


FIG. 75

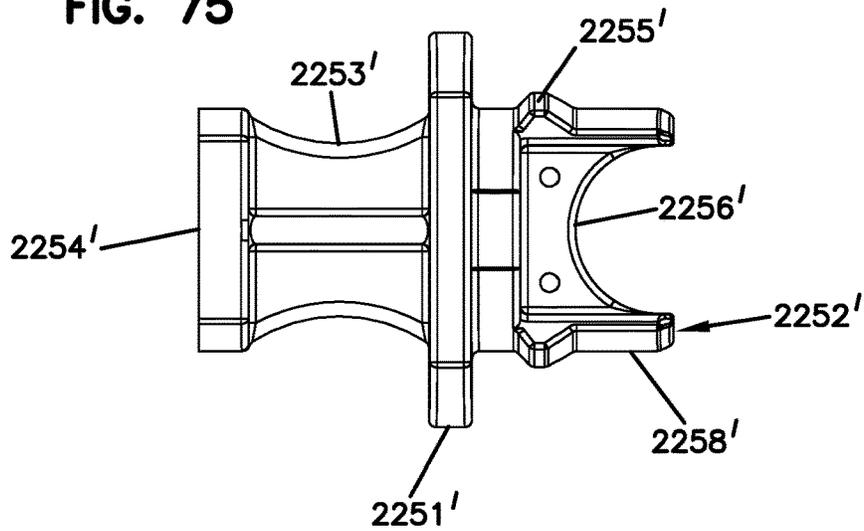


FIG. 74

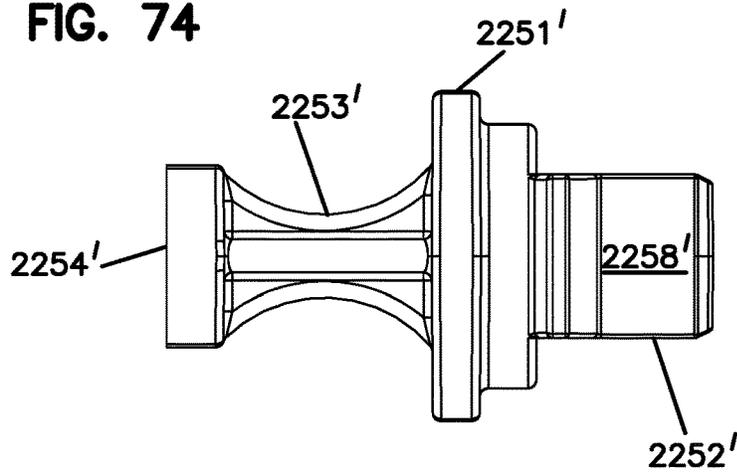


FIG. 76

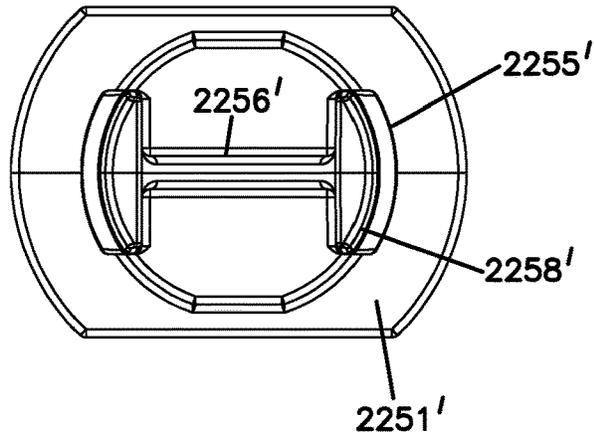


FIG. 77

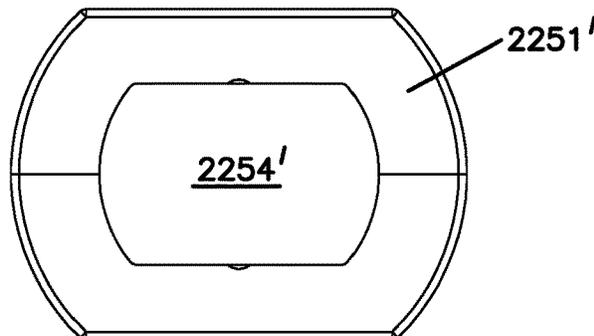


FIG. 78

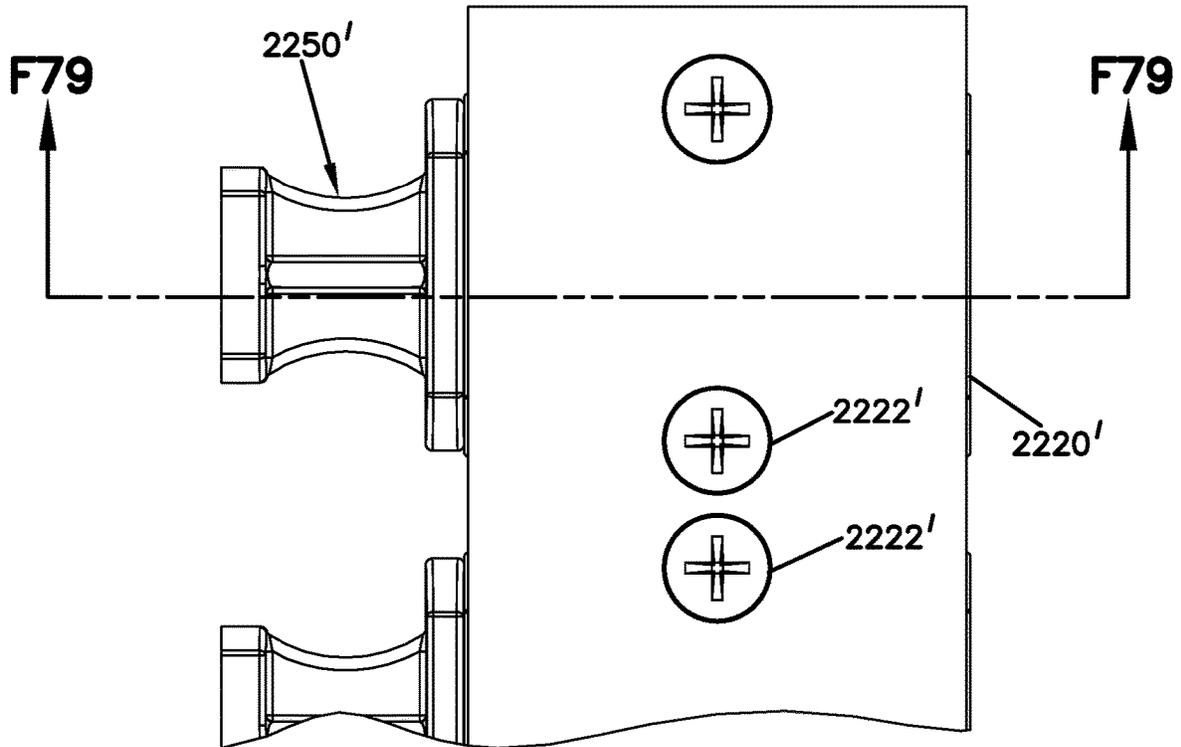


FIG. 79

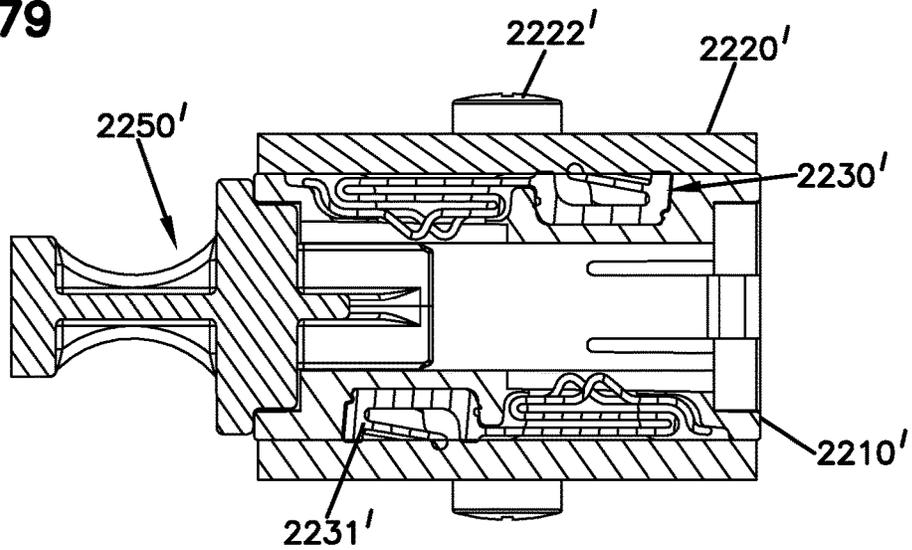
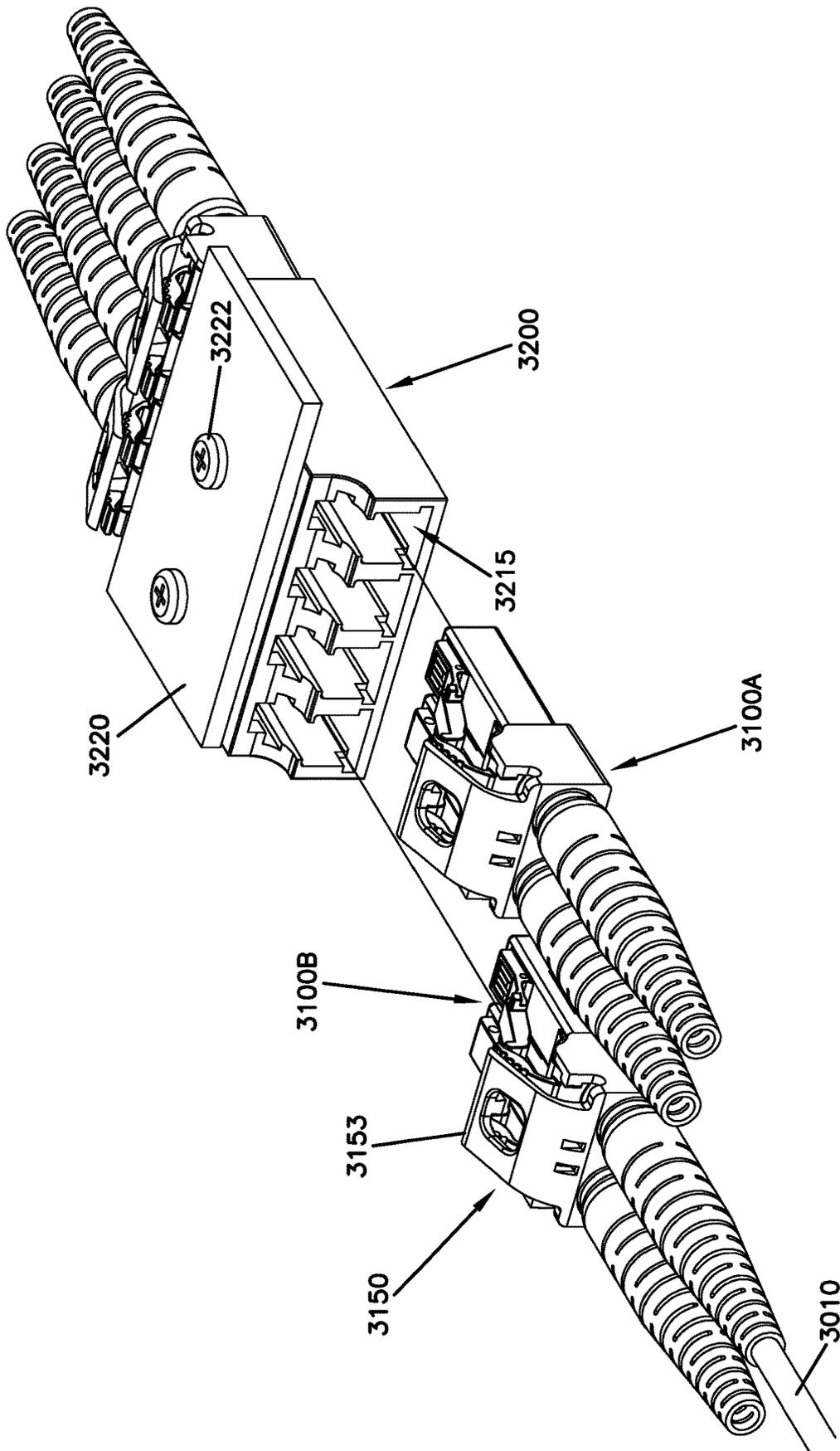


FIG. 80



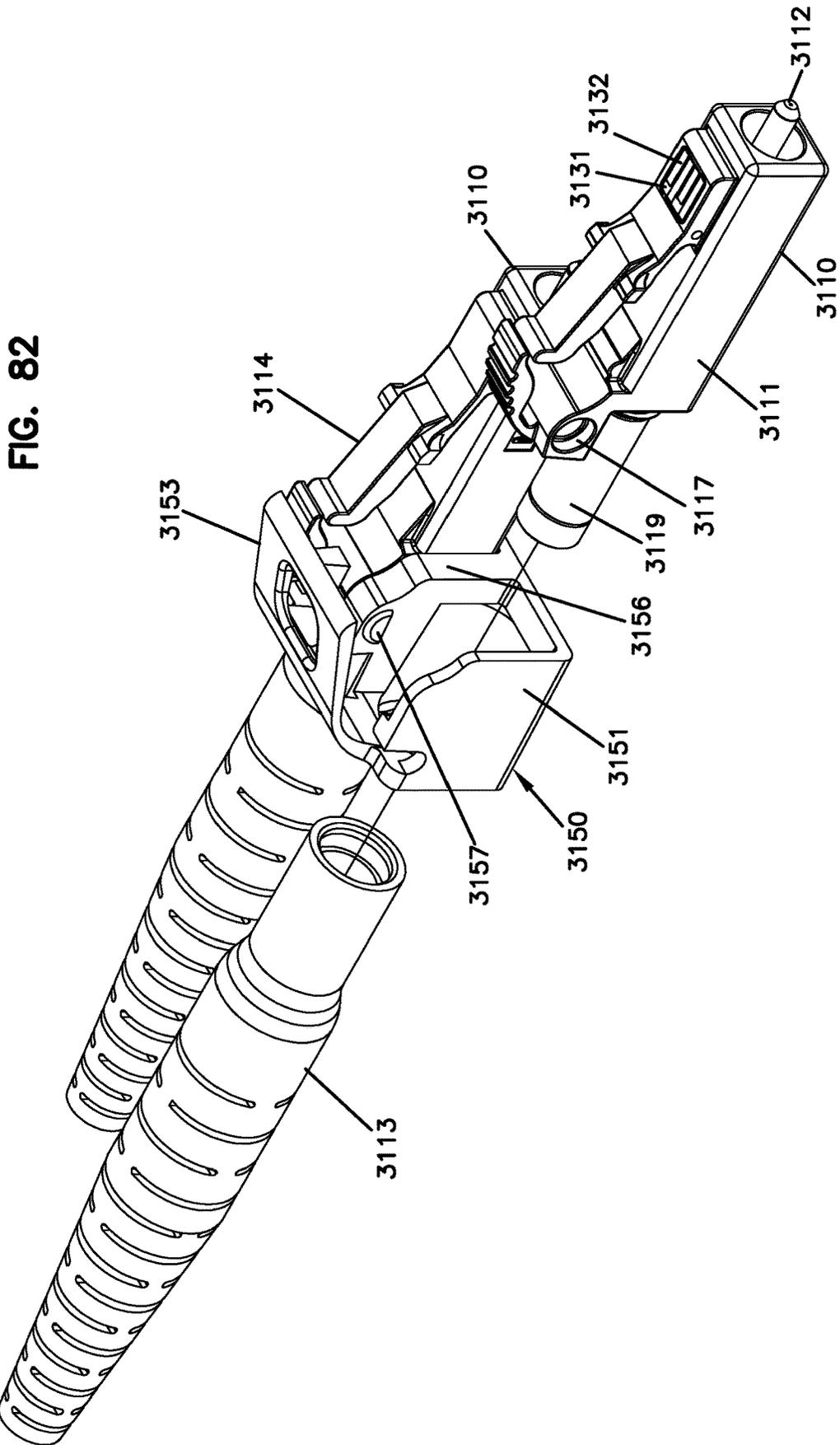
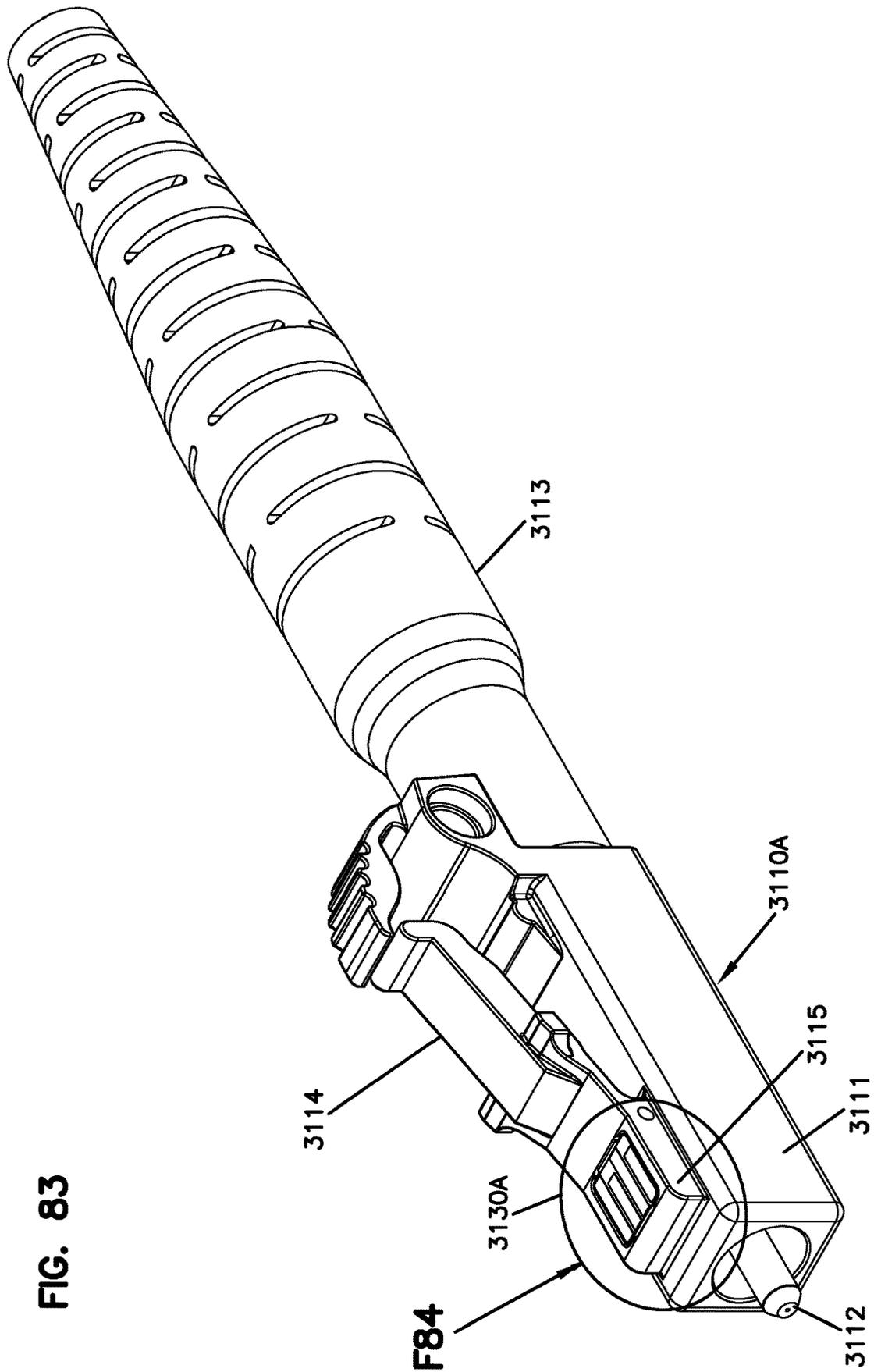


FIG. 82



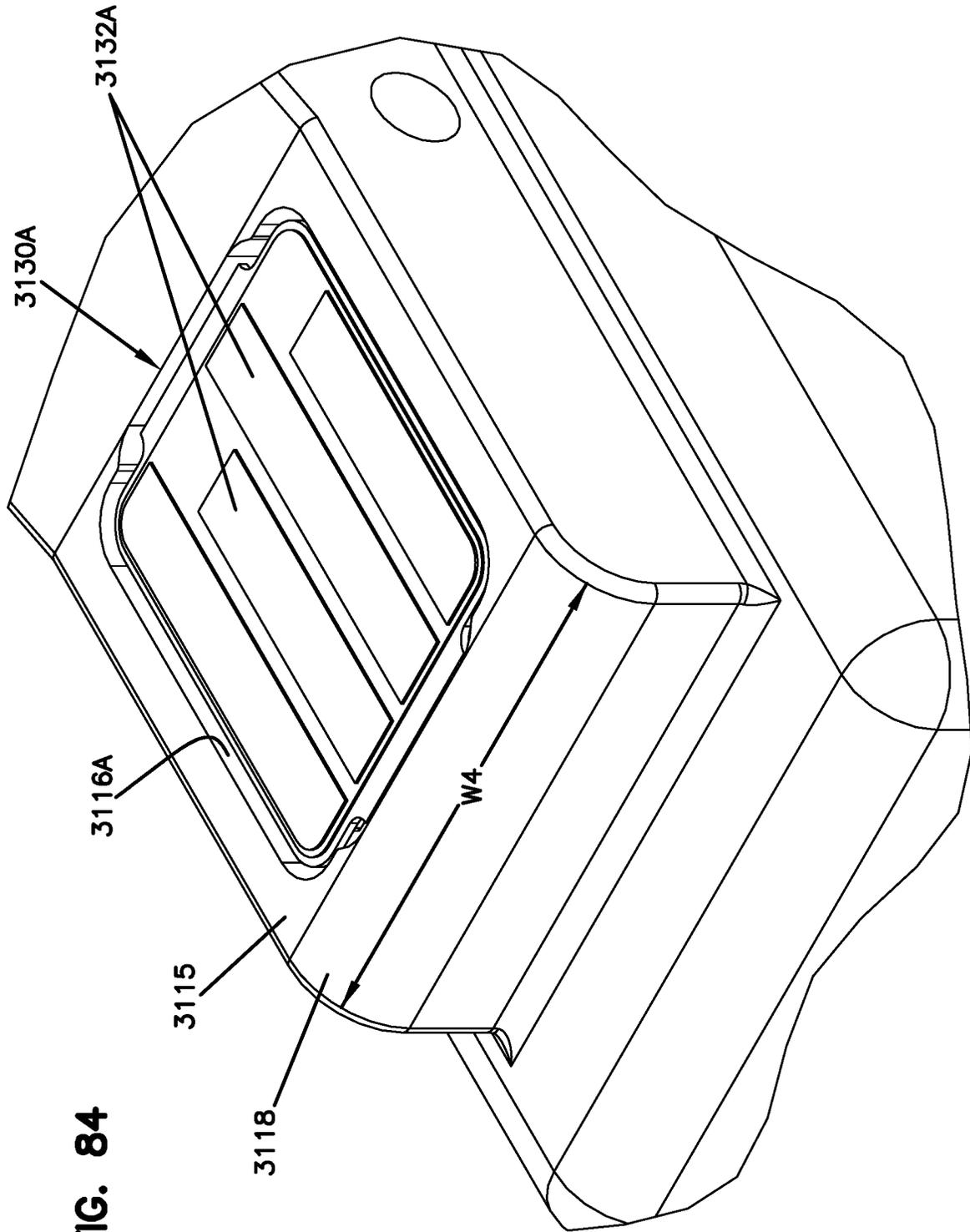


FIG. 84

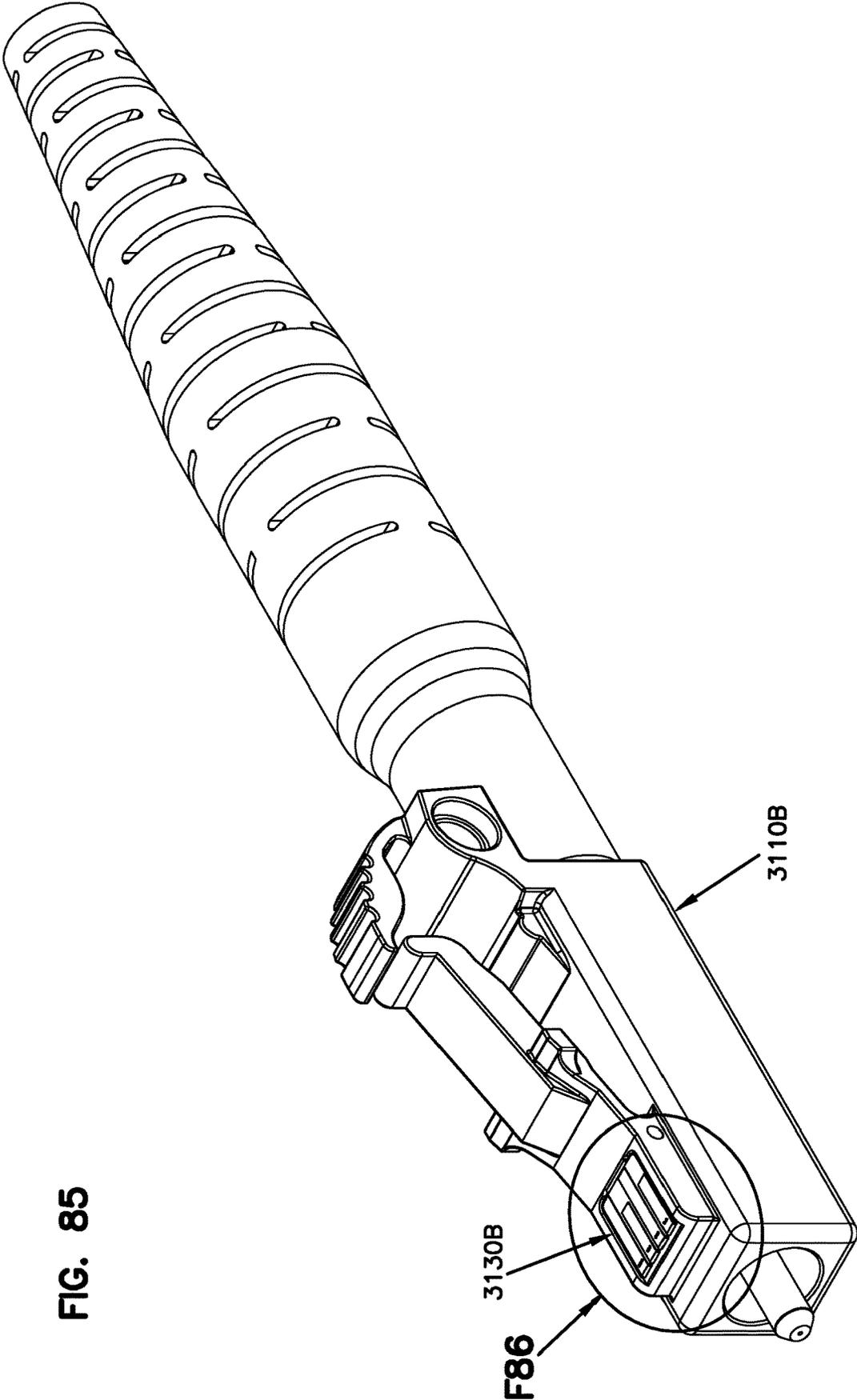


FIG. 85

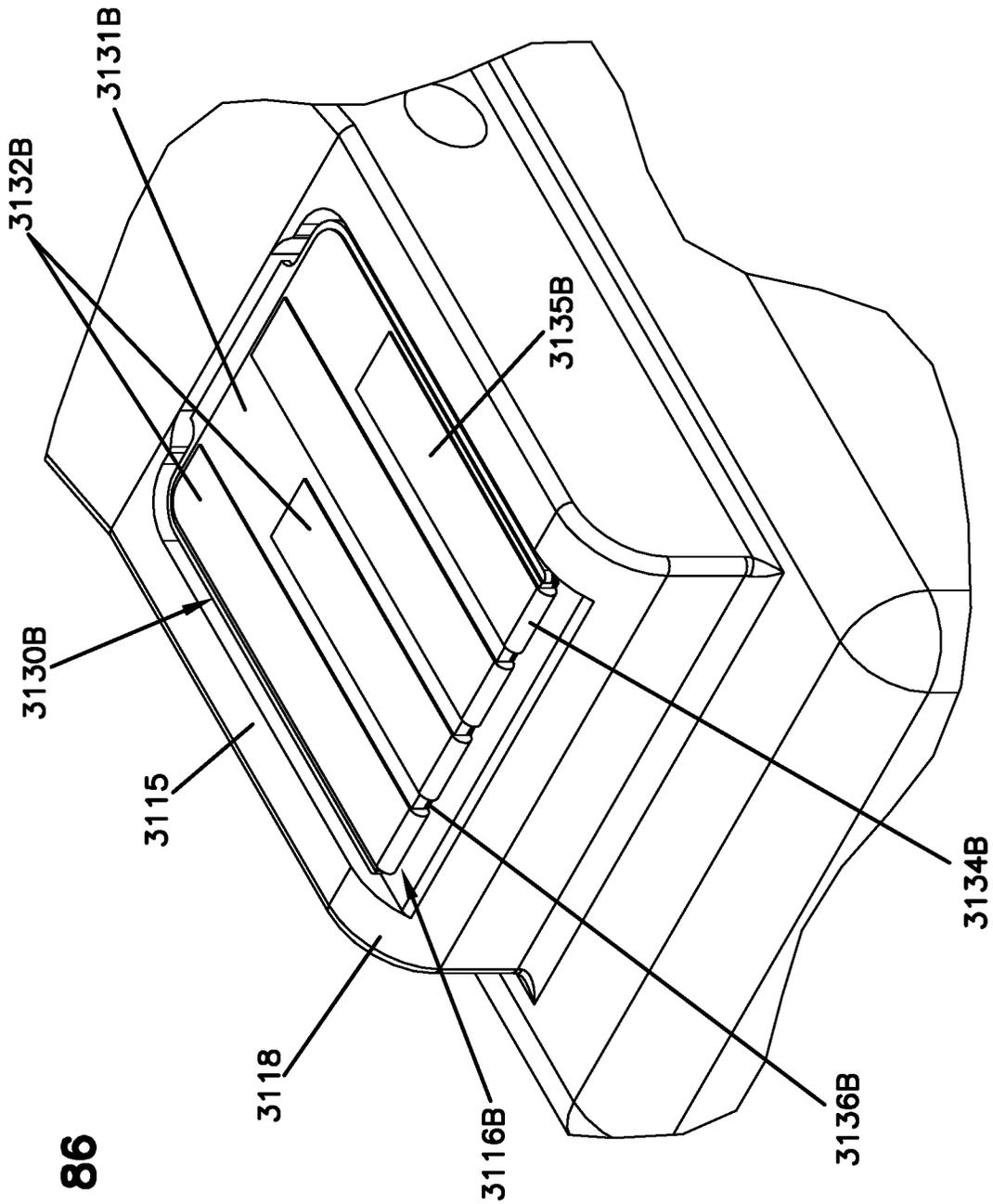


FIG. 86

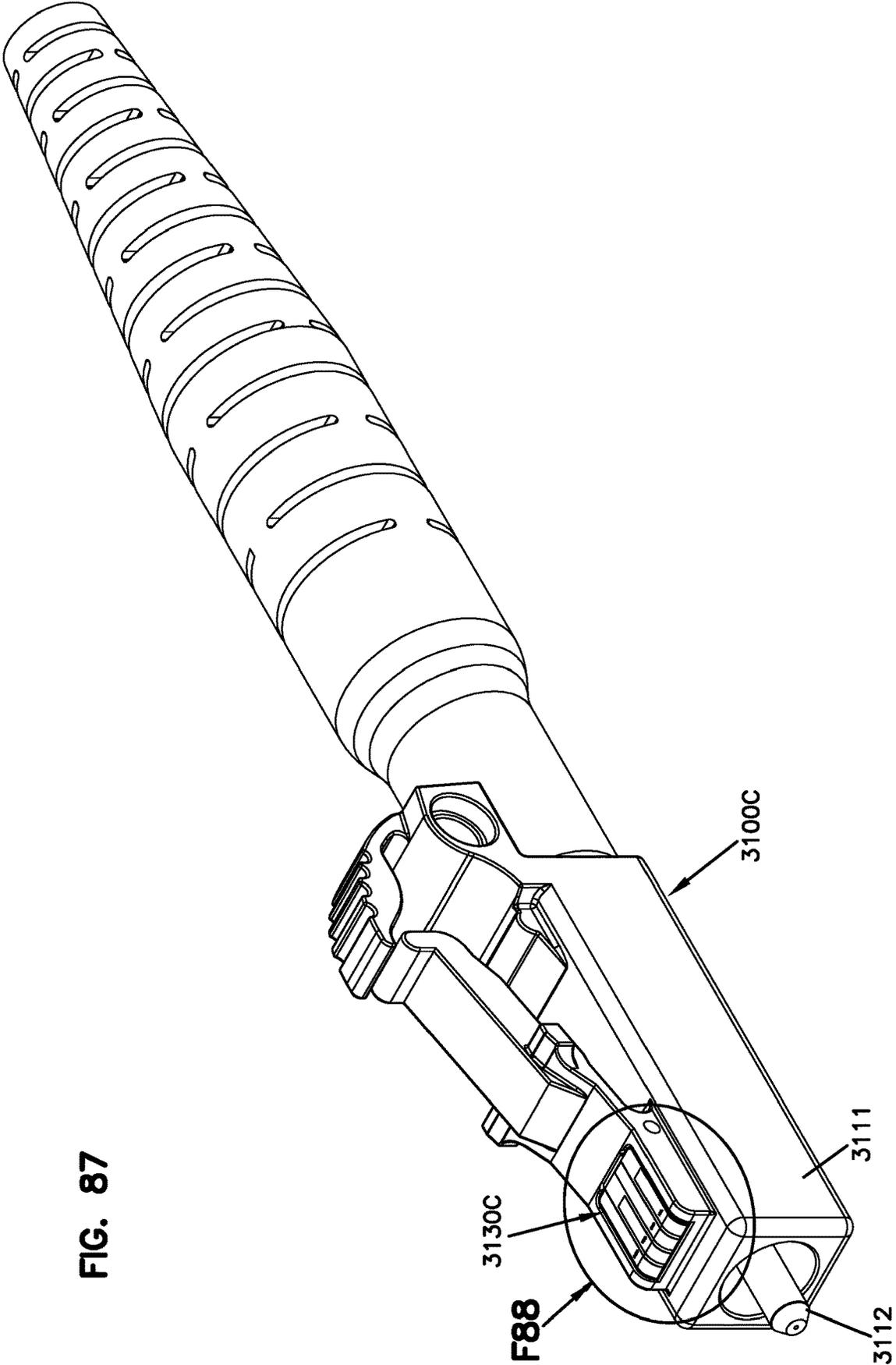


FIG. 87

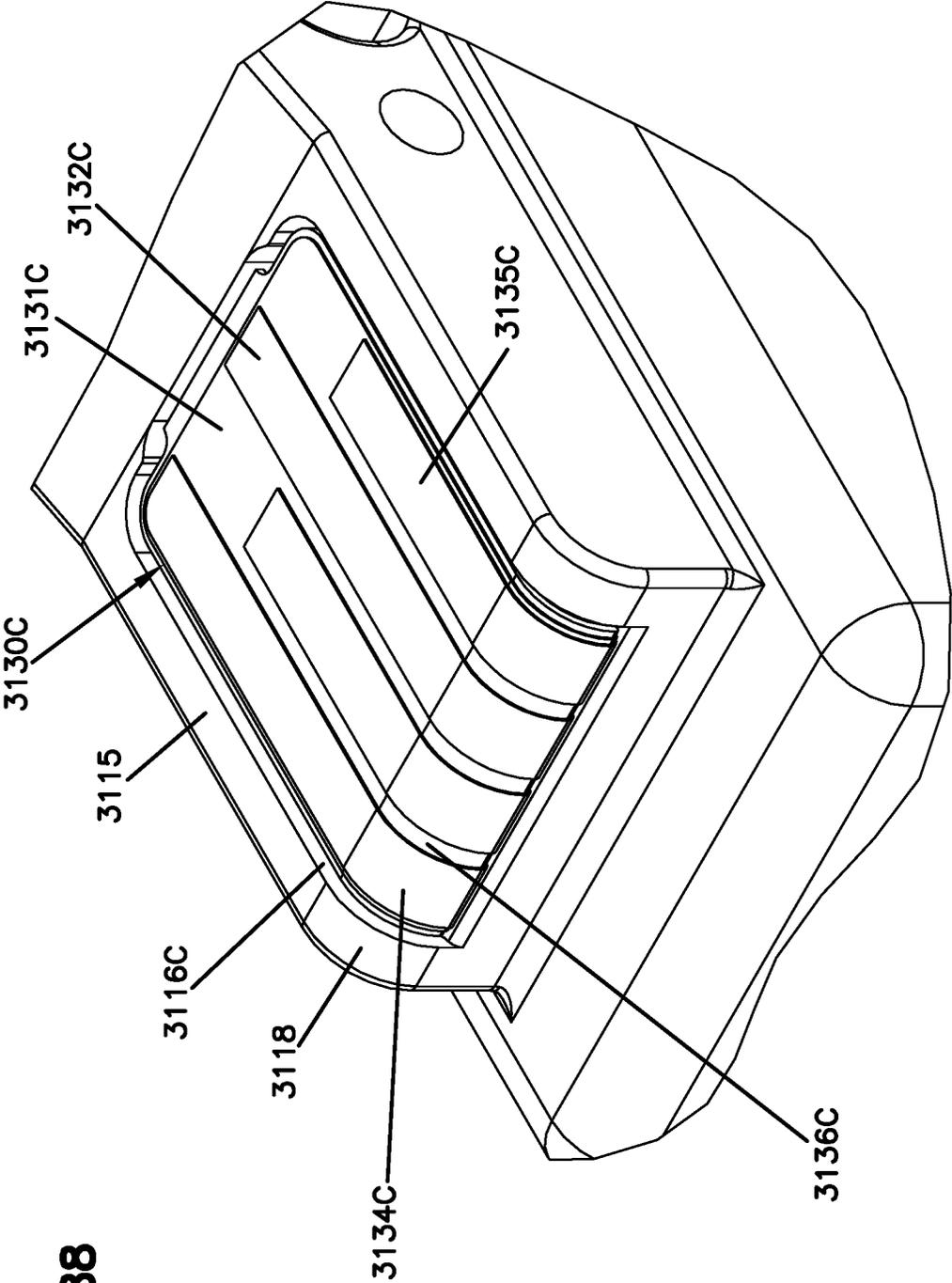


FIG. 88

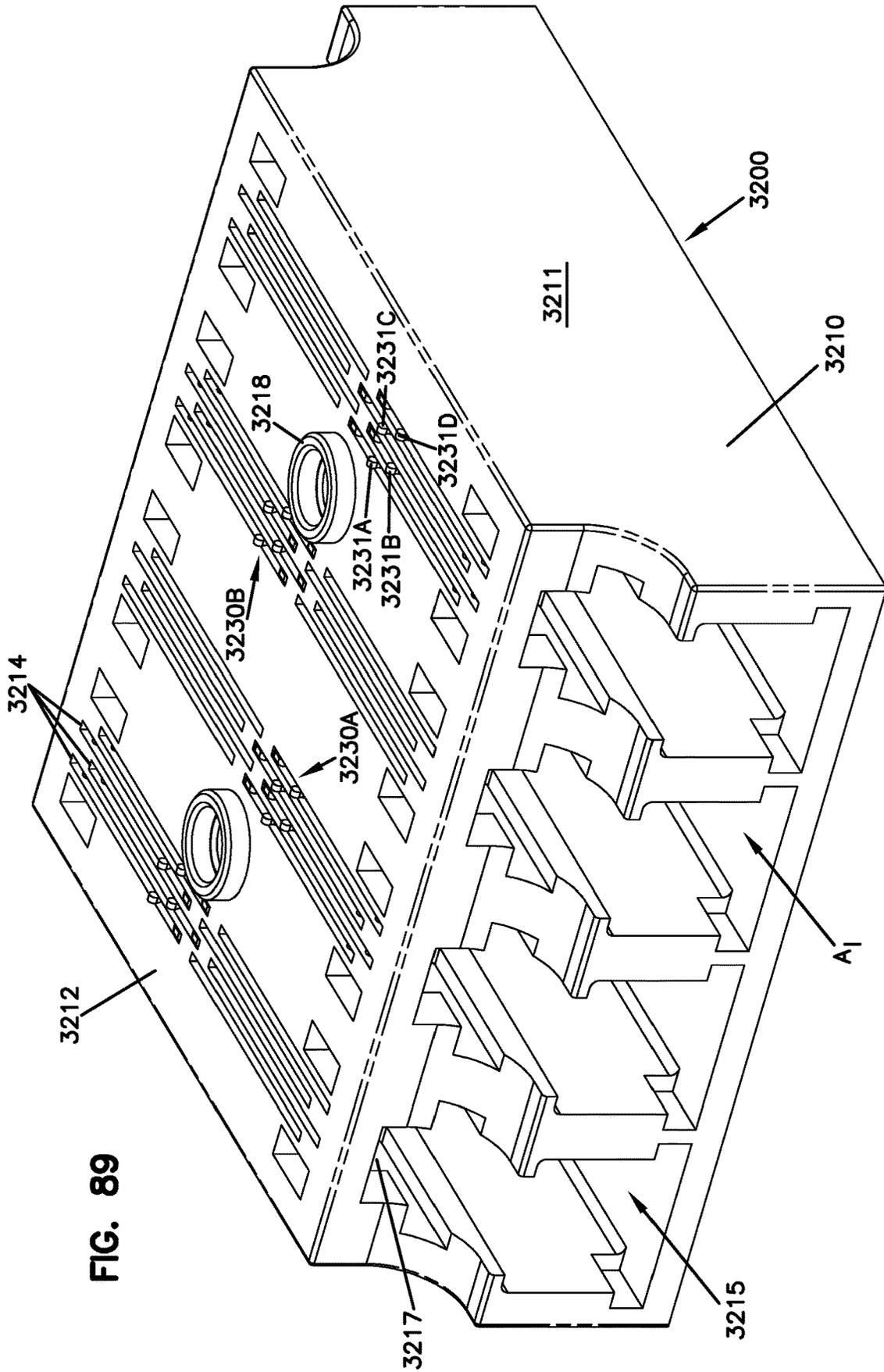
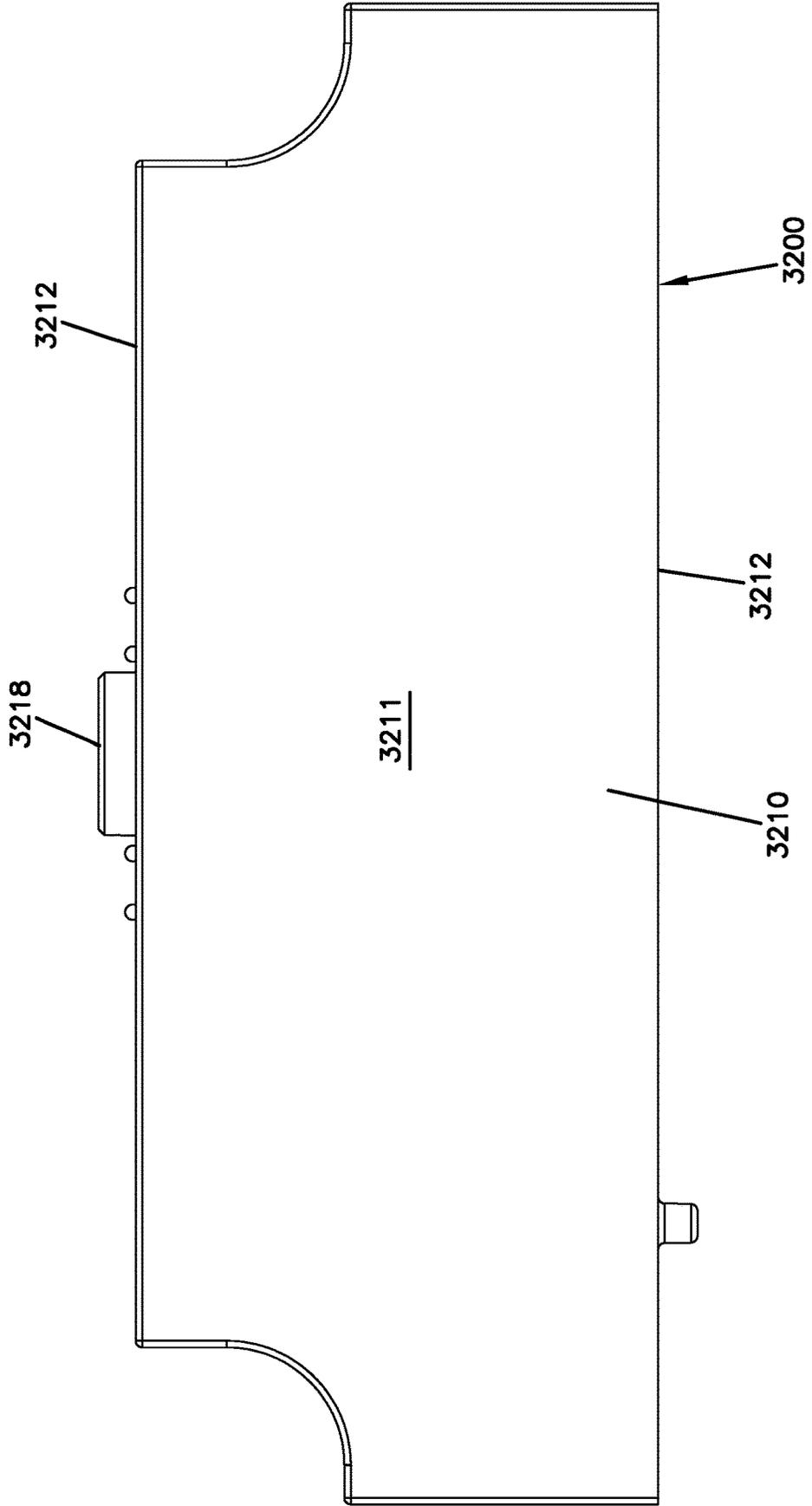
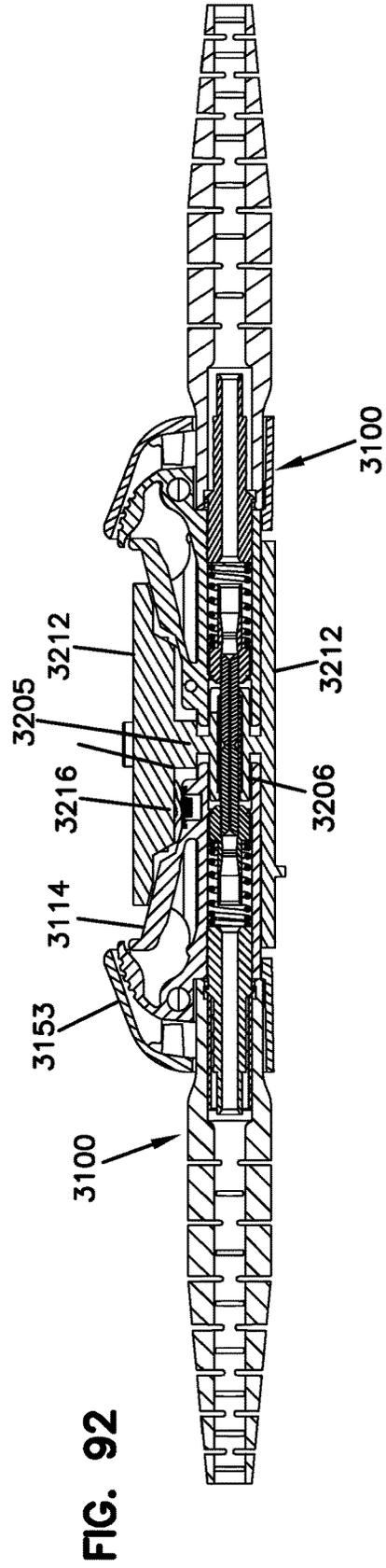
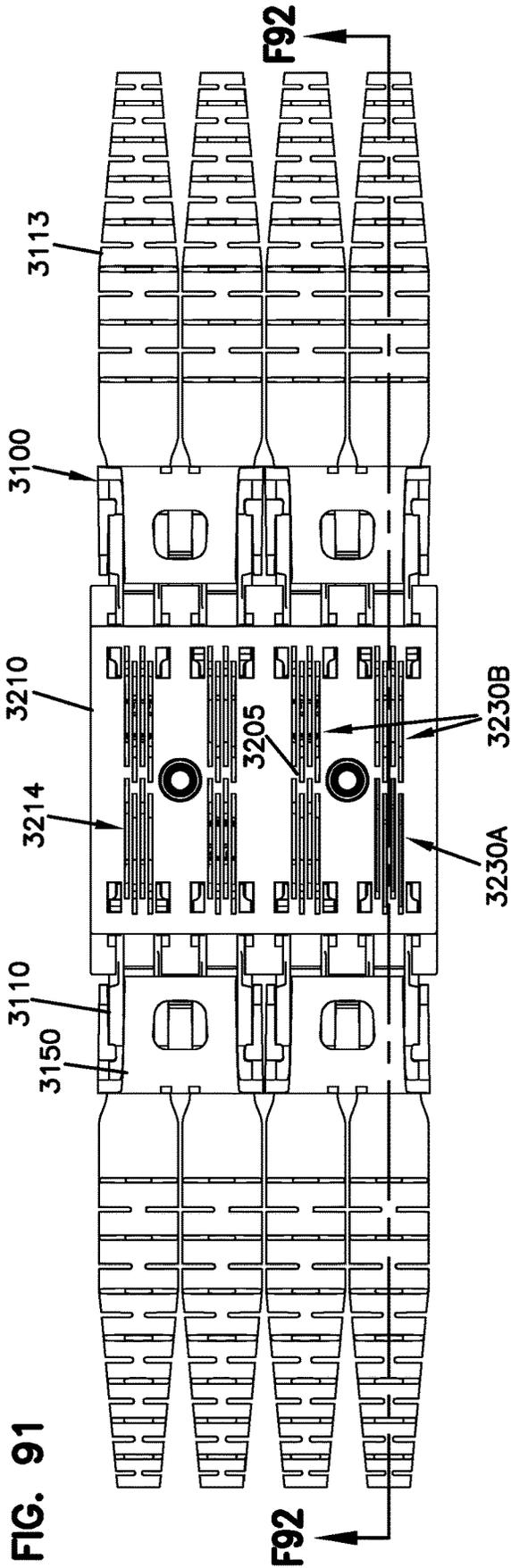


FIG. 89

FIG. 90





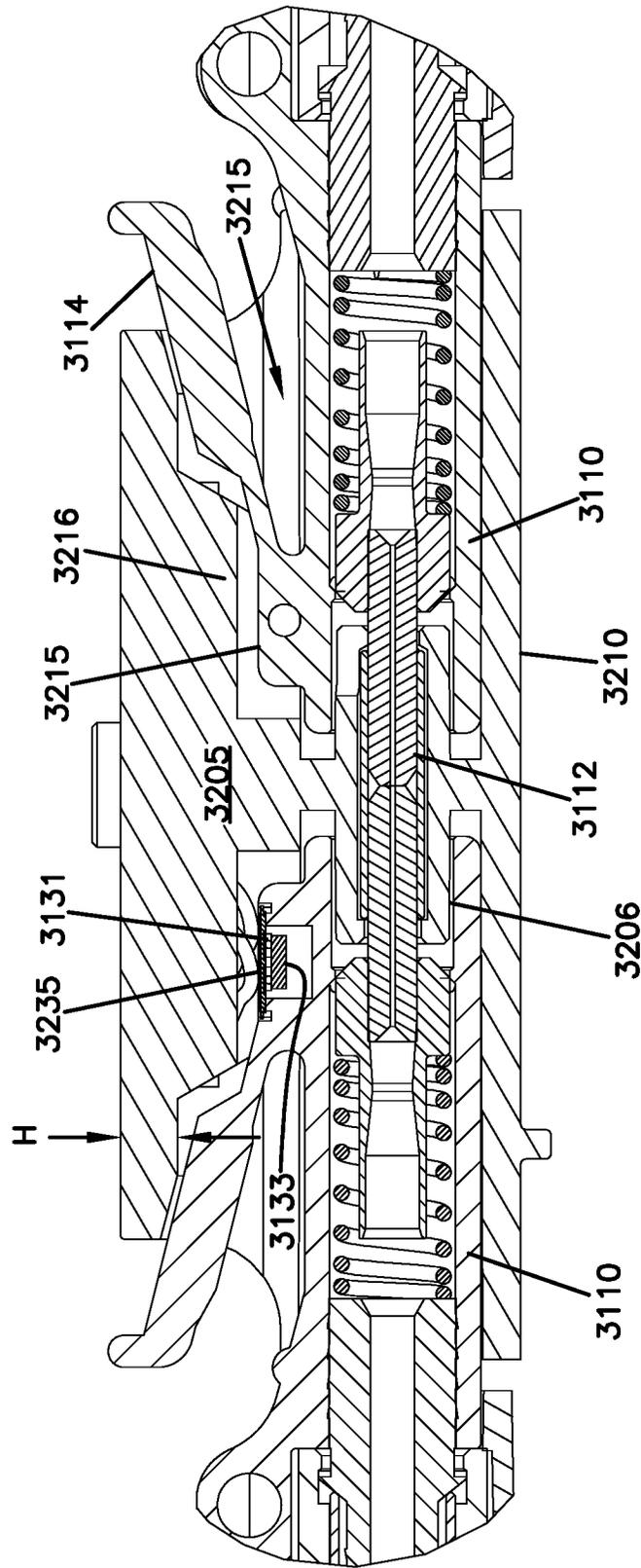


FIG. 93

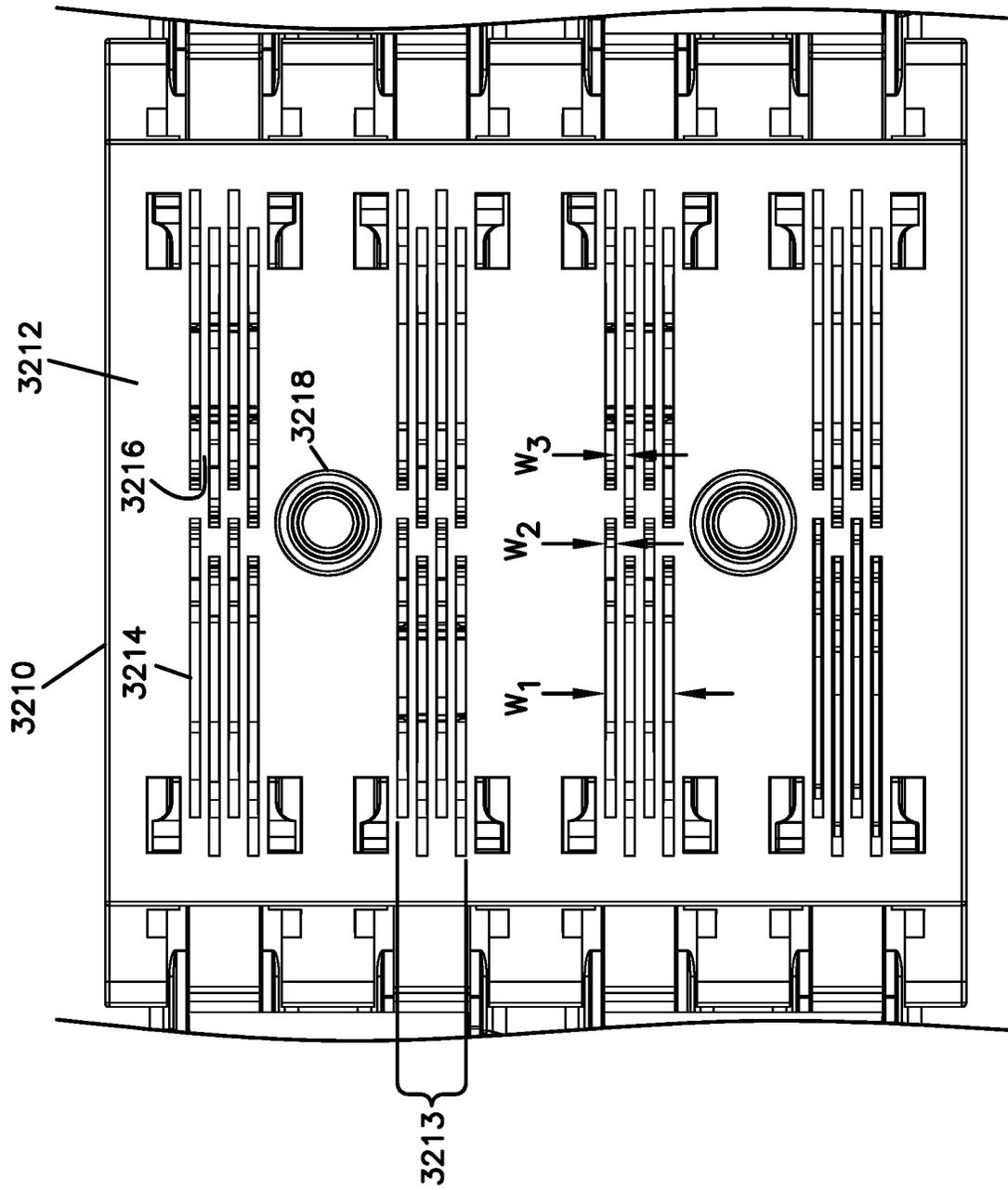


FIG. 94

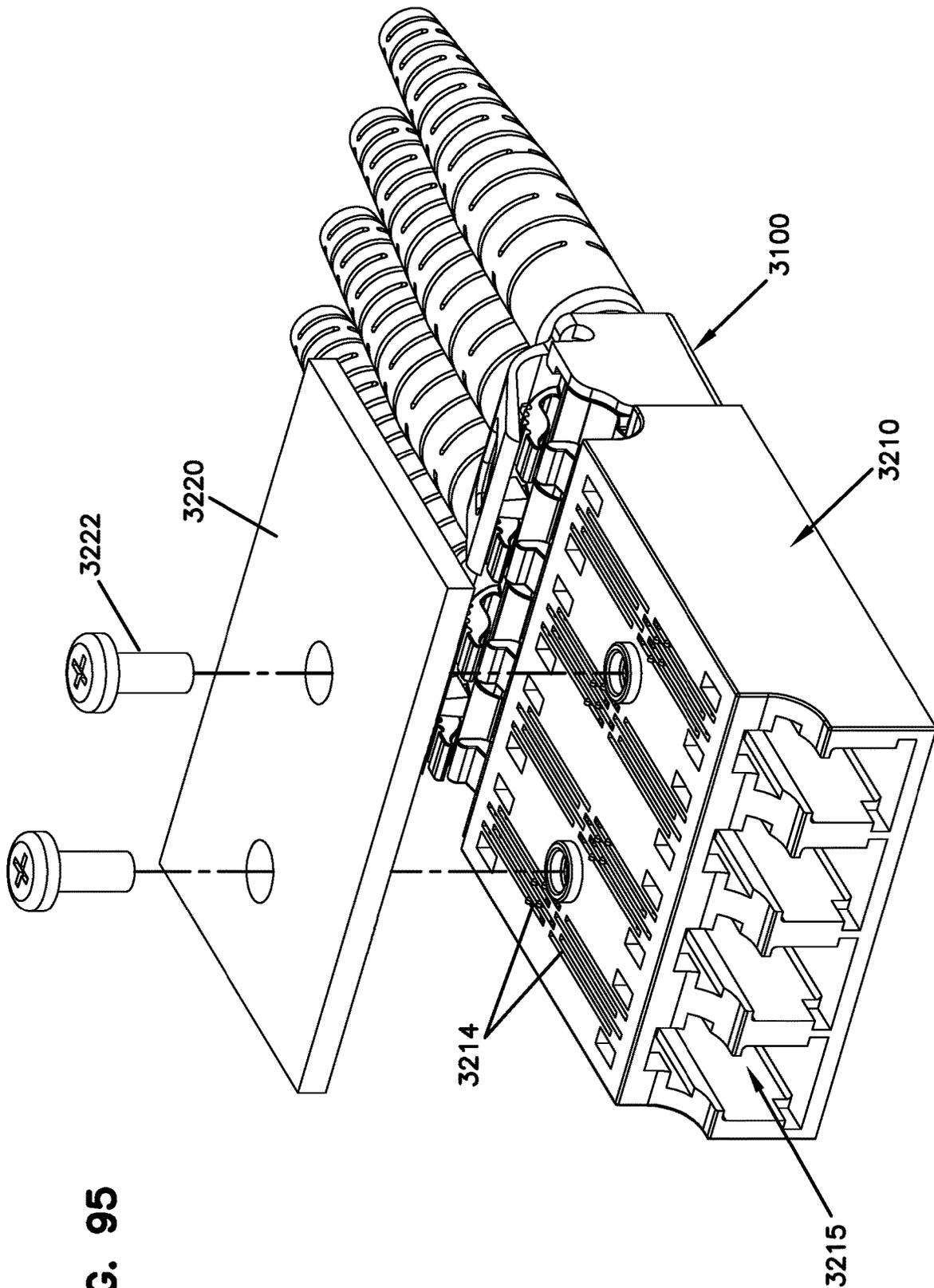


FIG. 95

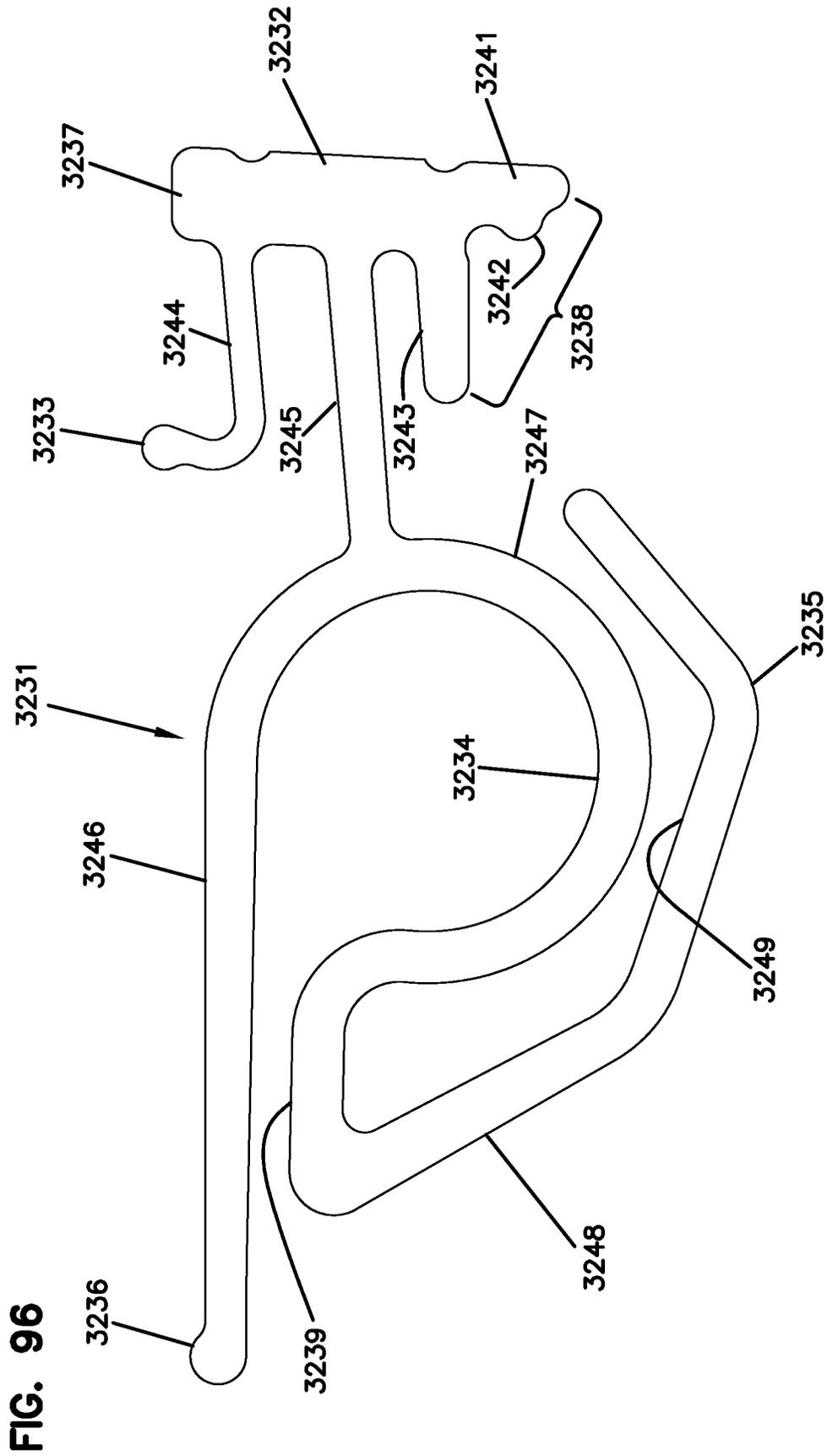
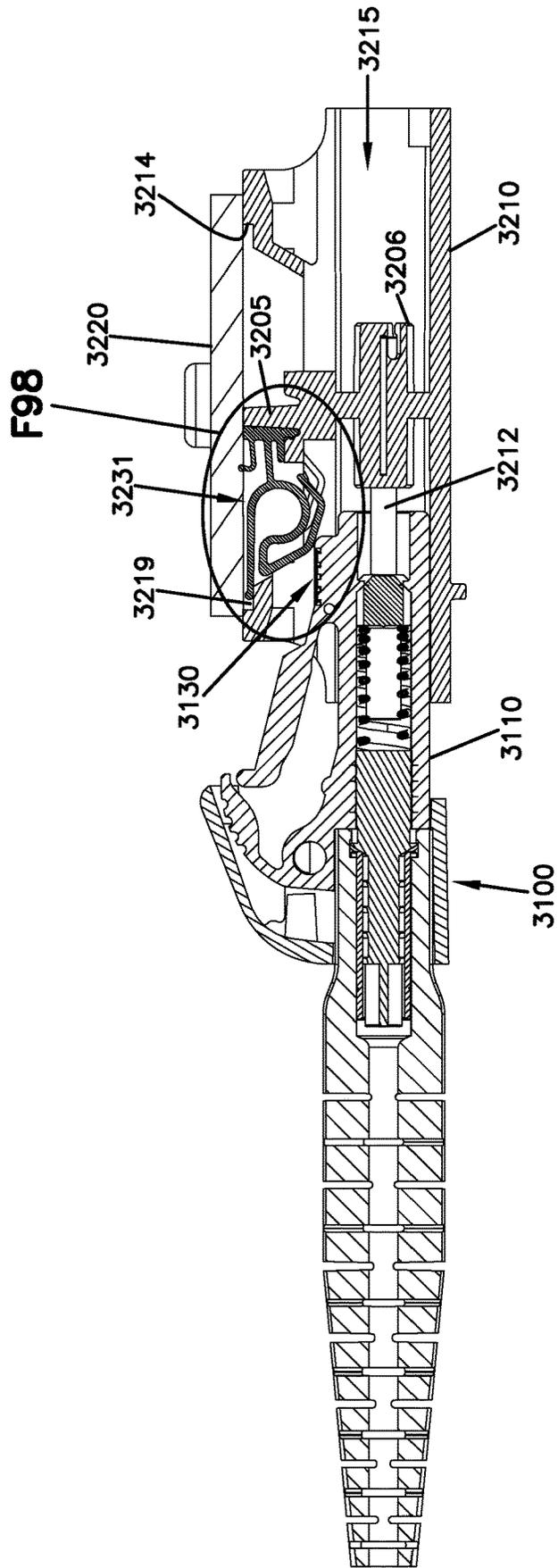


FIG. 97



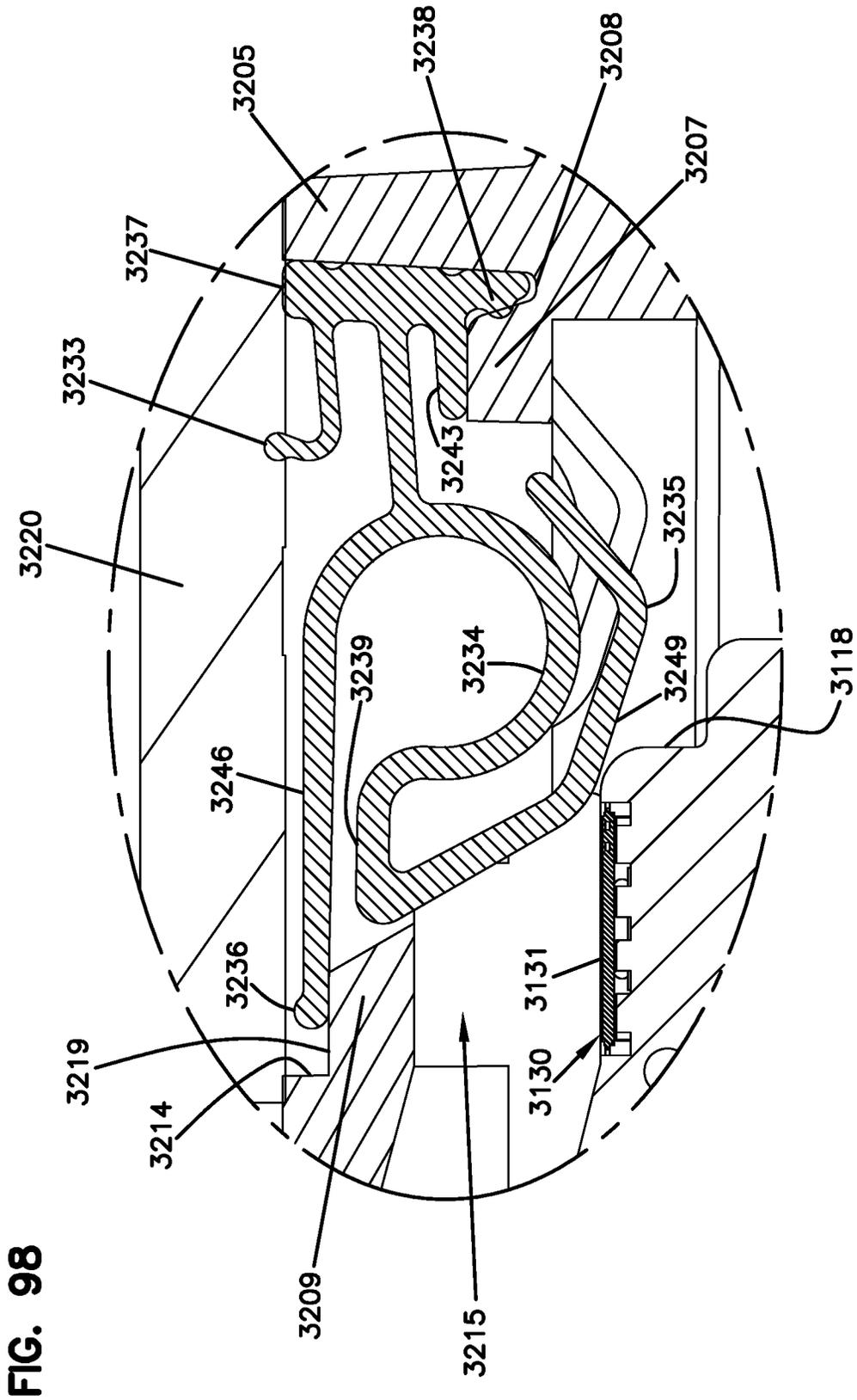
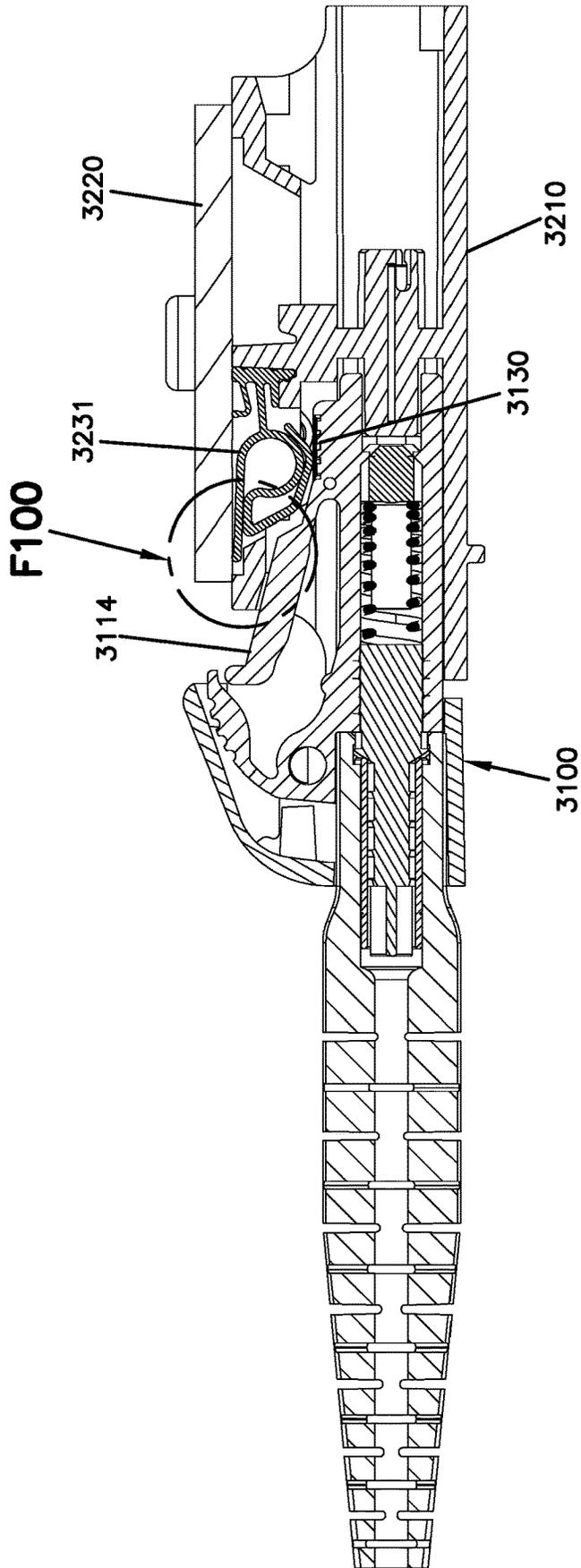


FIG. 98

FIG. 99



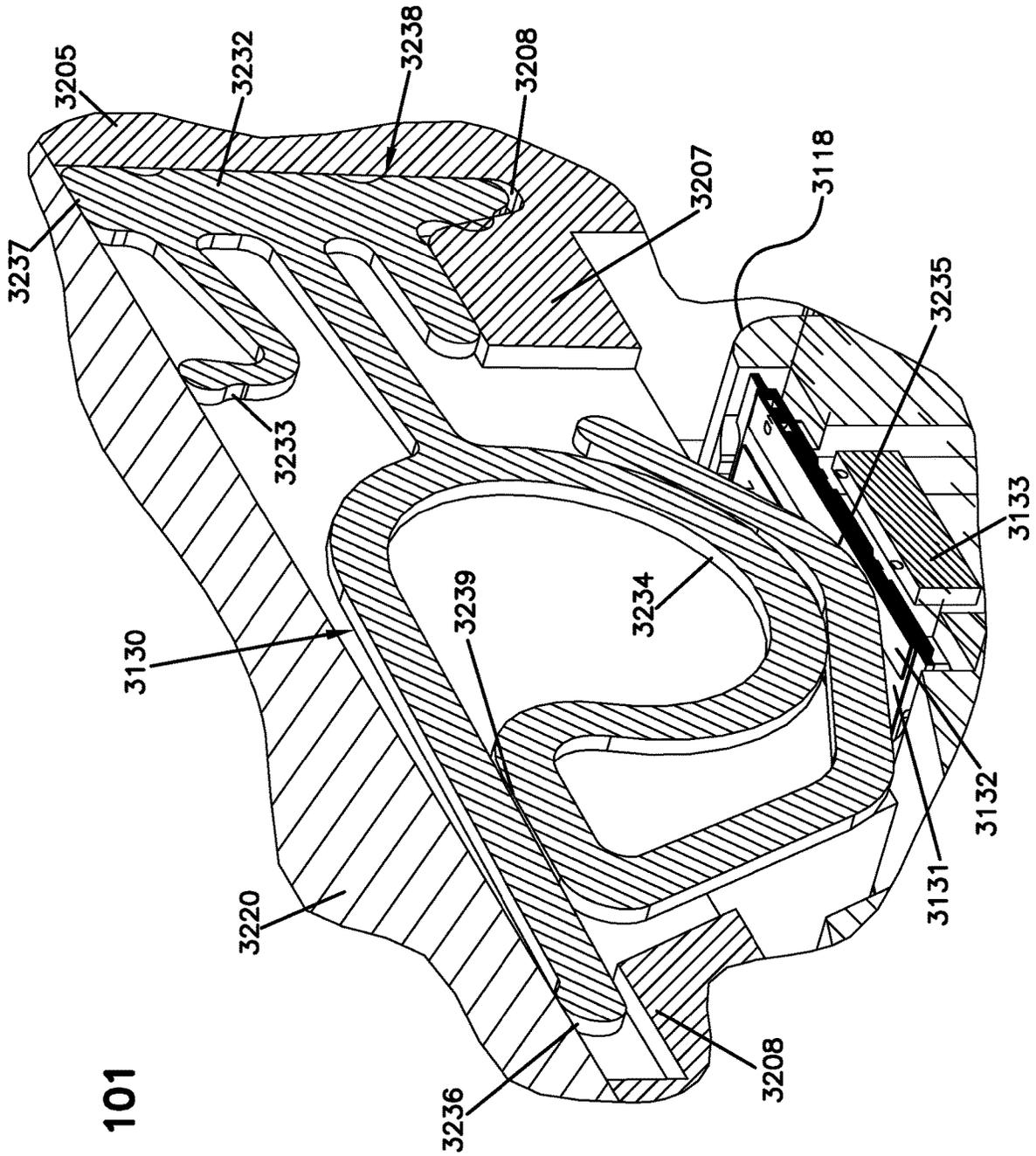


FIG. 101

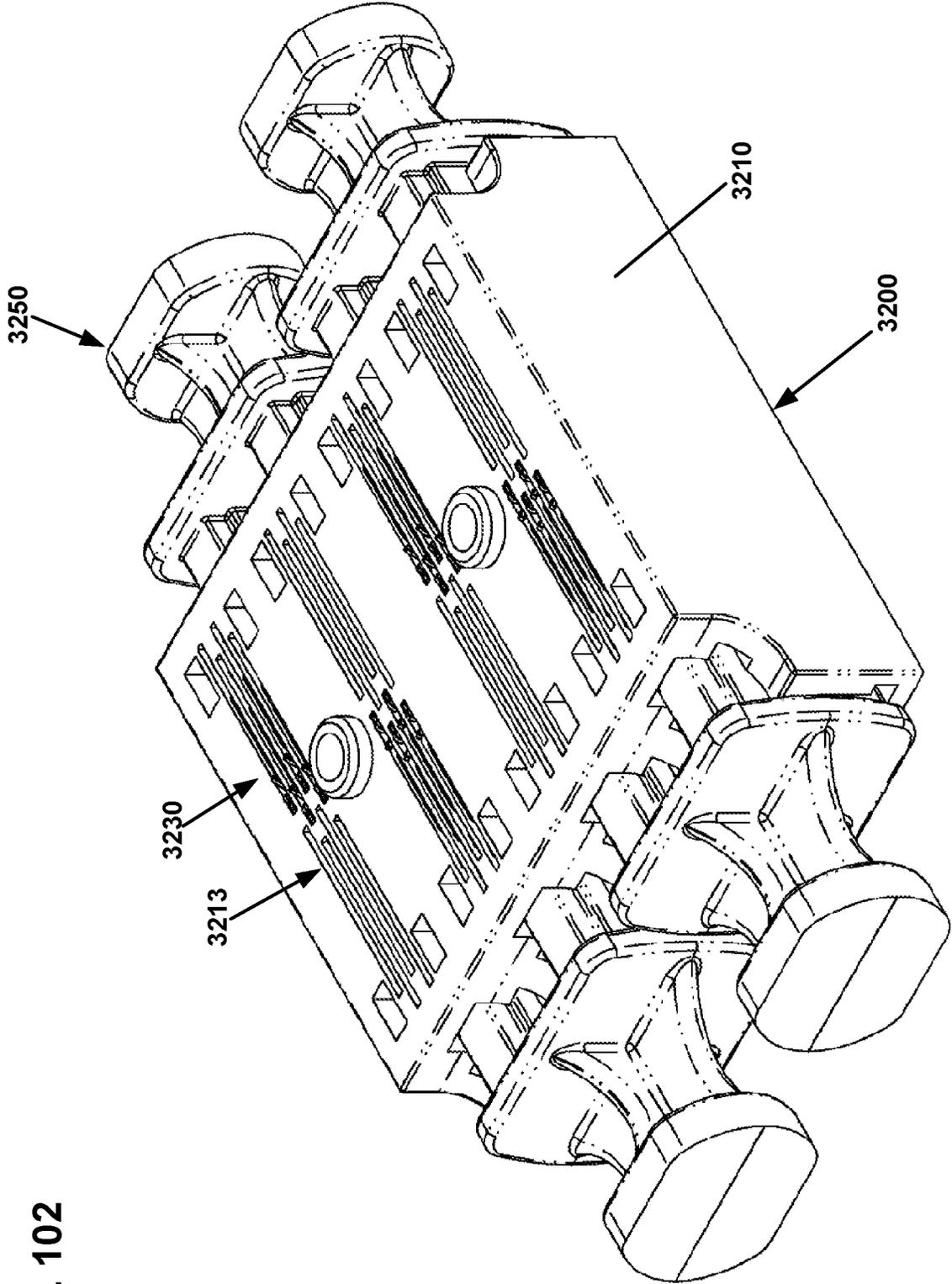


FIG. 102

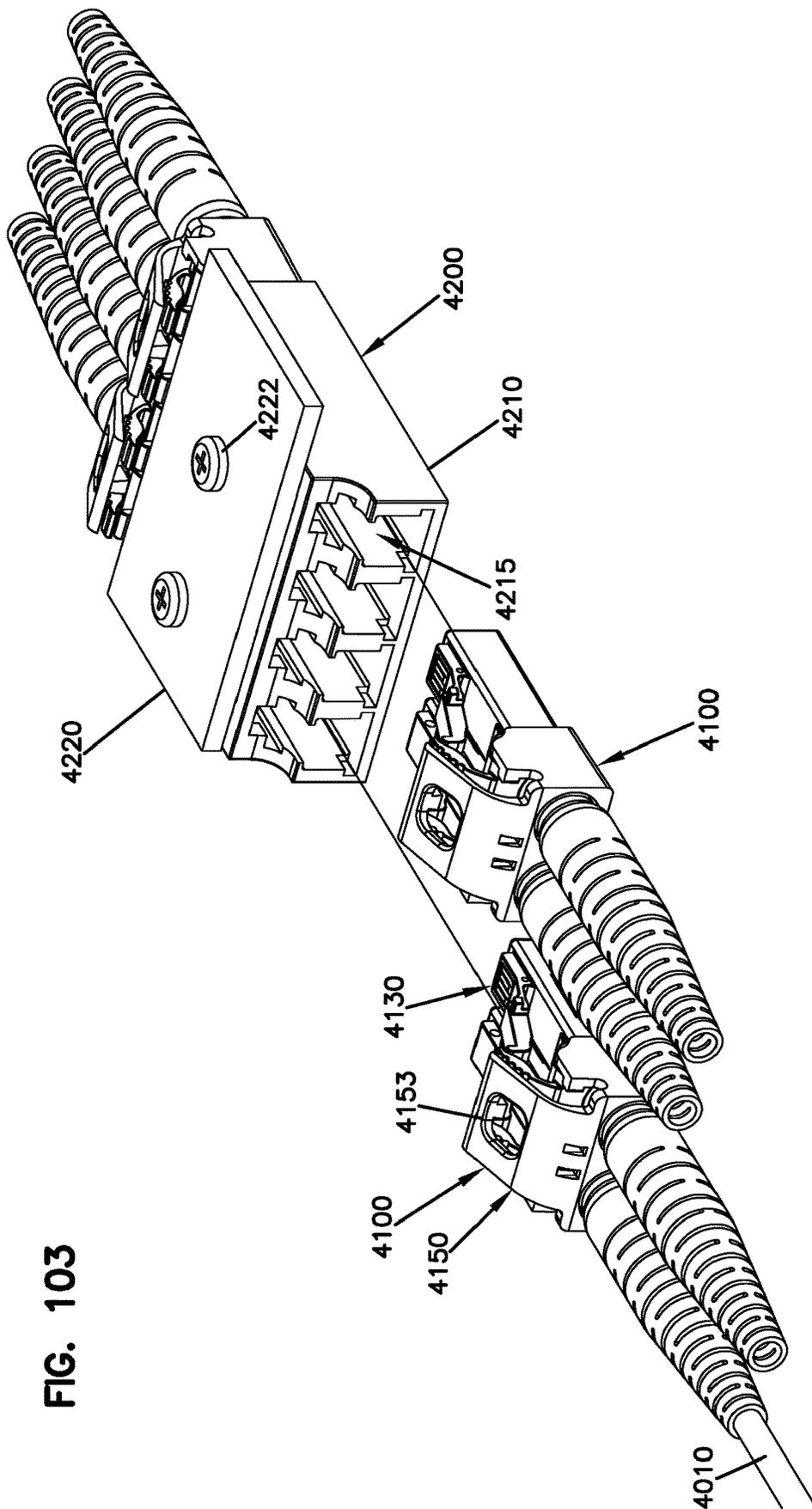


FIG. 103

FIG. 104

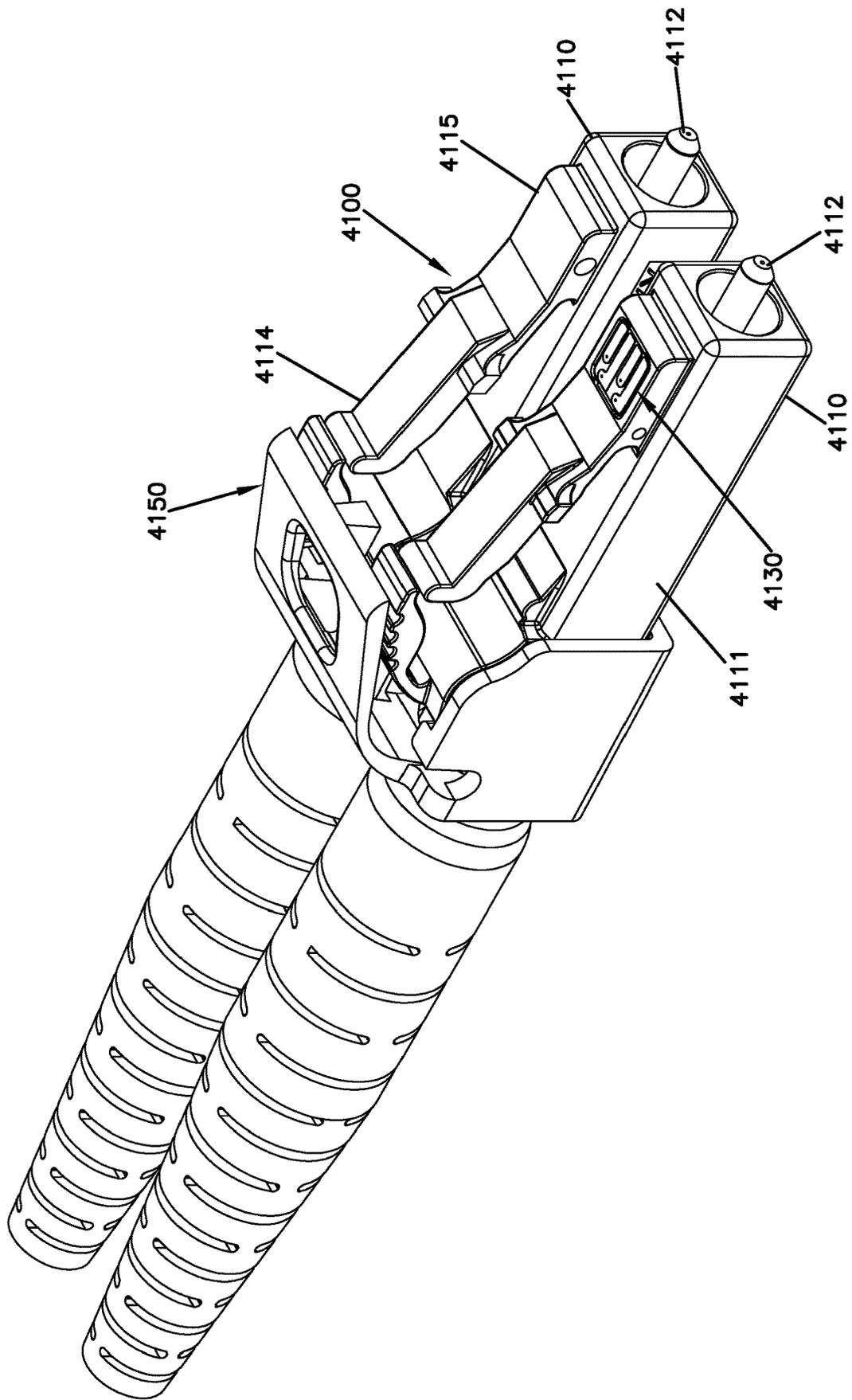


FIG. 105

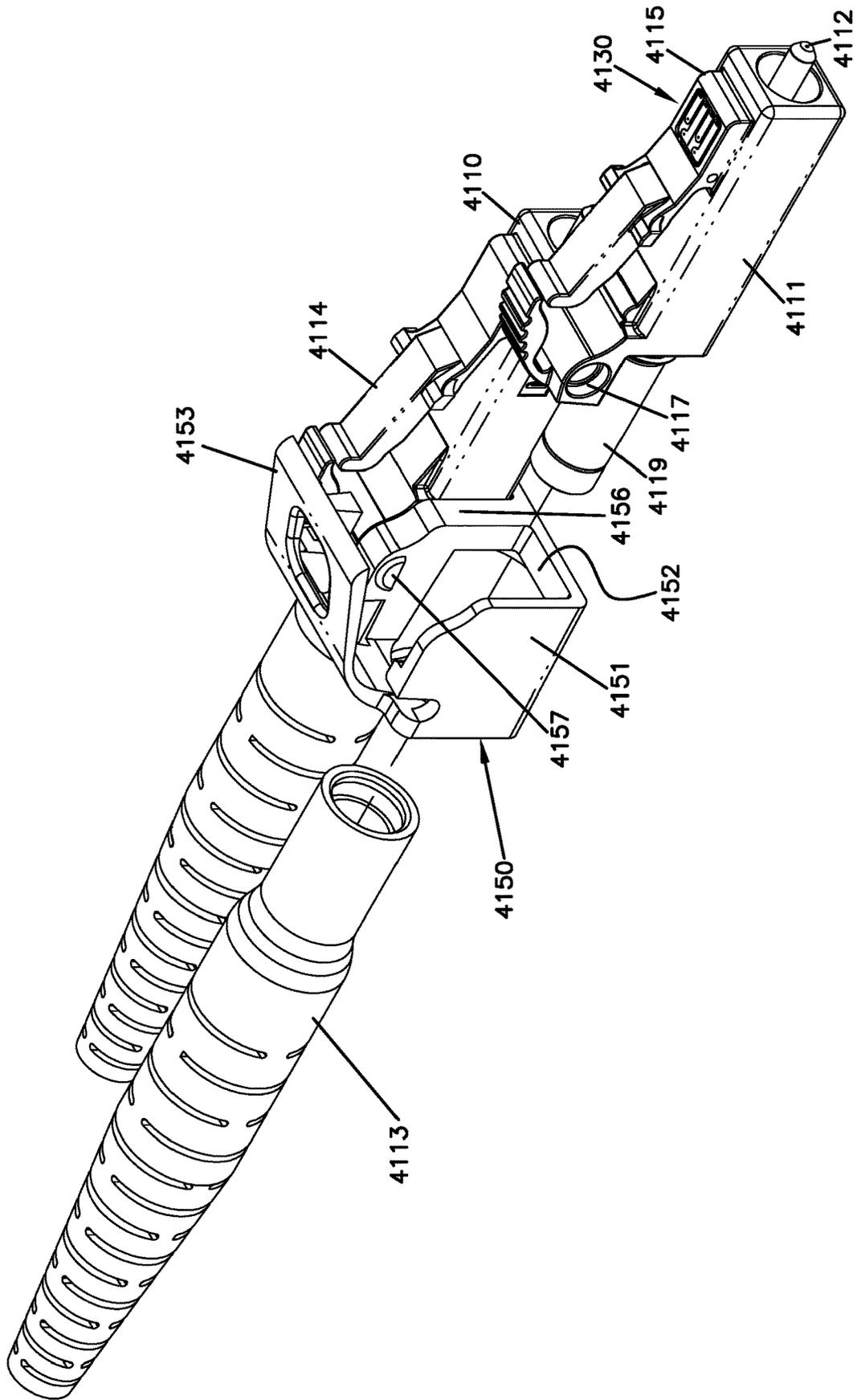


FIG. 106

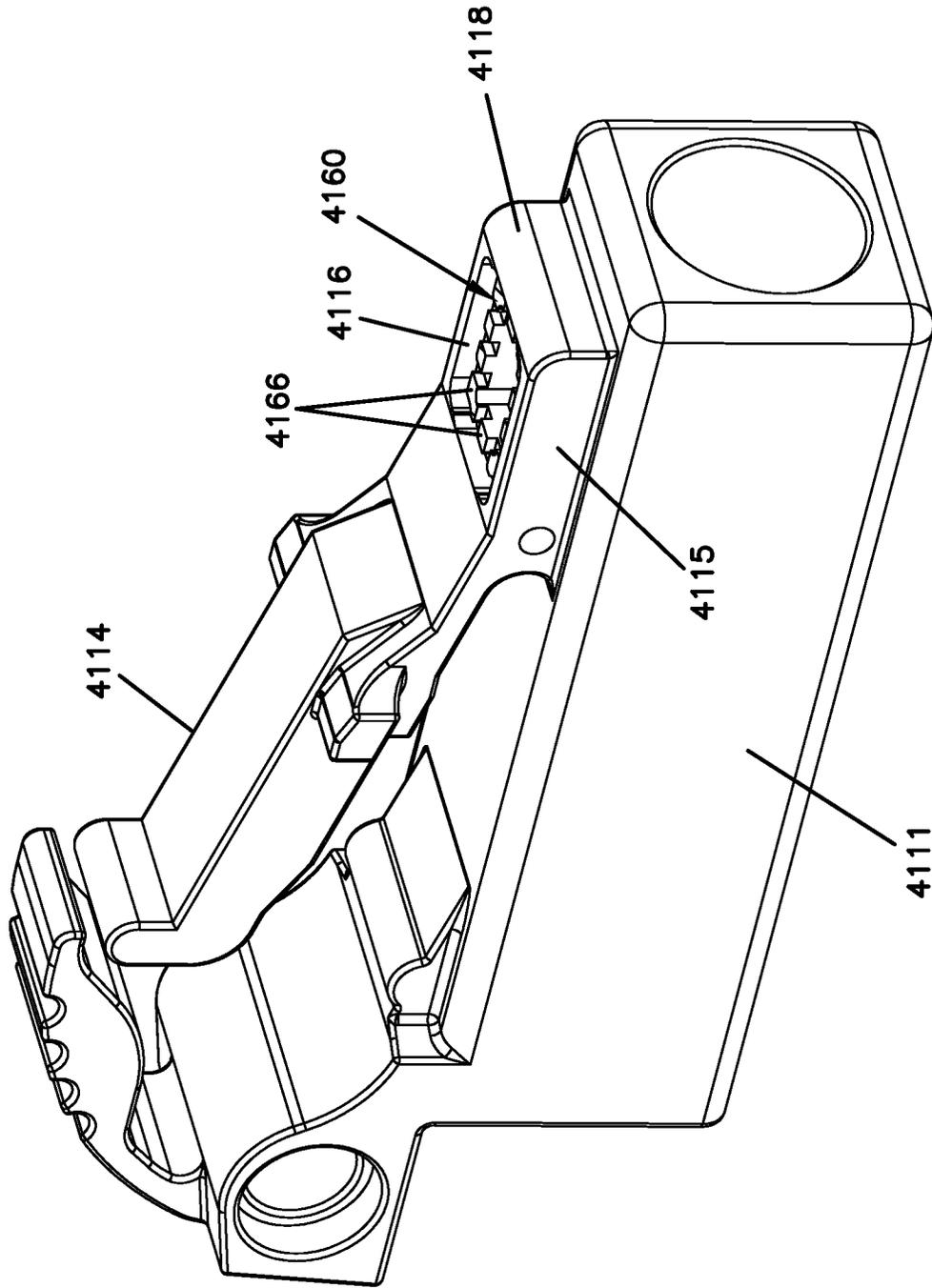


FIG. 107

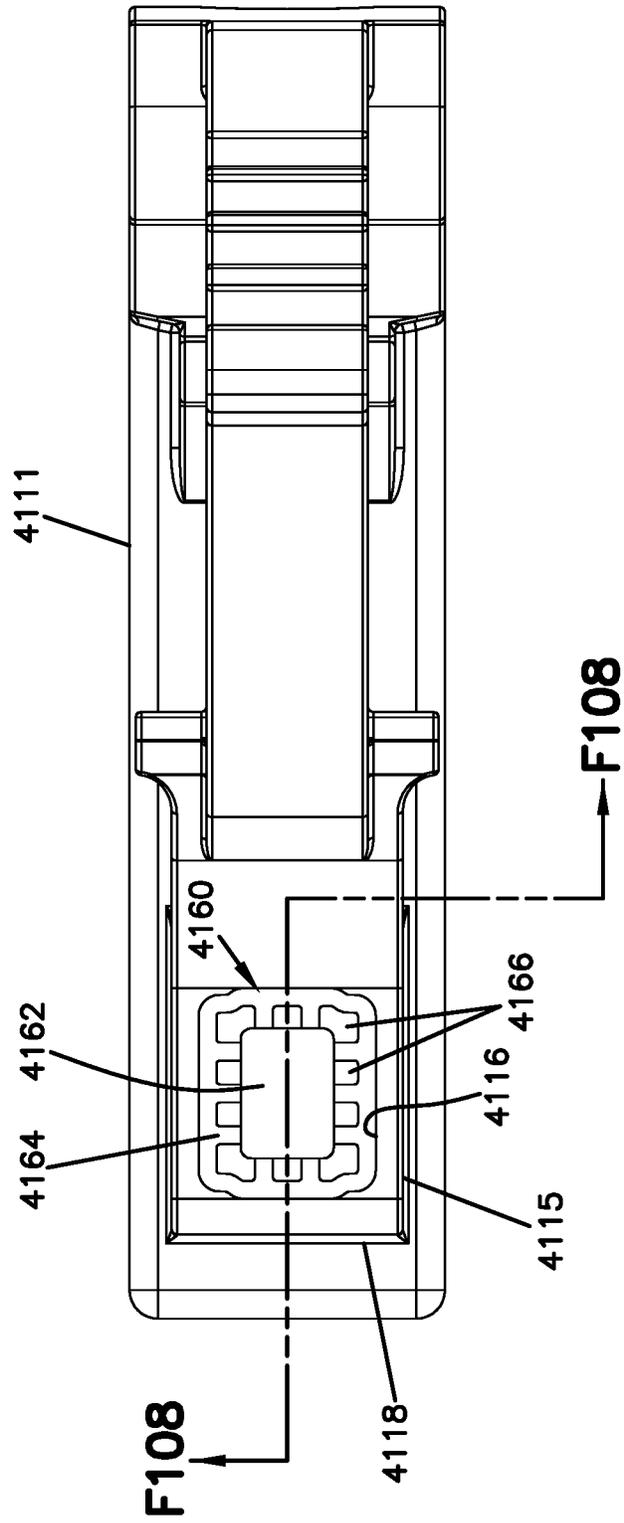


FIG. 108

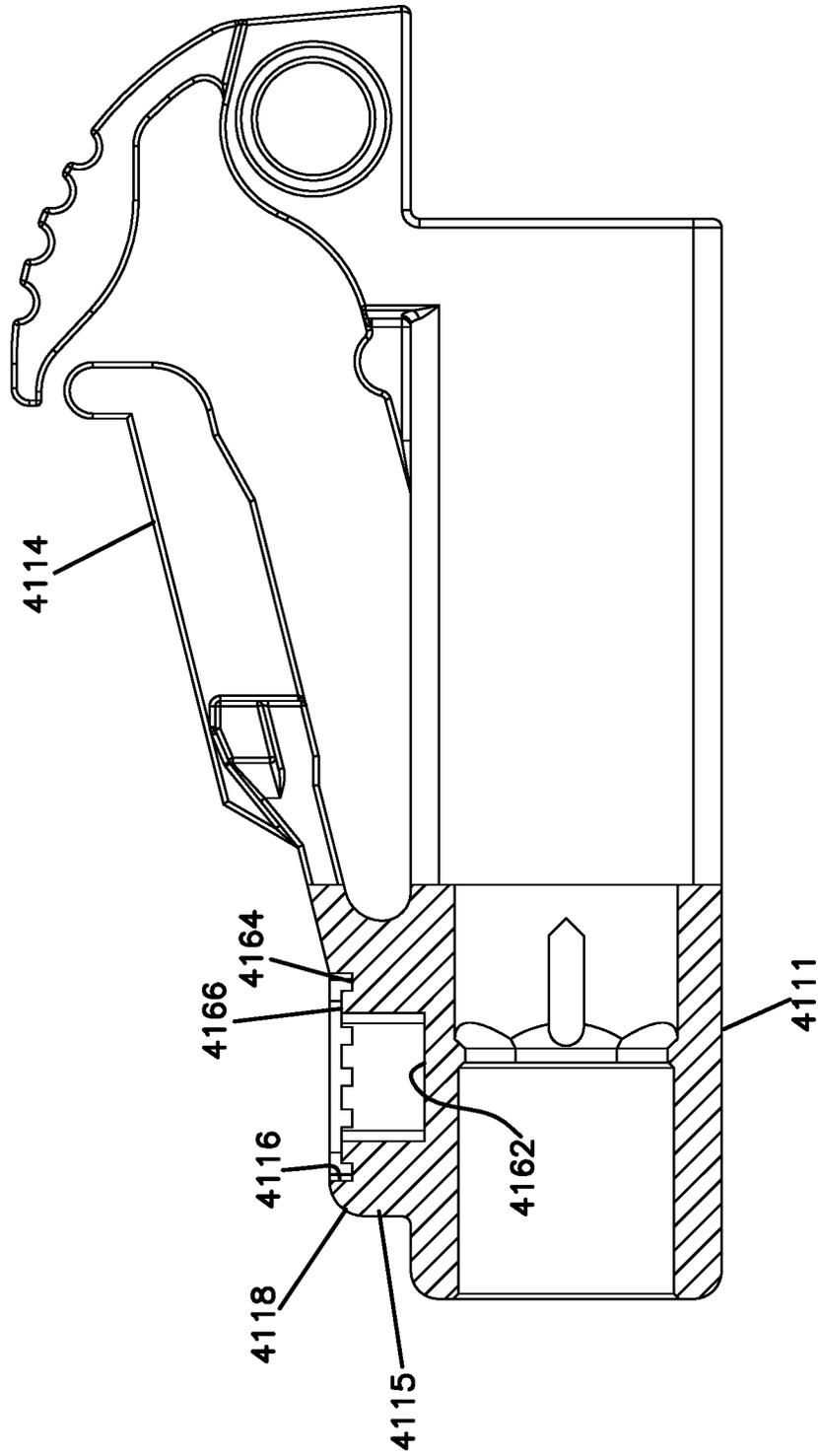
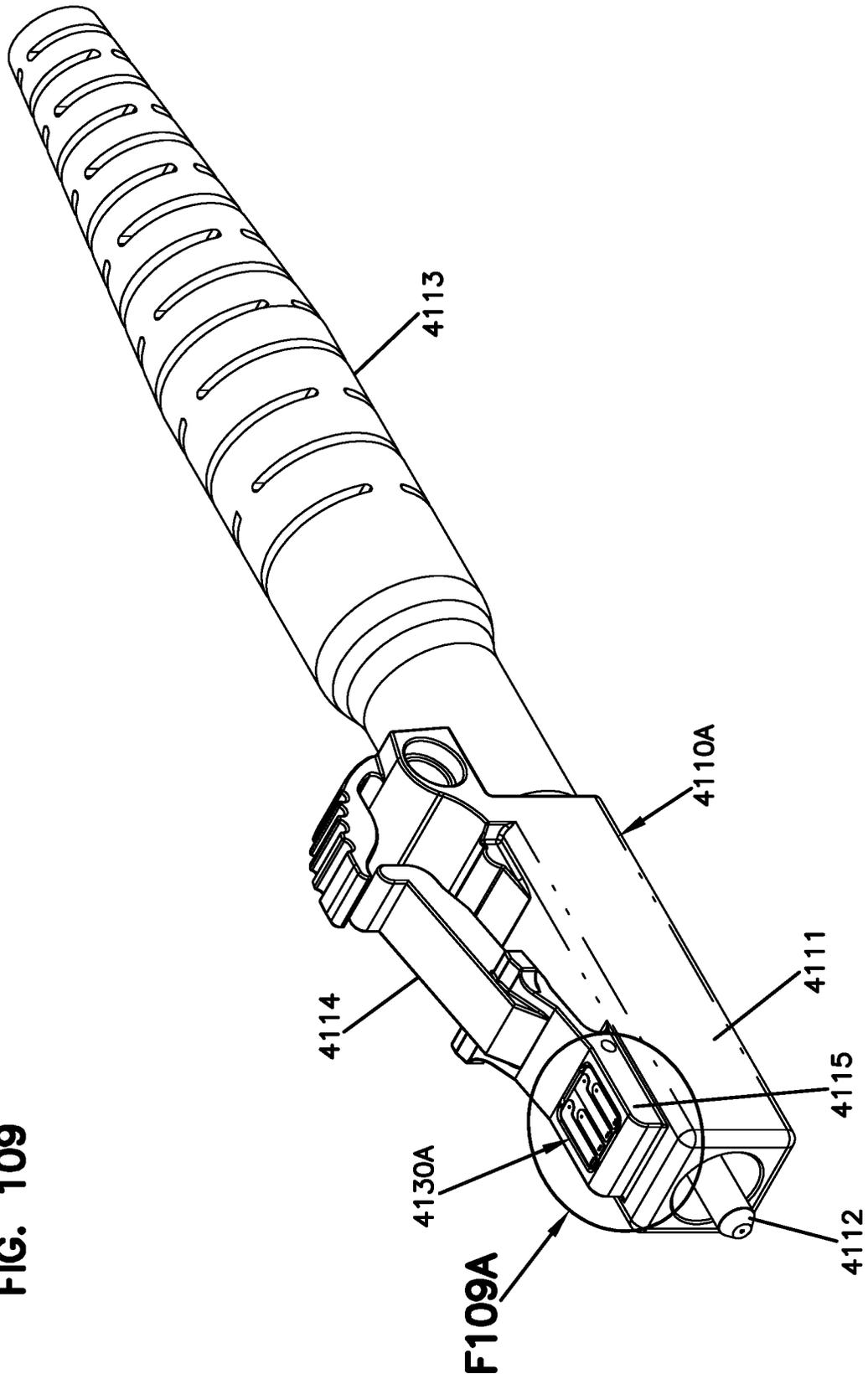


FIG. 109



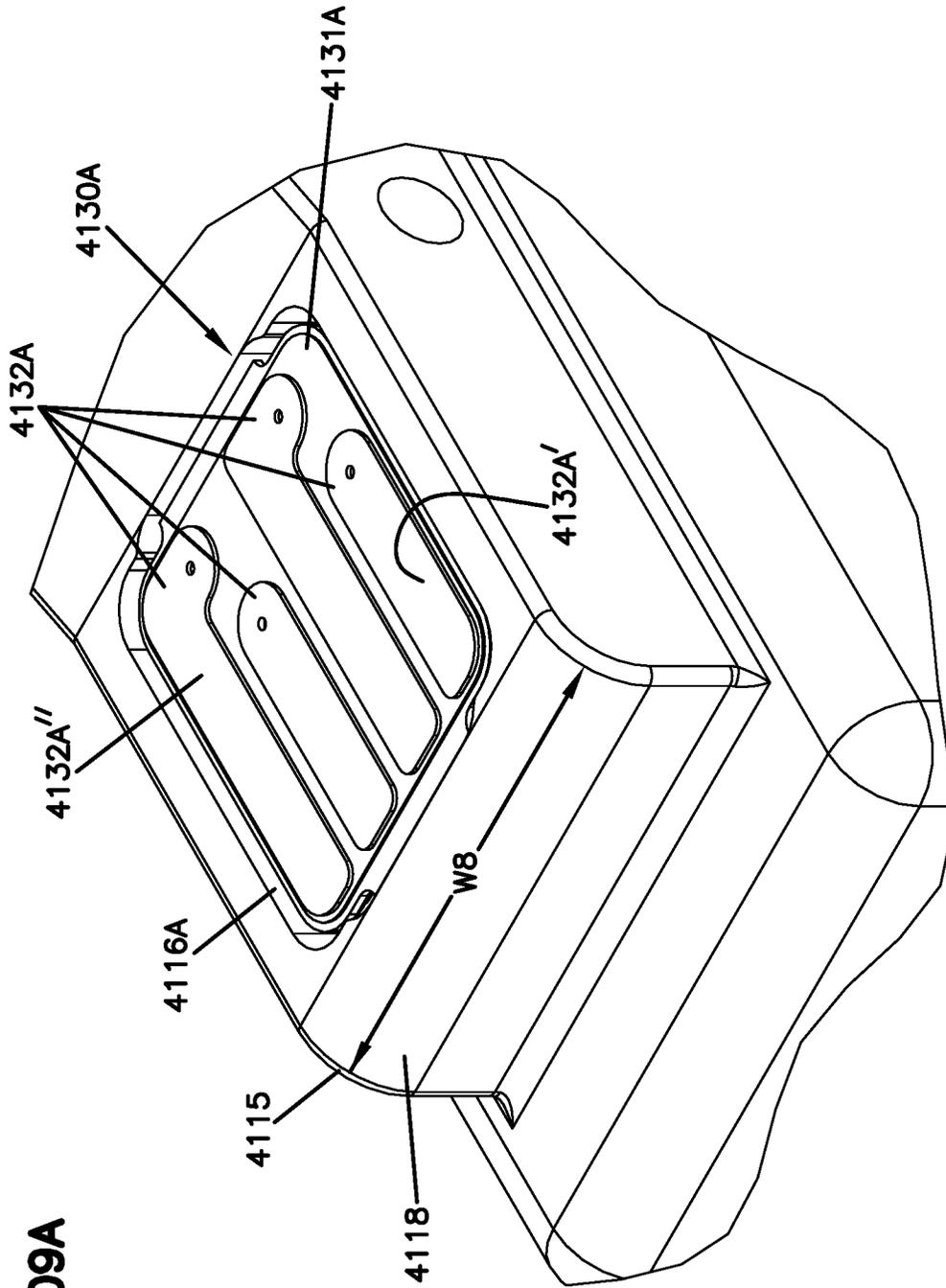
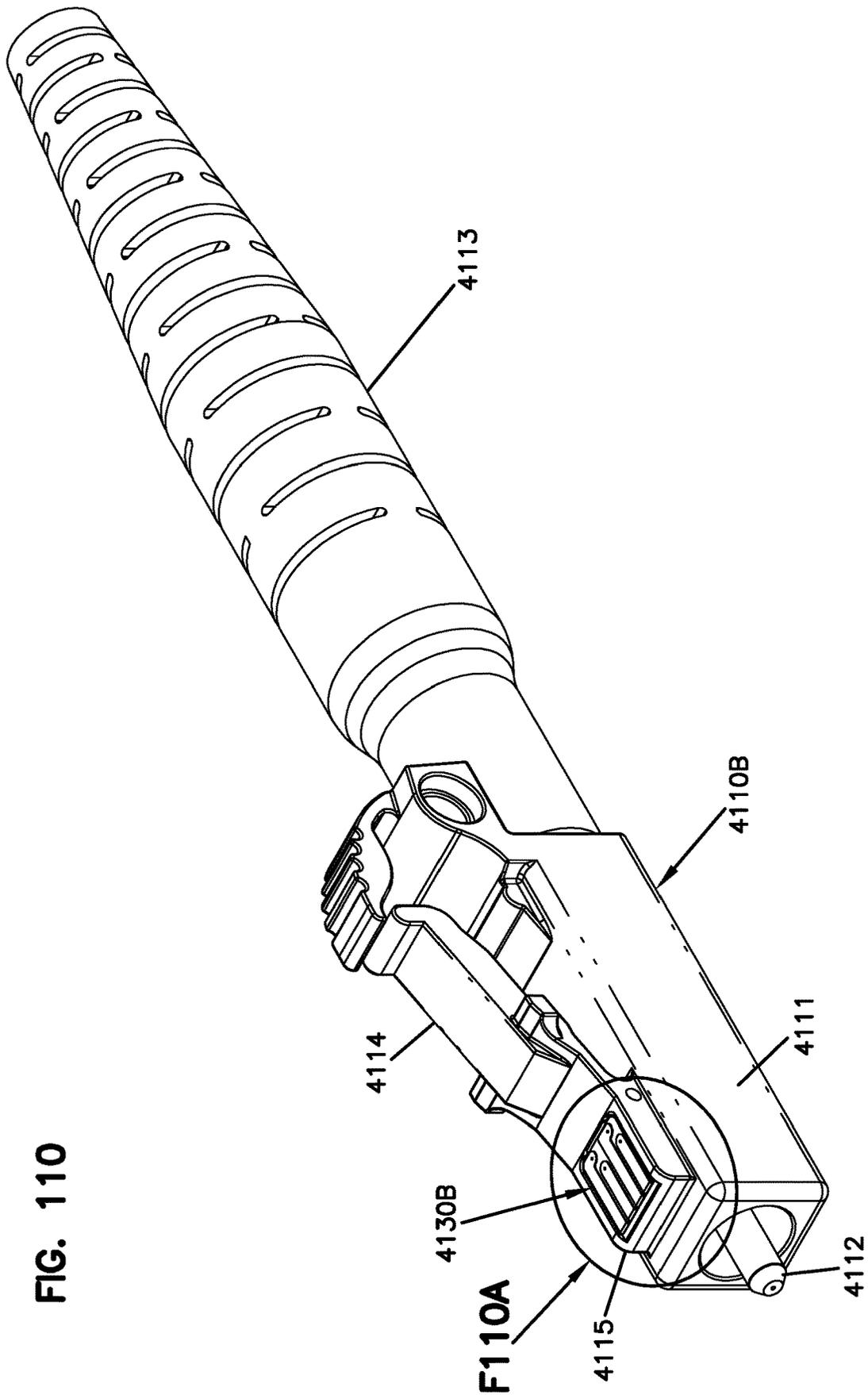


FIG. 109A



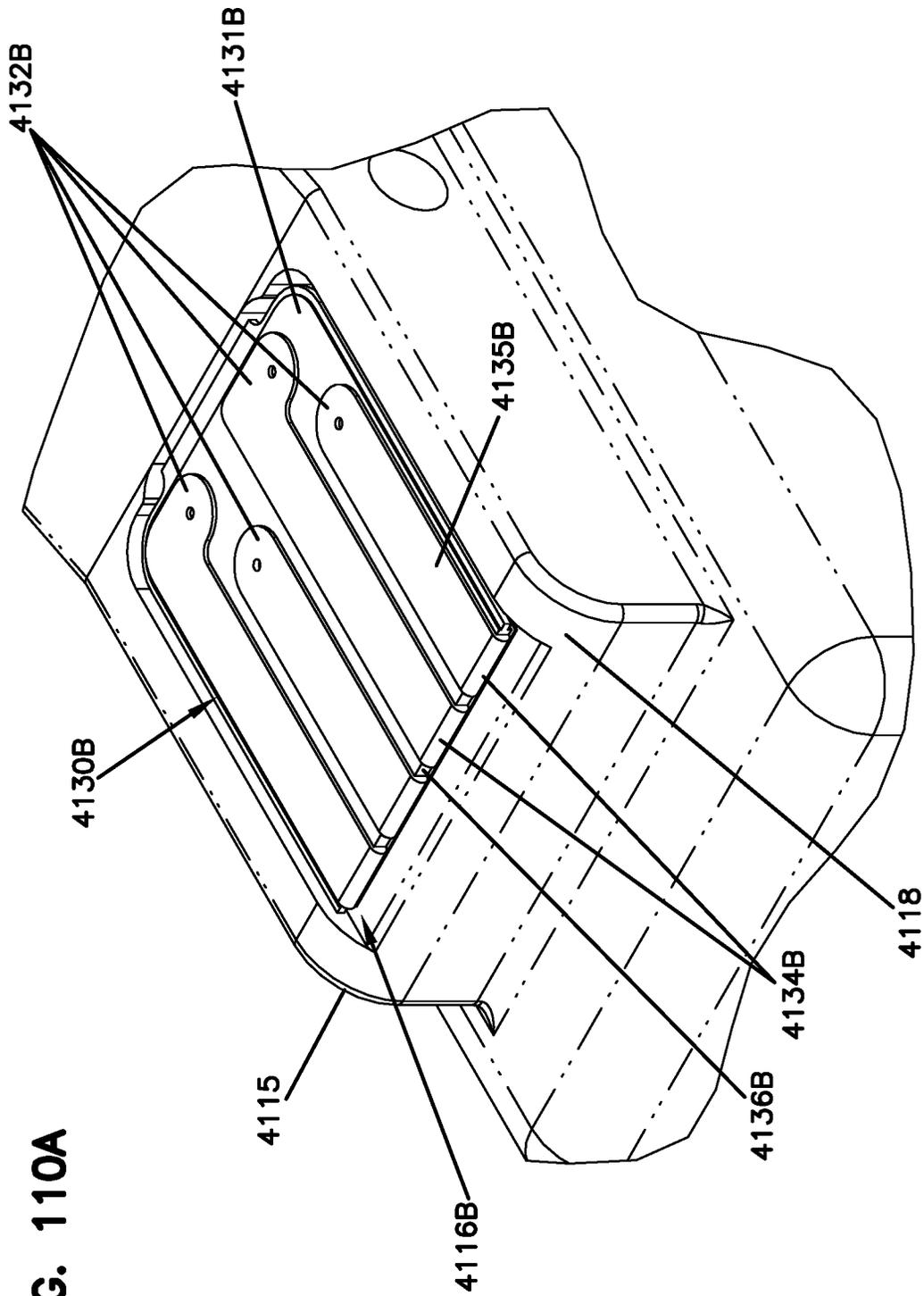


FIG. 110A

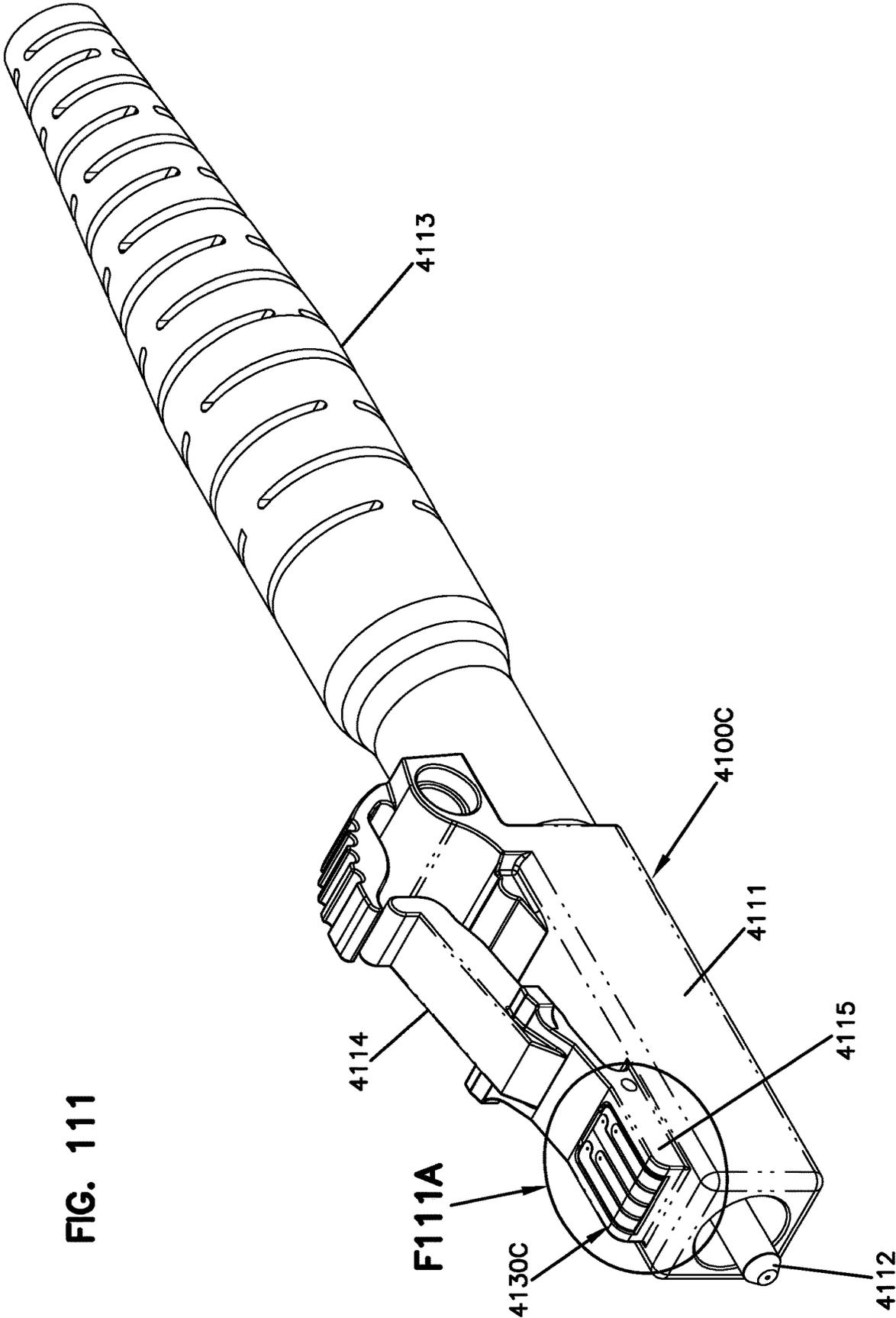


FIG. 111

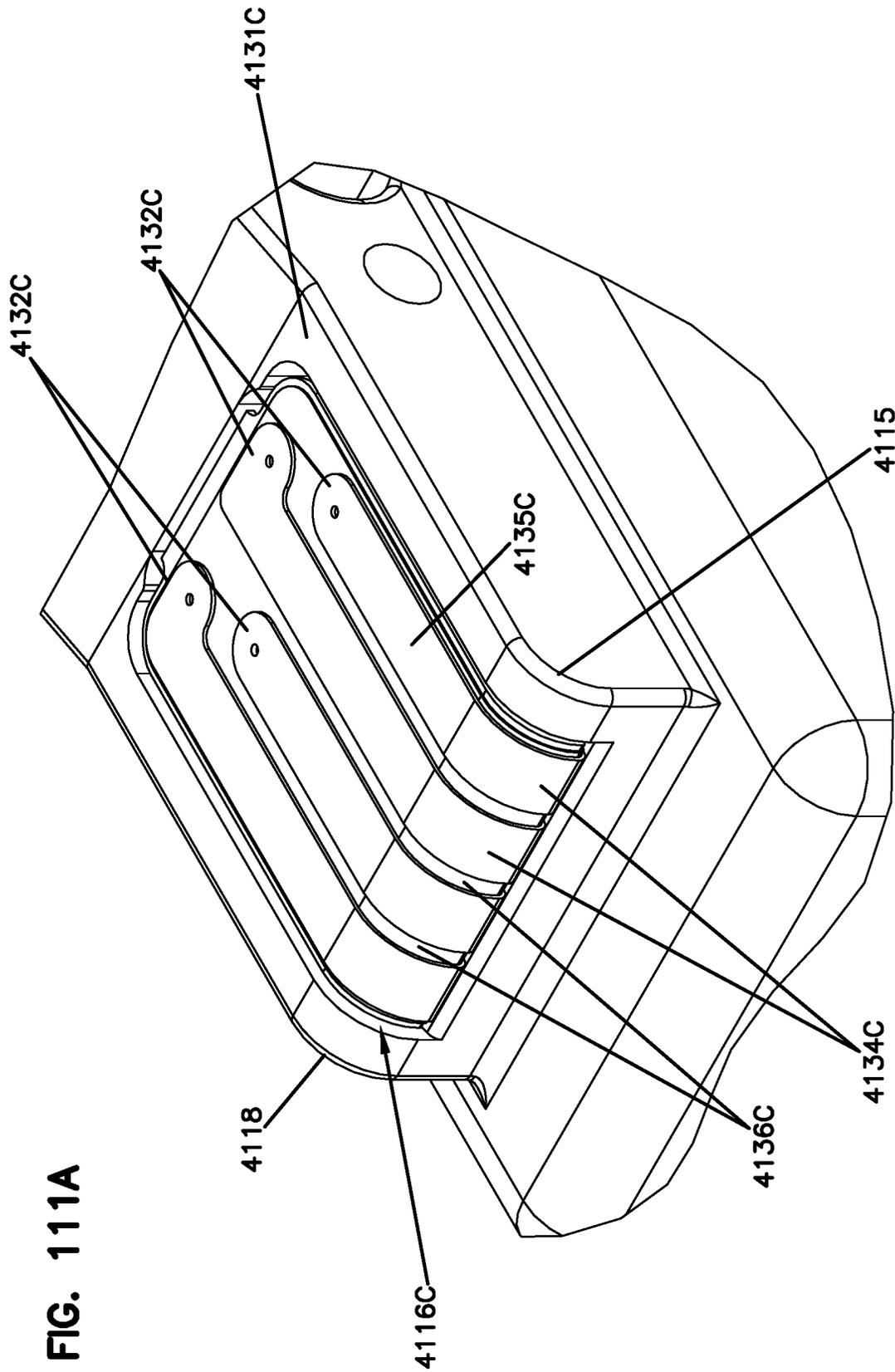


FIG. 111A

FIG. 112

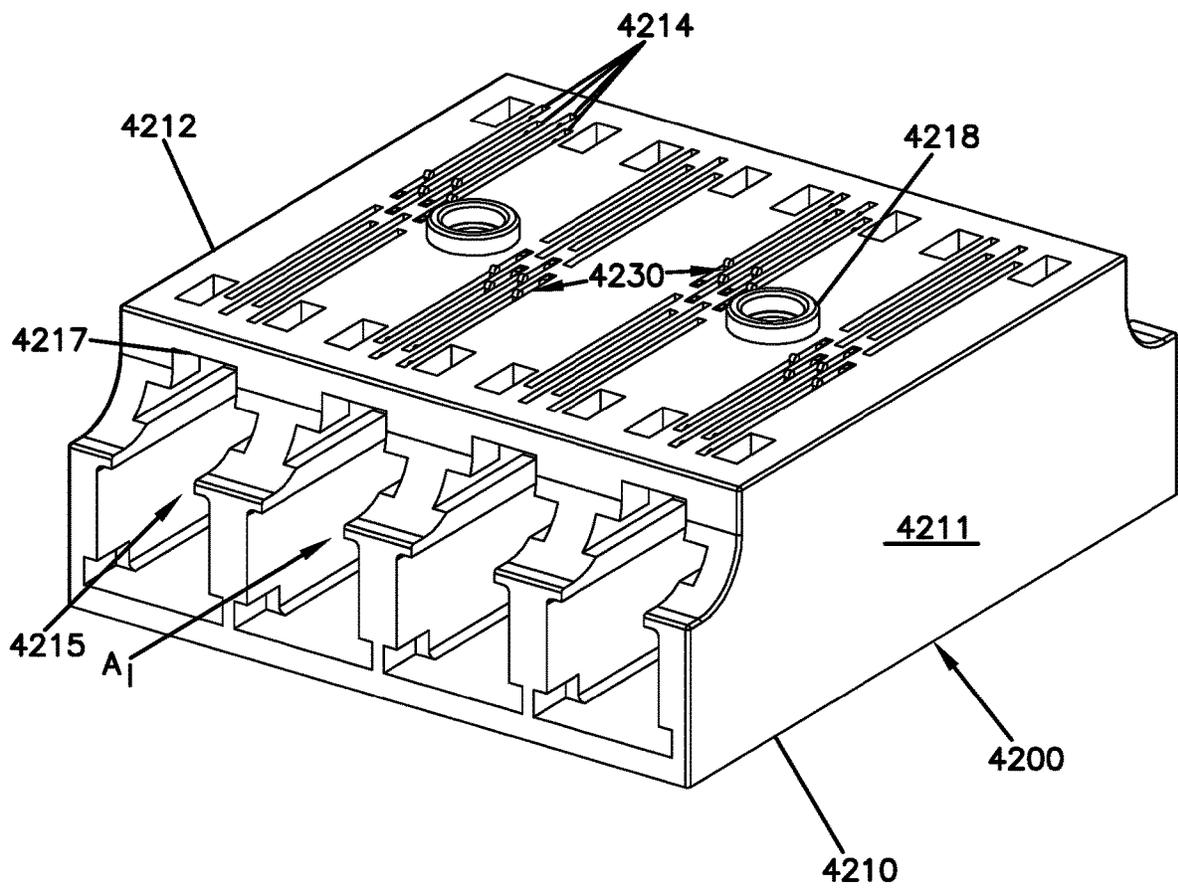


FIG. 113

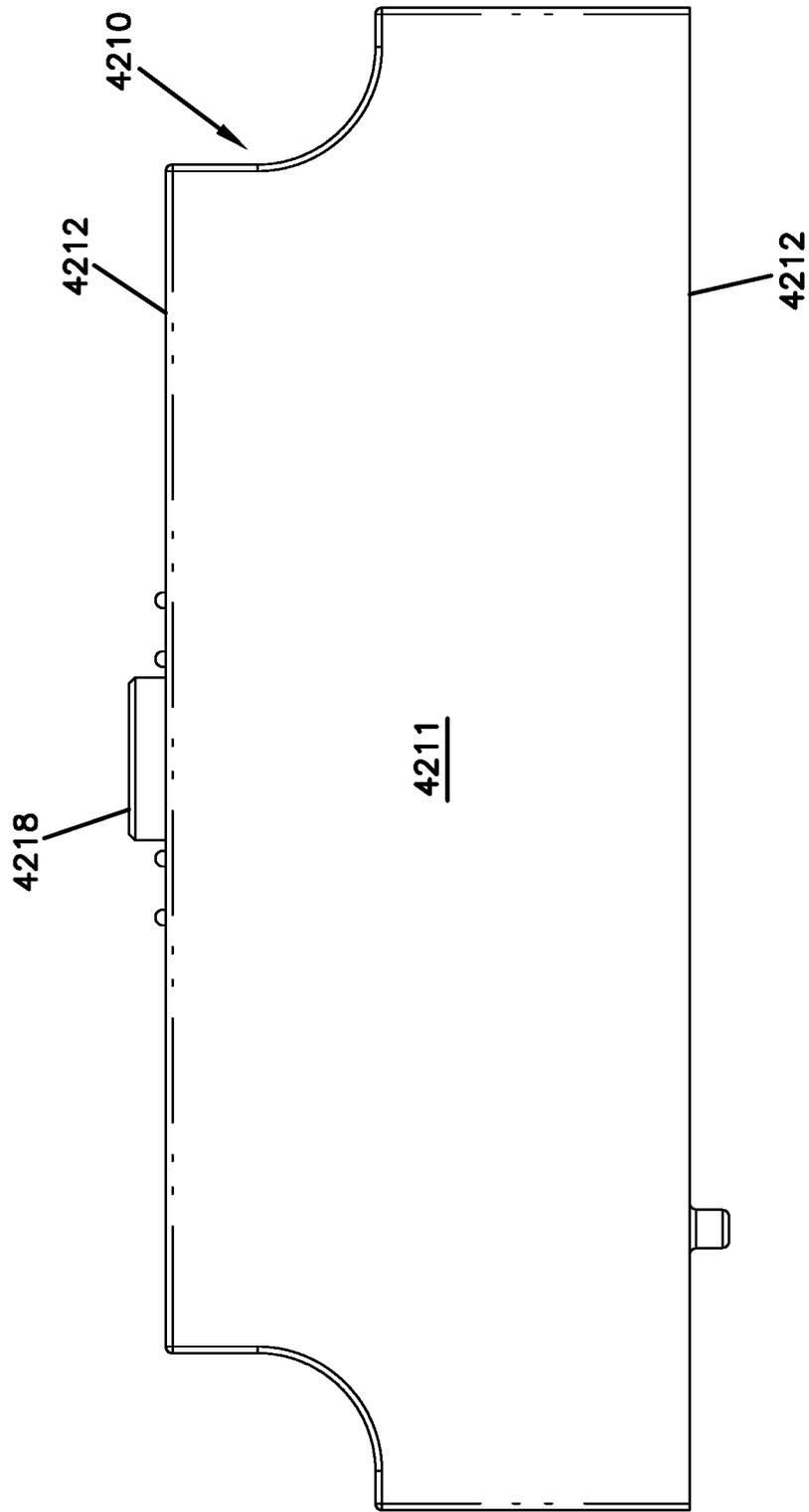
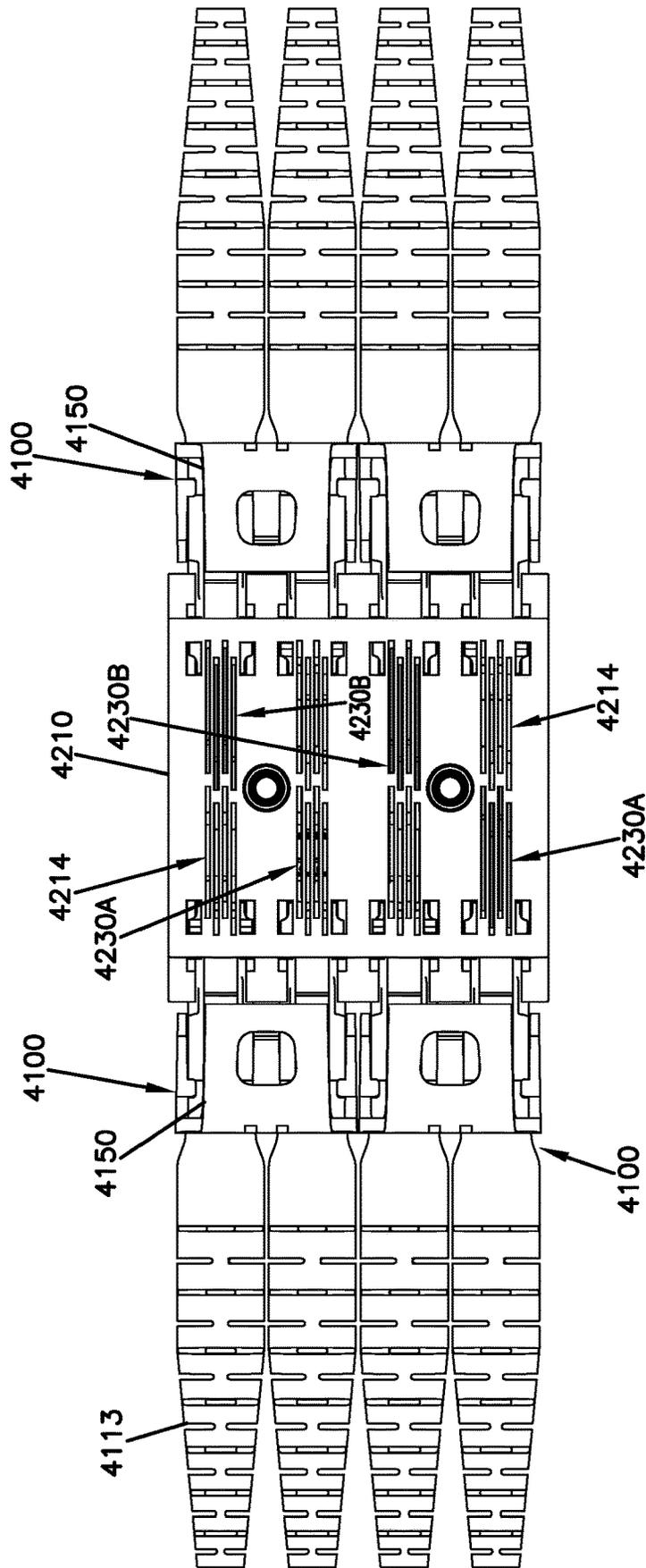


FIG. 114



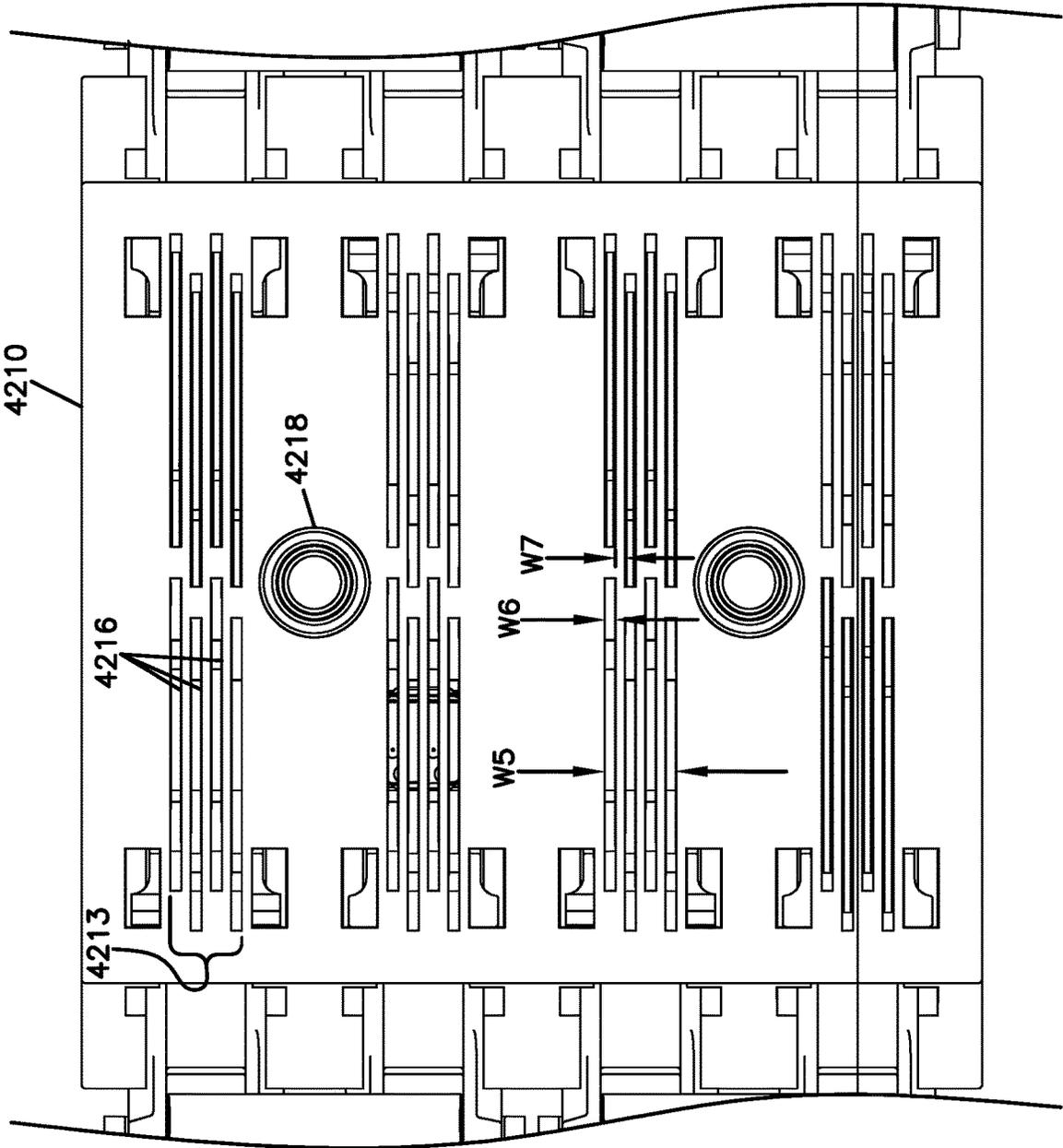


FIG. 115

FIG. 116

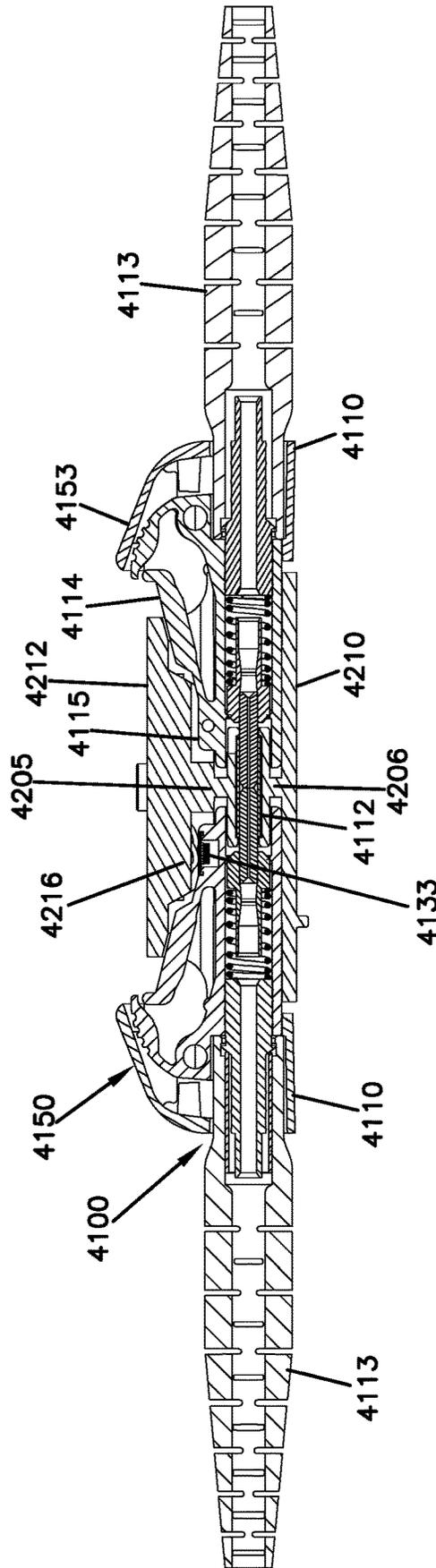
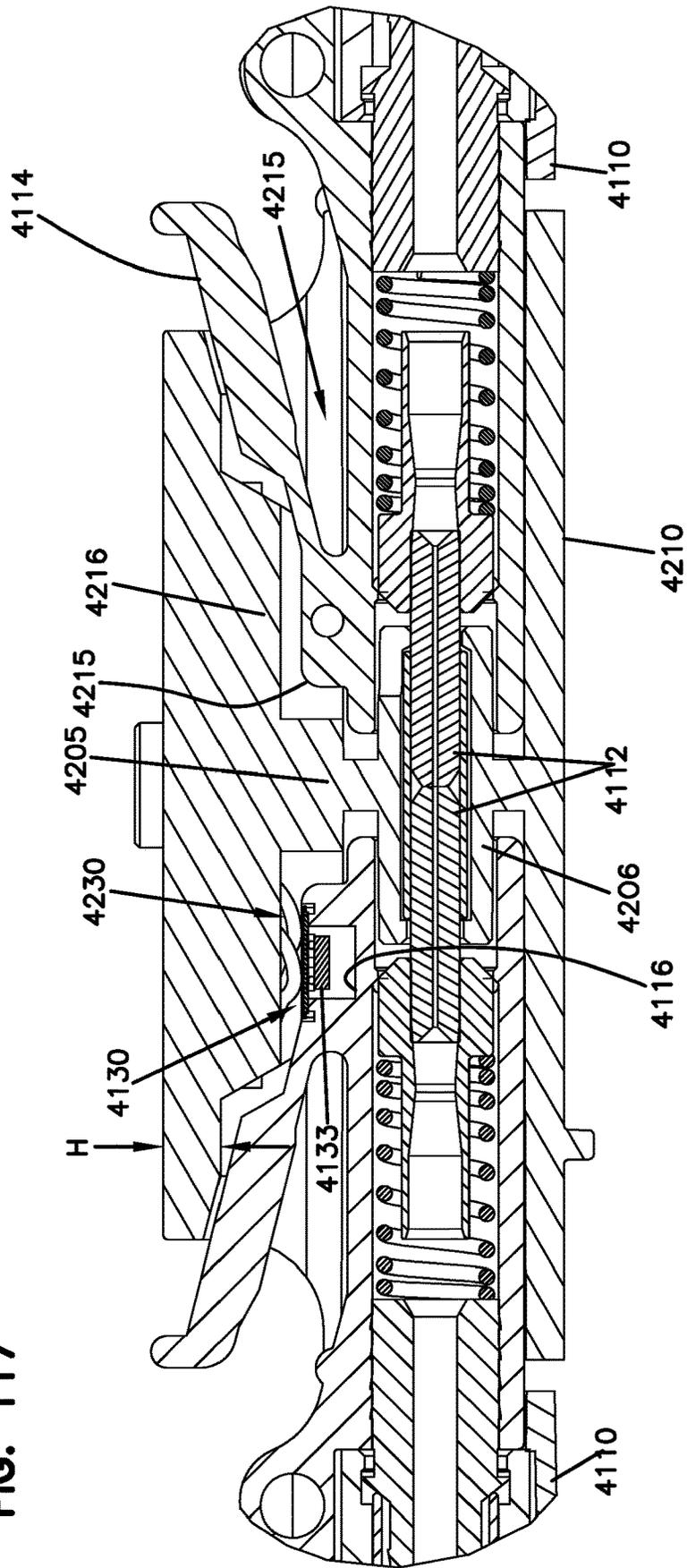


FIG. 117



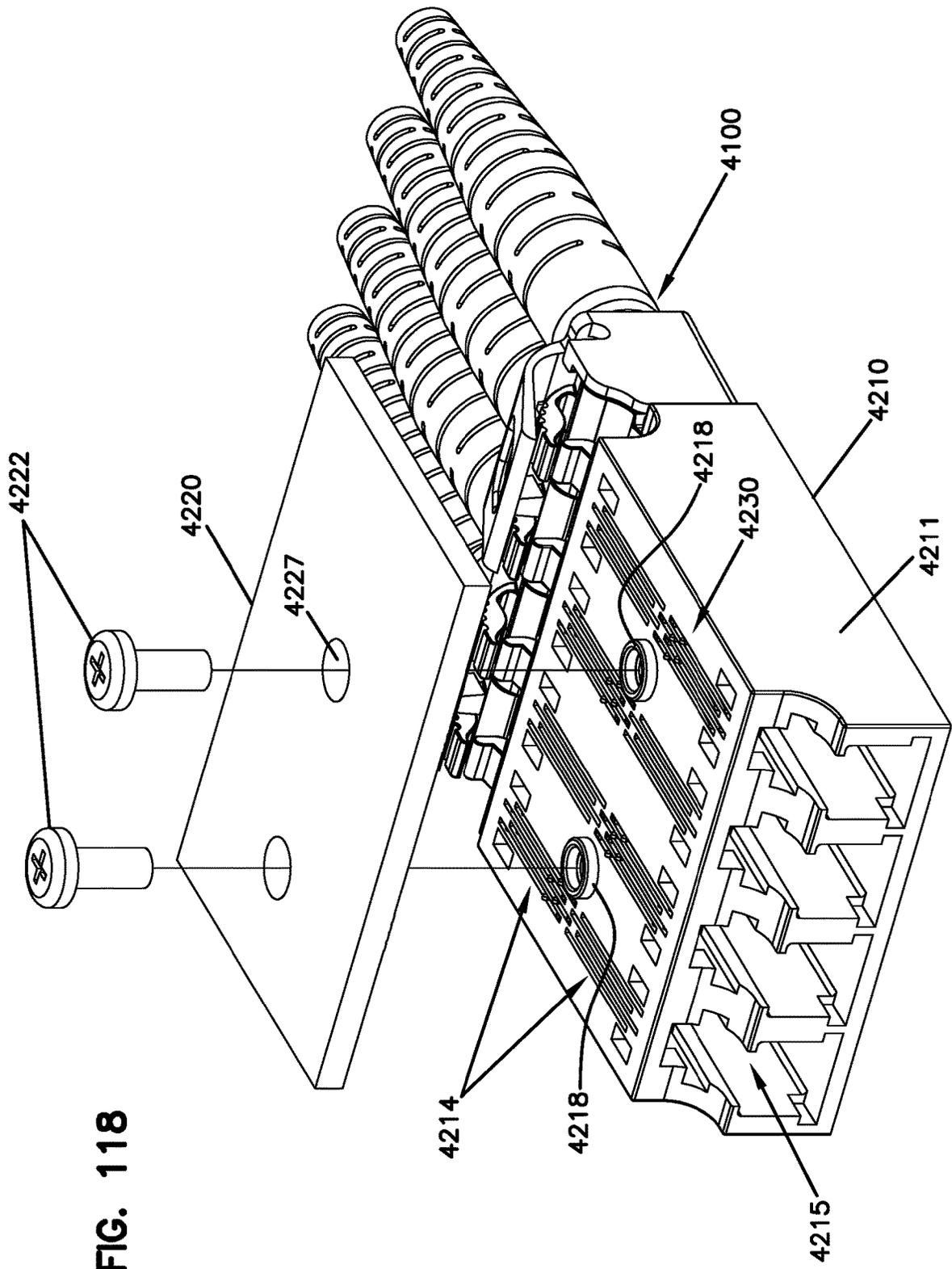


FIG. 118

FIG. 119

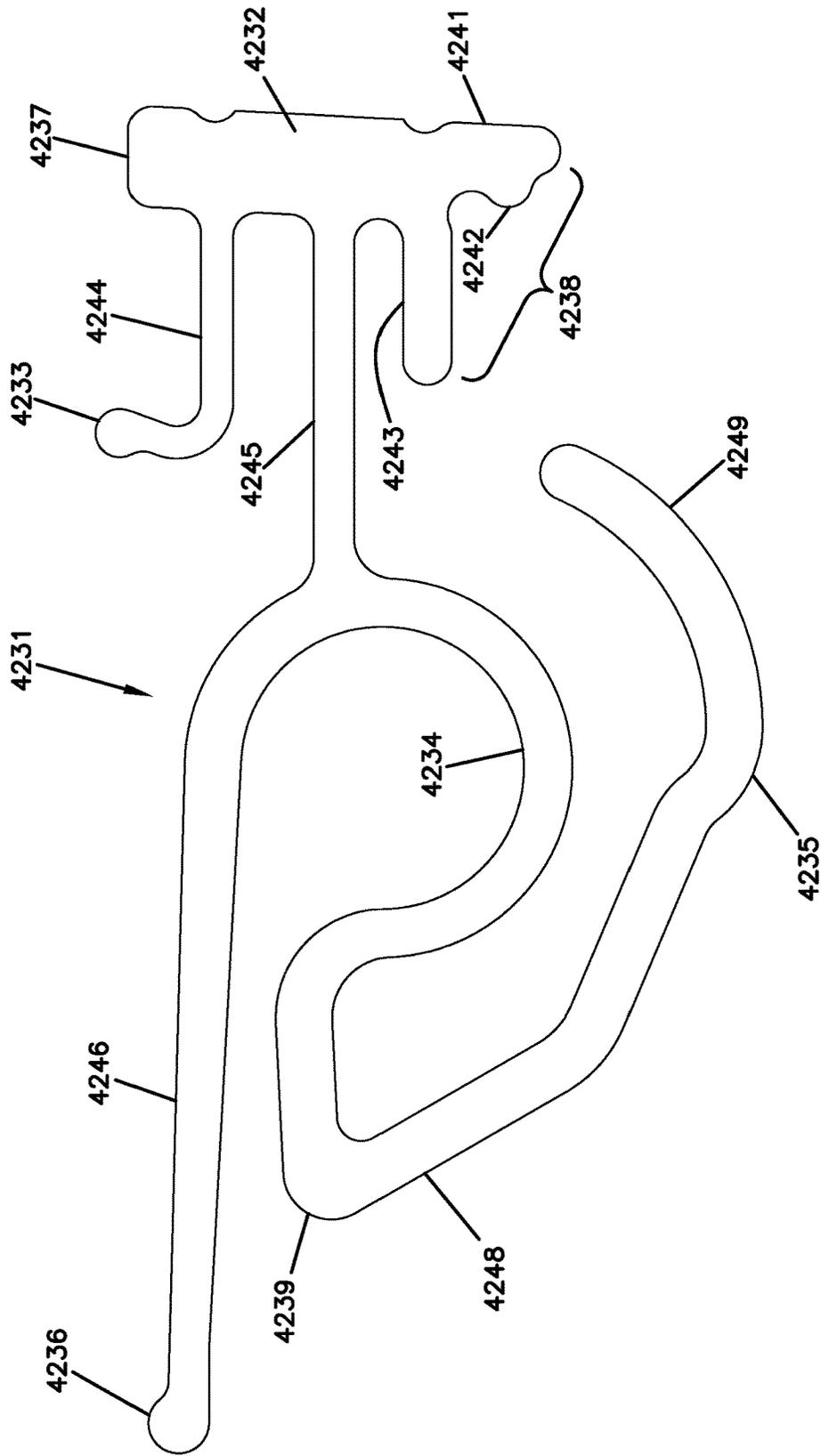


FIG. 120

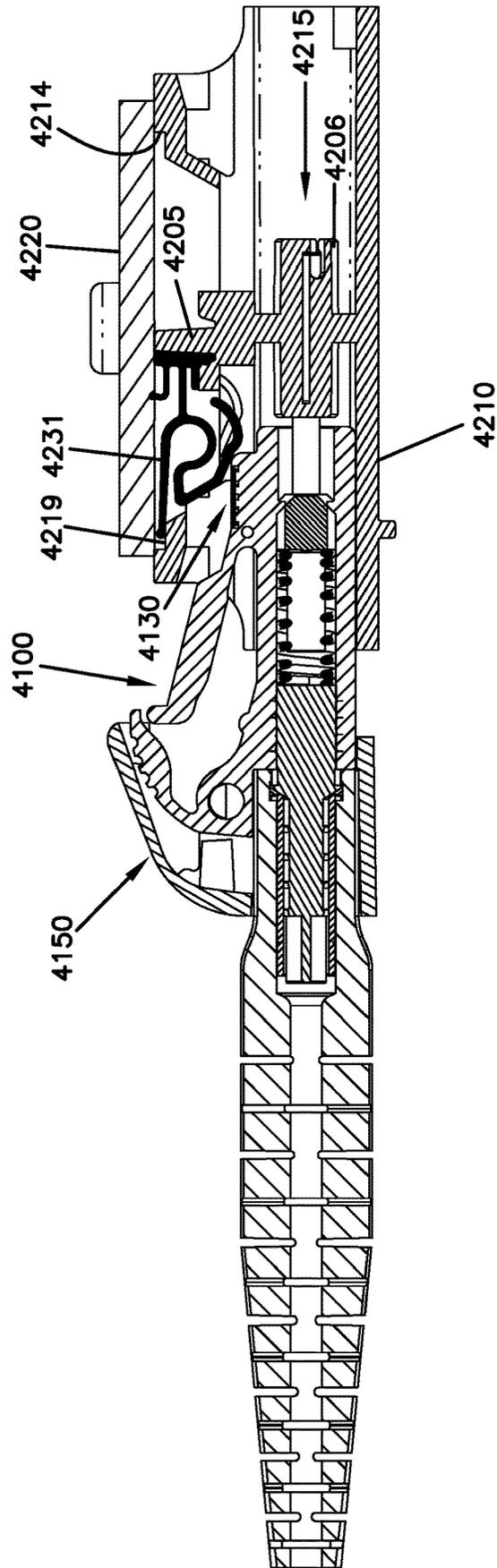
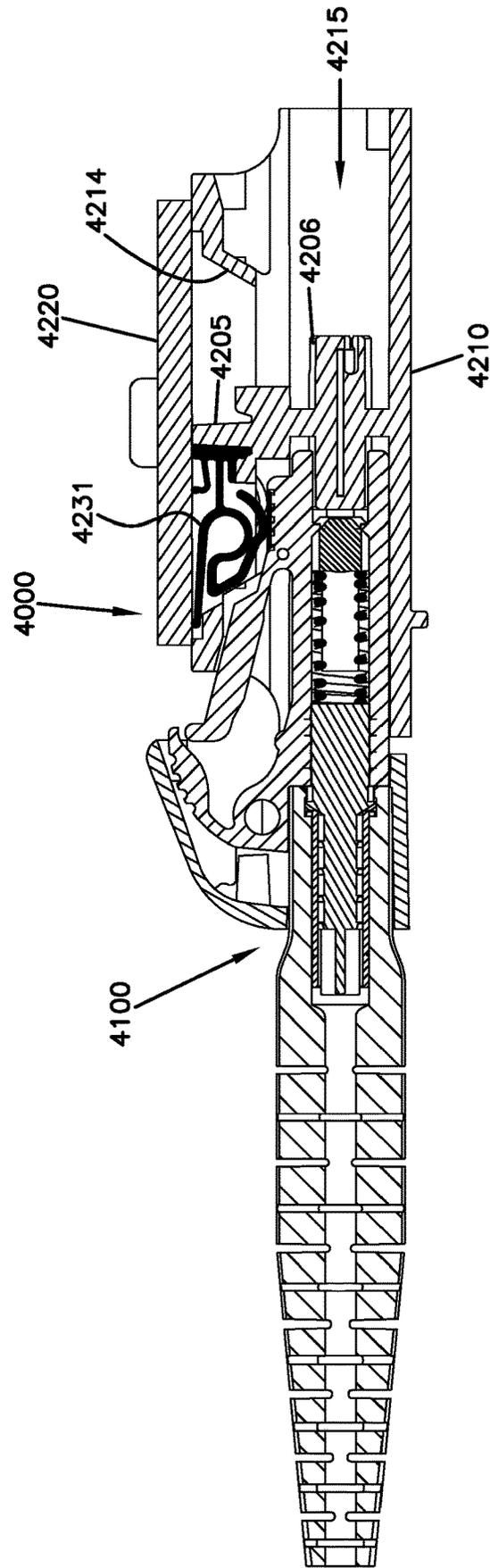


FIG. 121



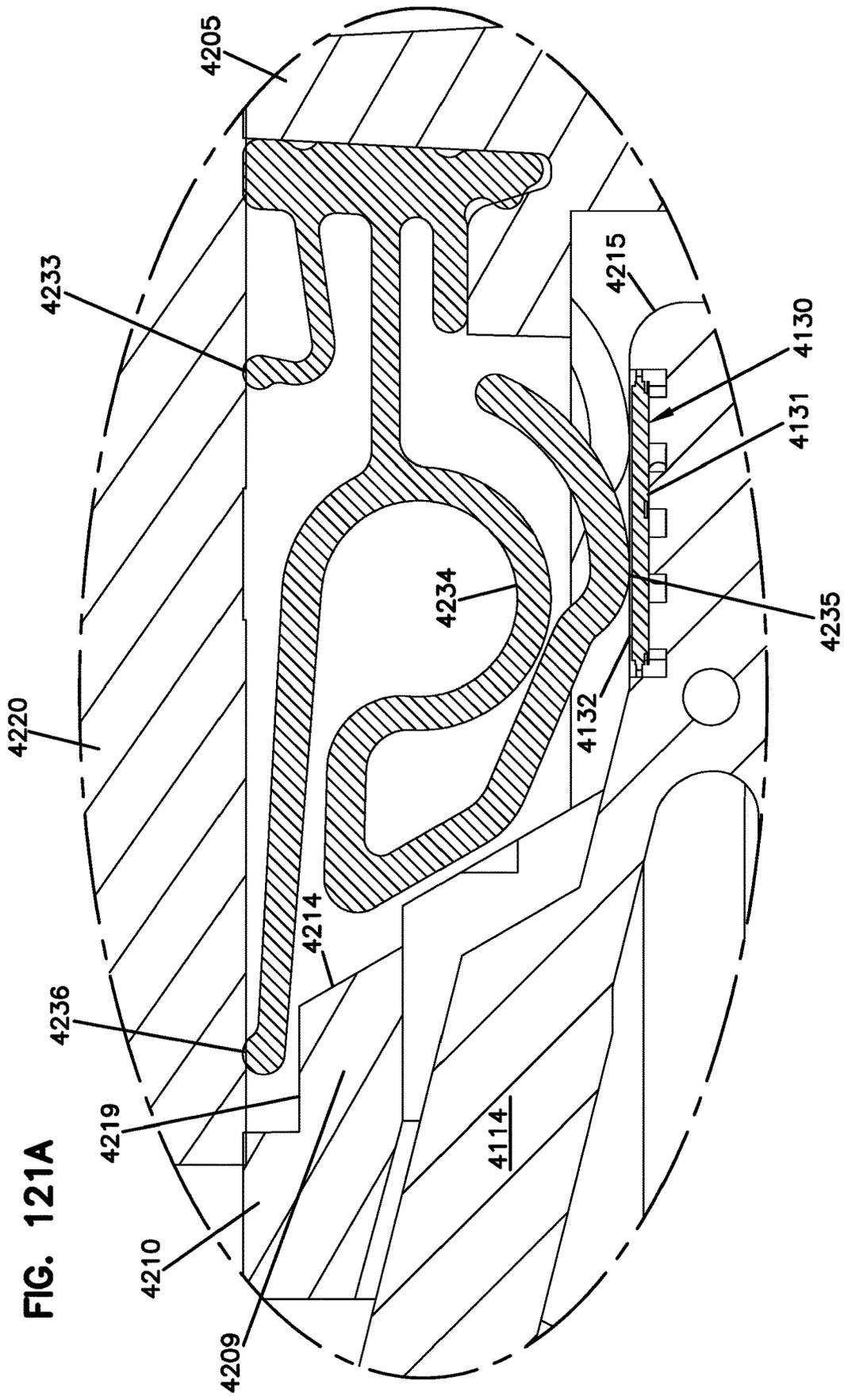


FIG. 121A

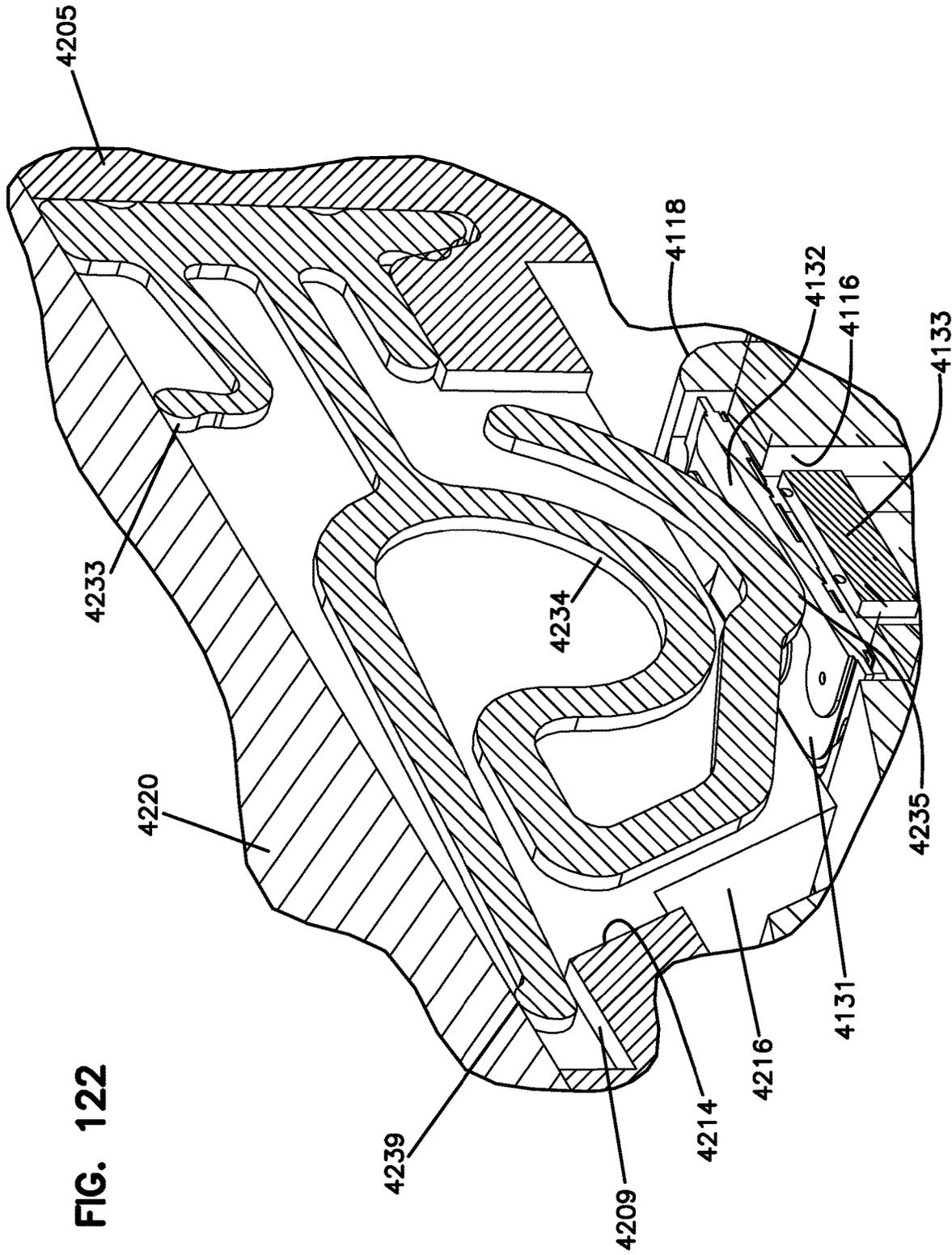


FIG. 123A

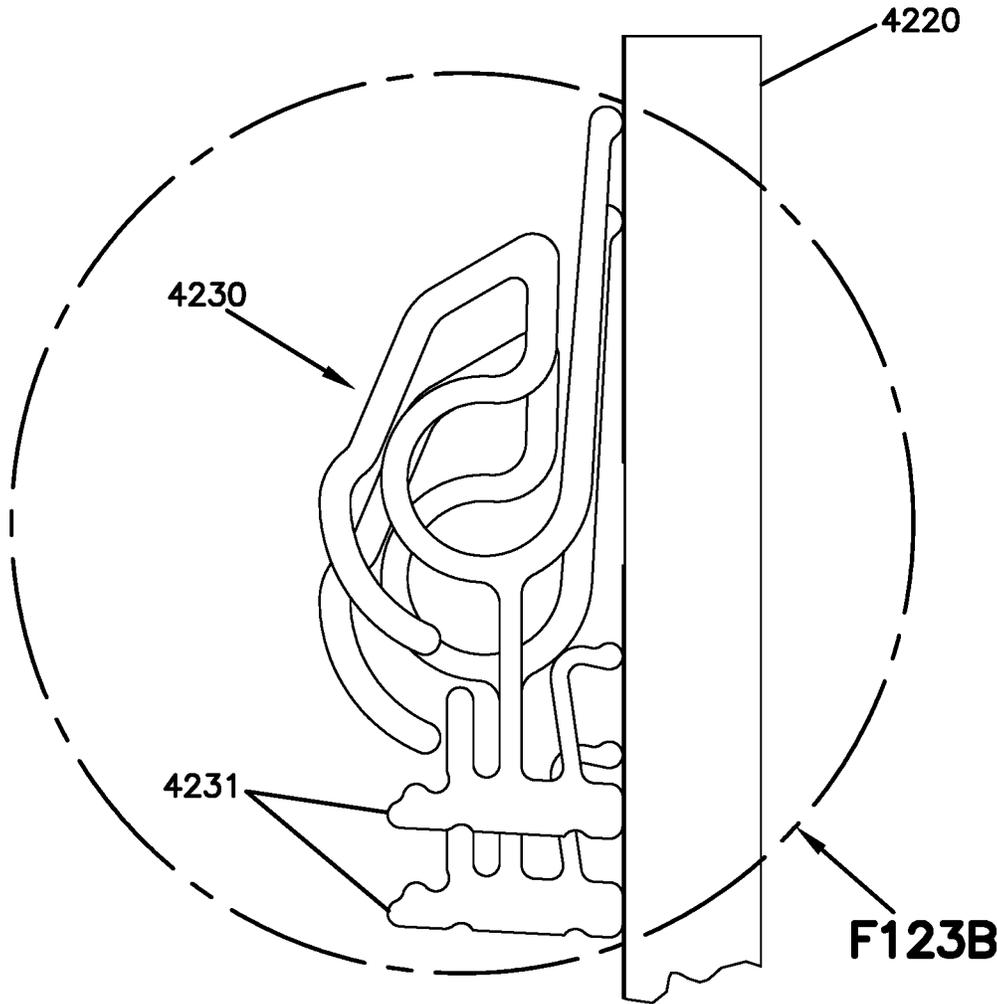
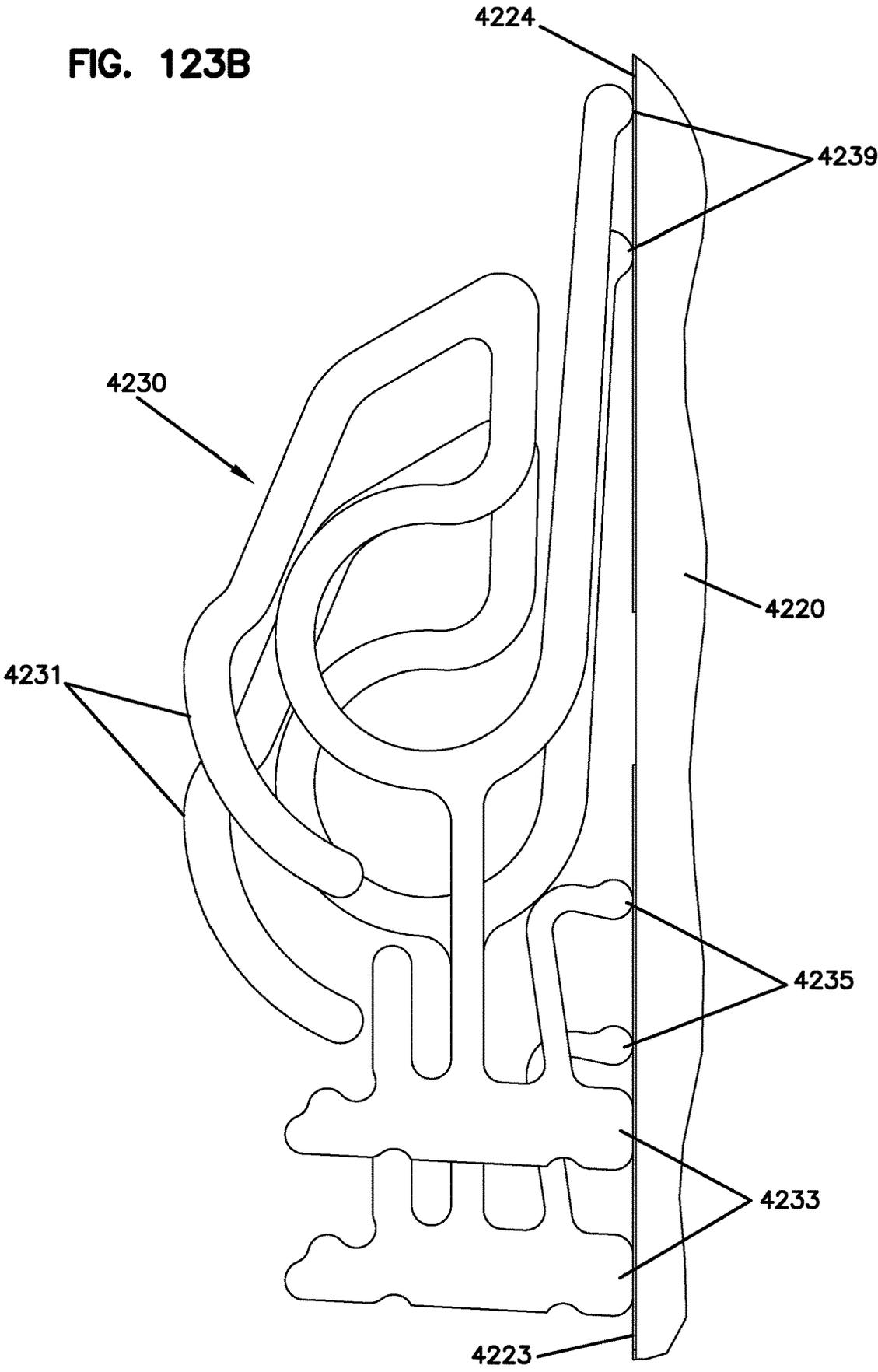


FIG. 123B



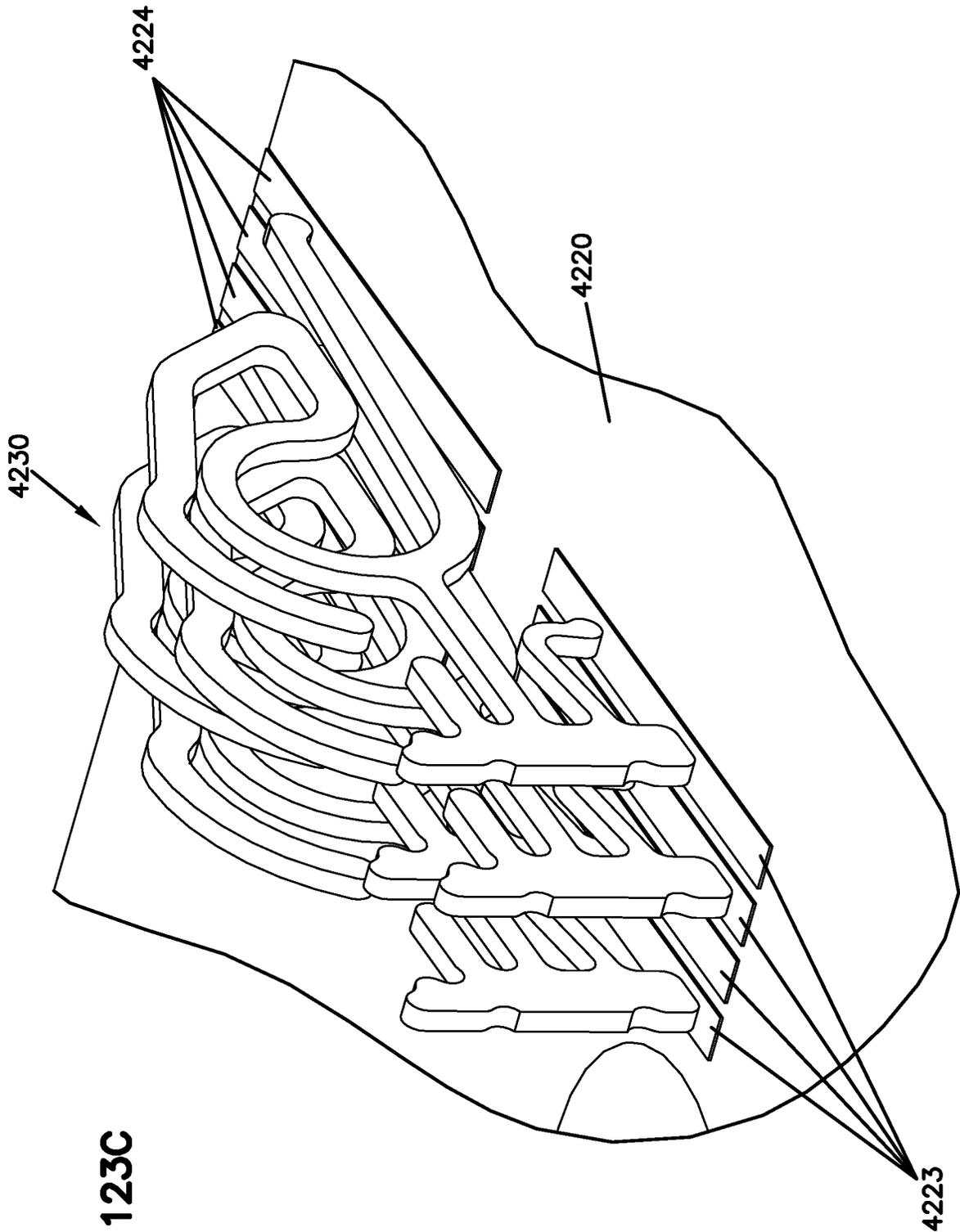
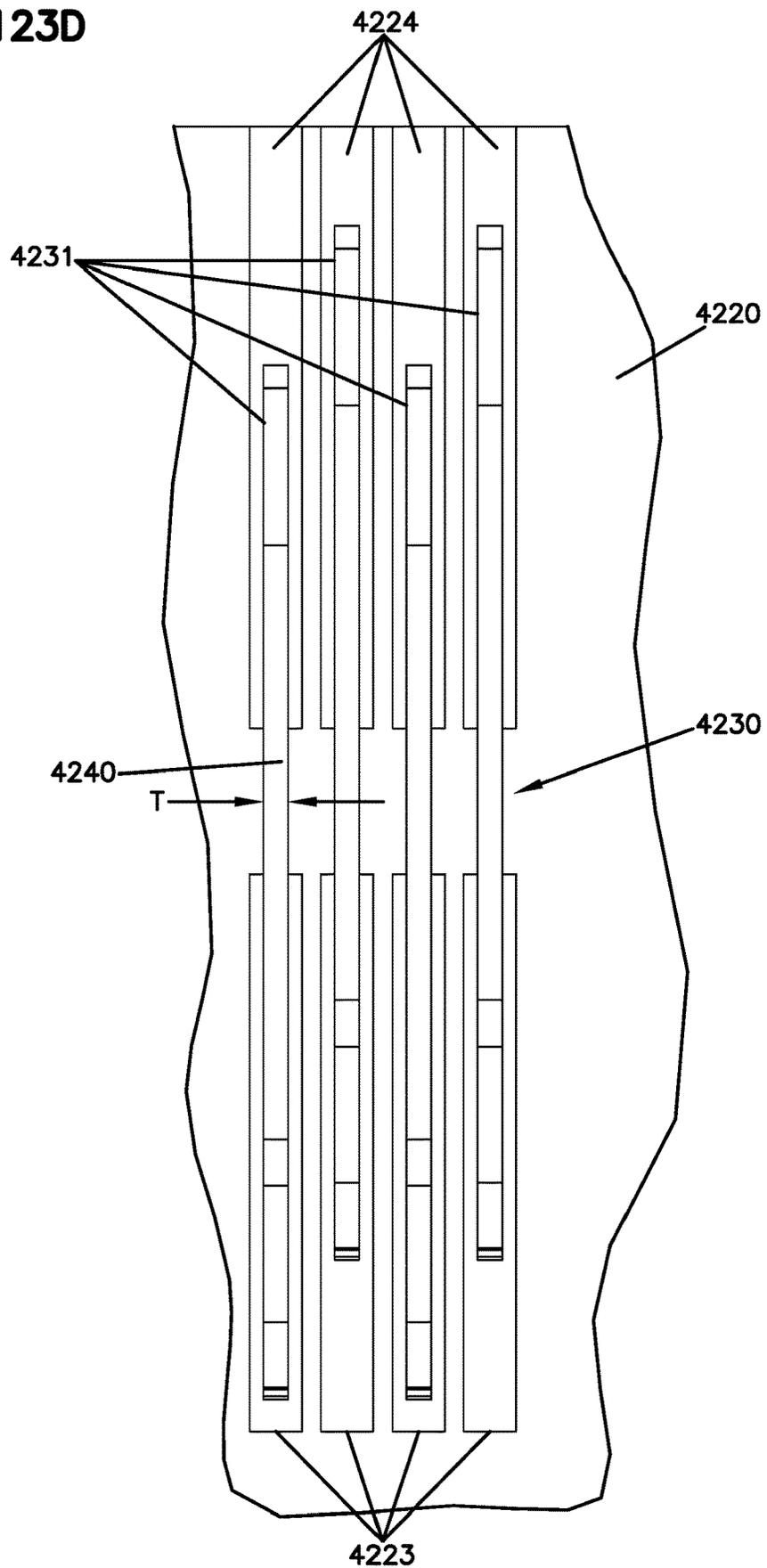


FIG. 123C

FIG. 123D



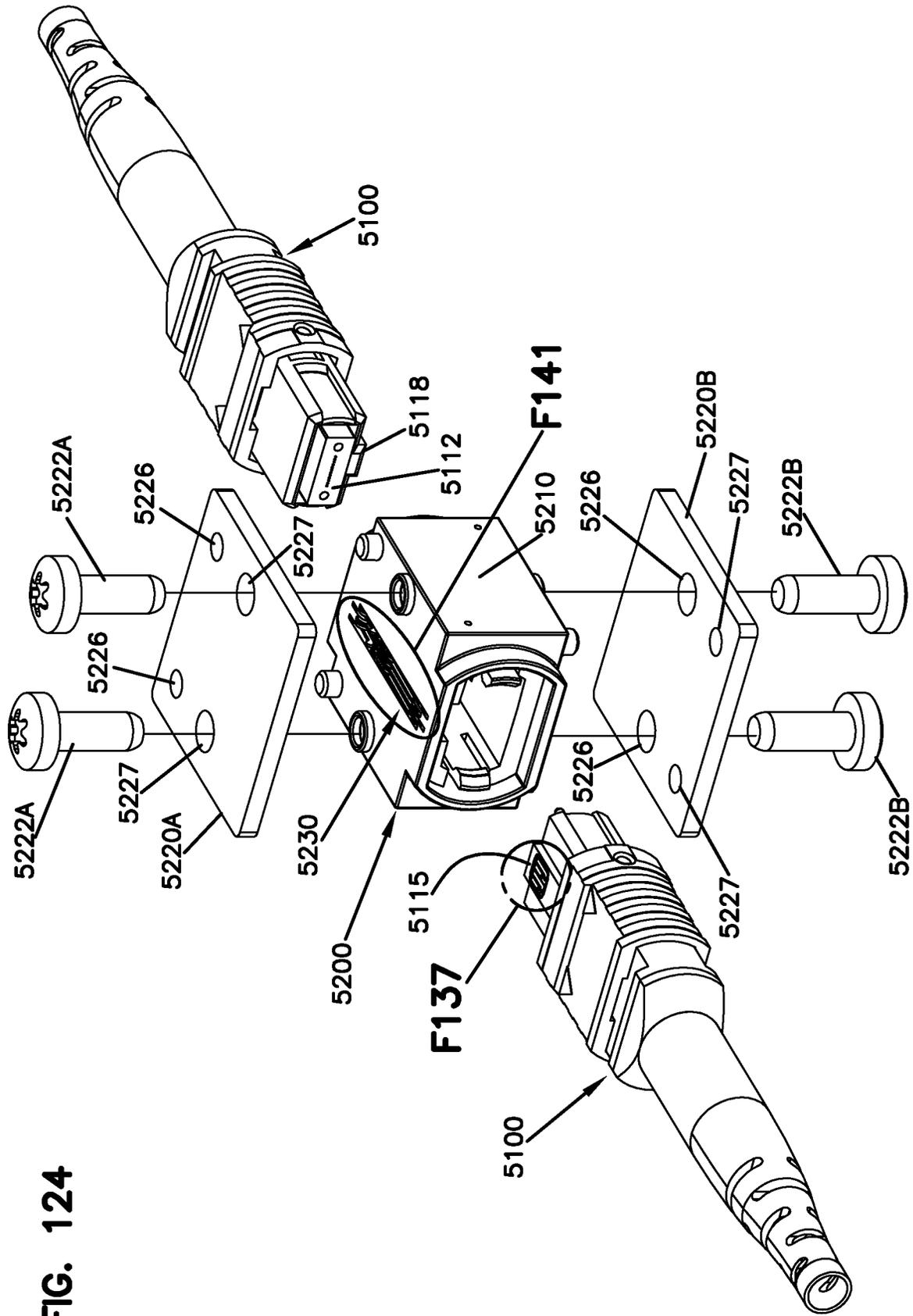


FIG. 124

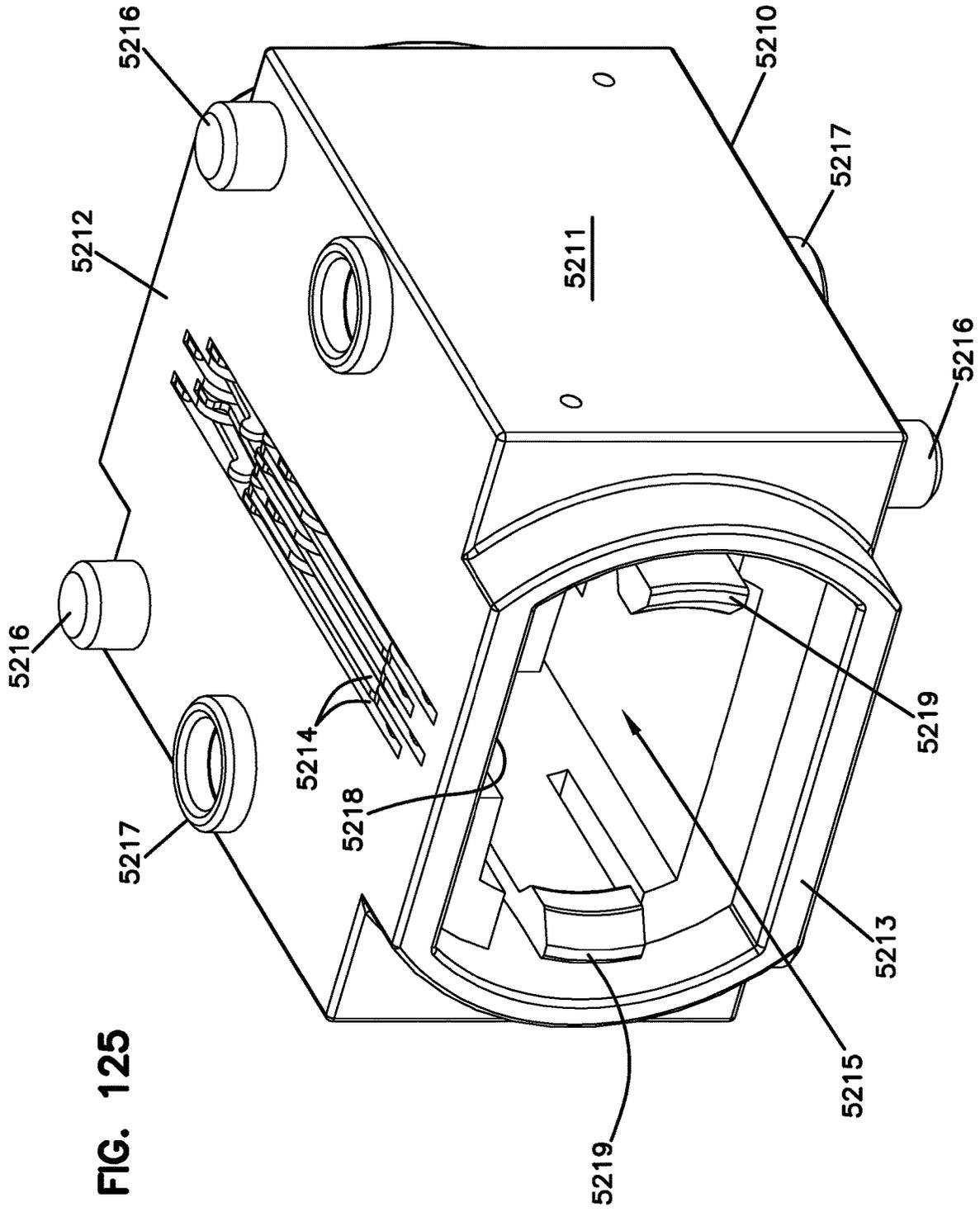


FIG. 126

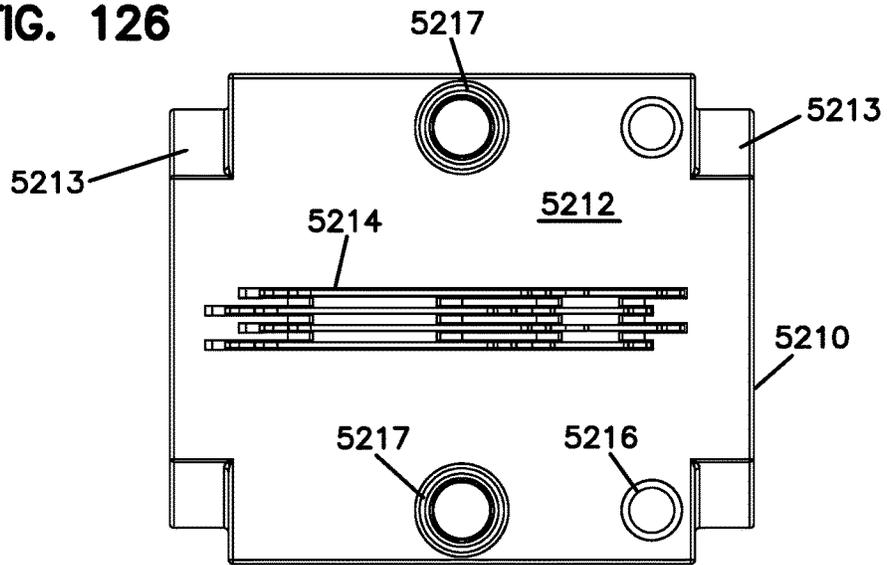


FIG. 127

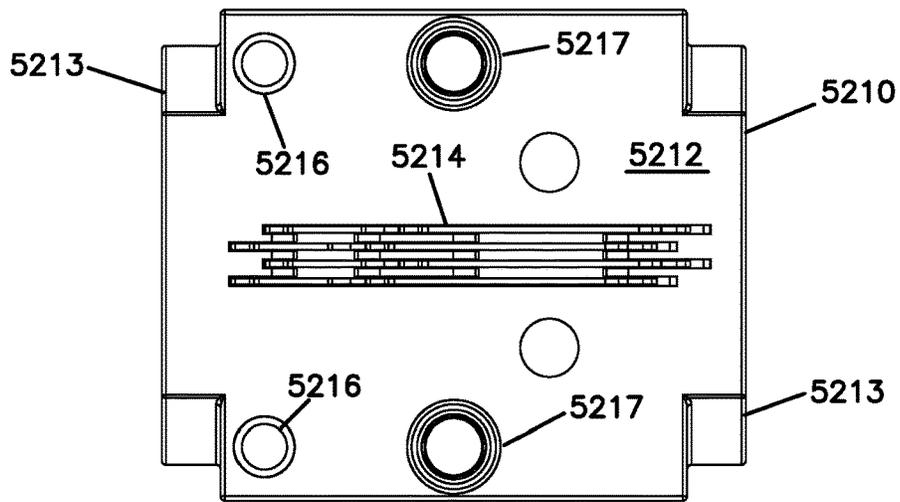
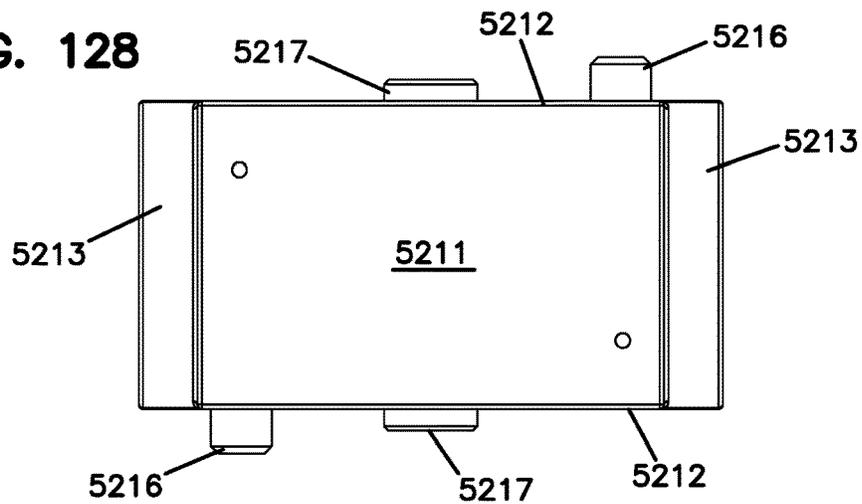
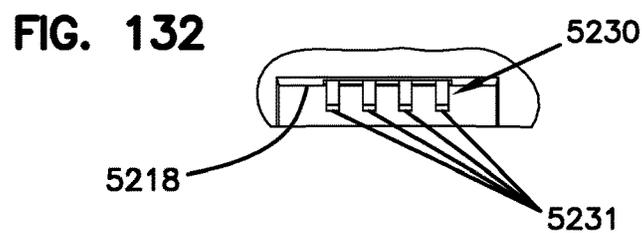
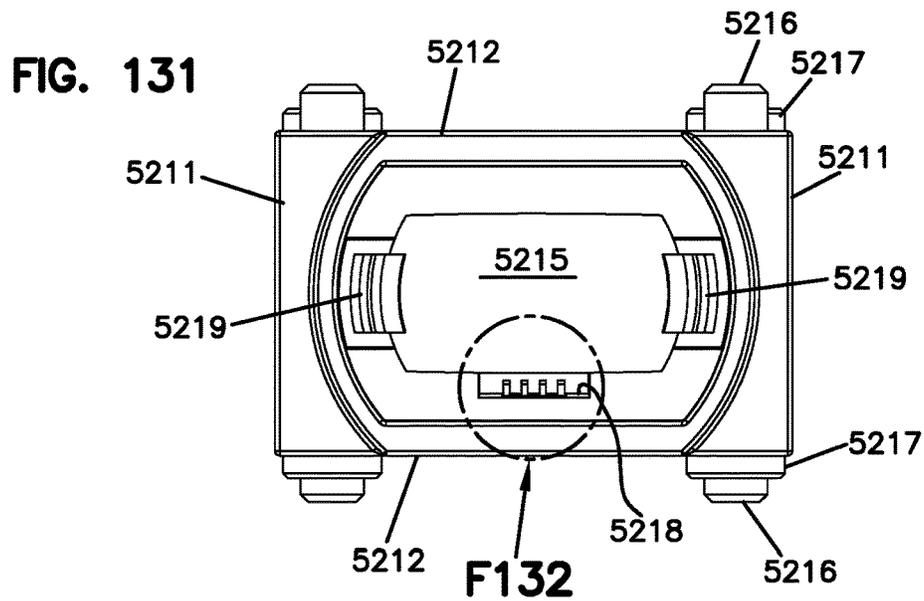
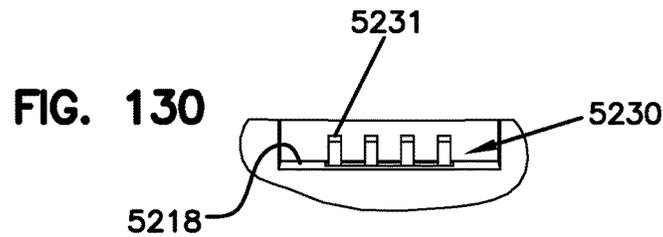
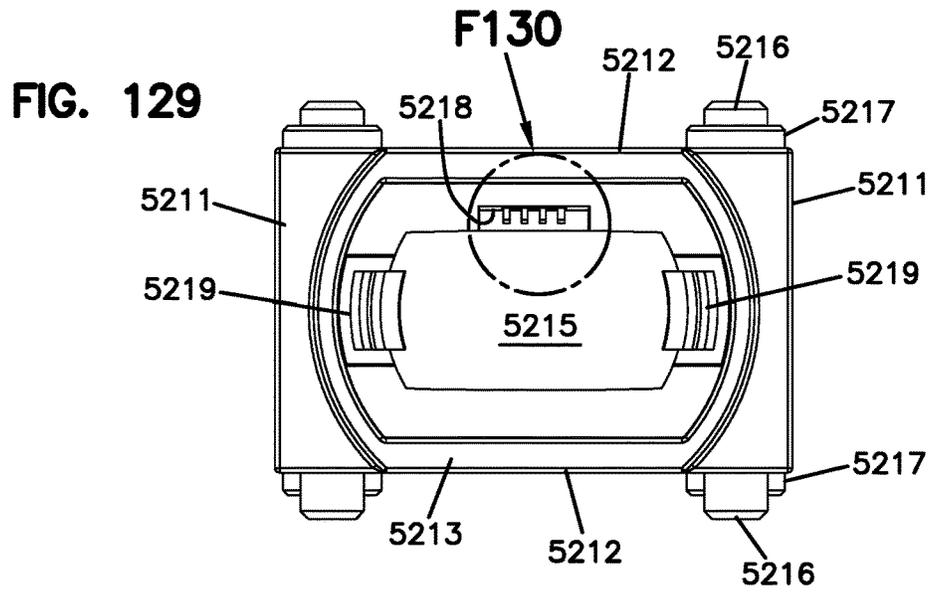


FIG. 128





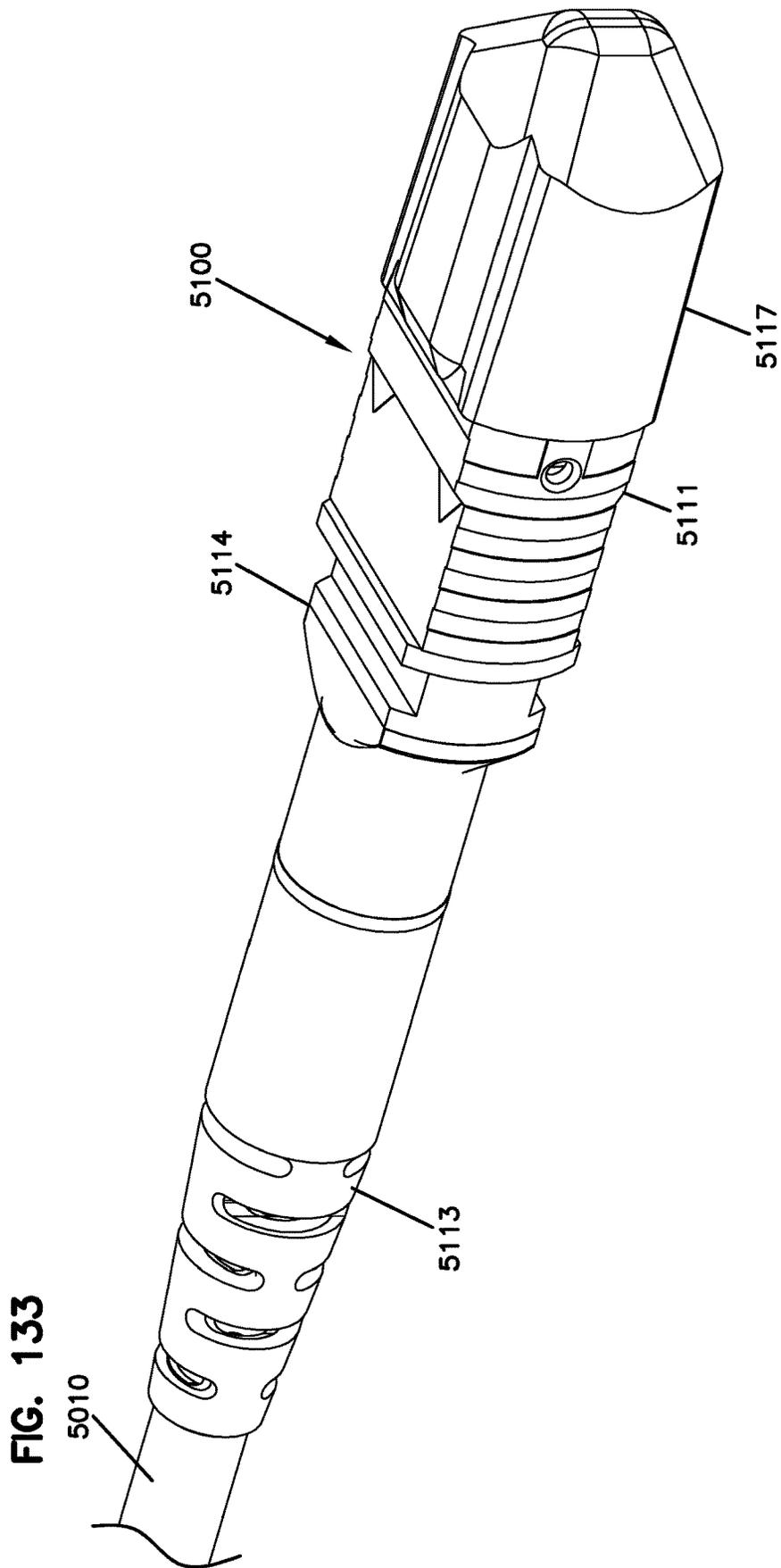
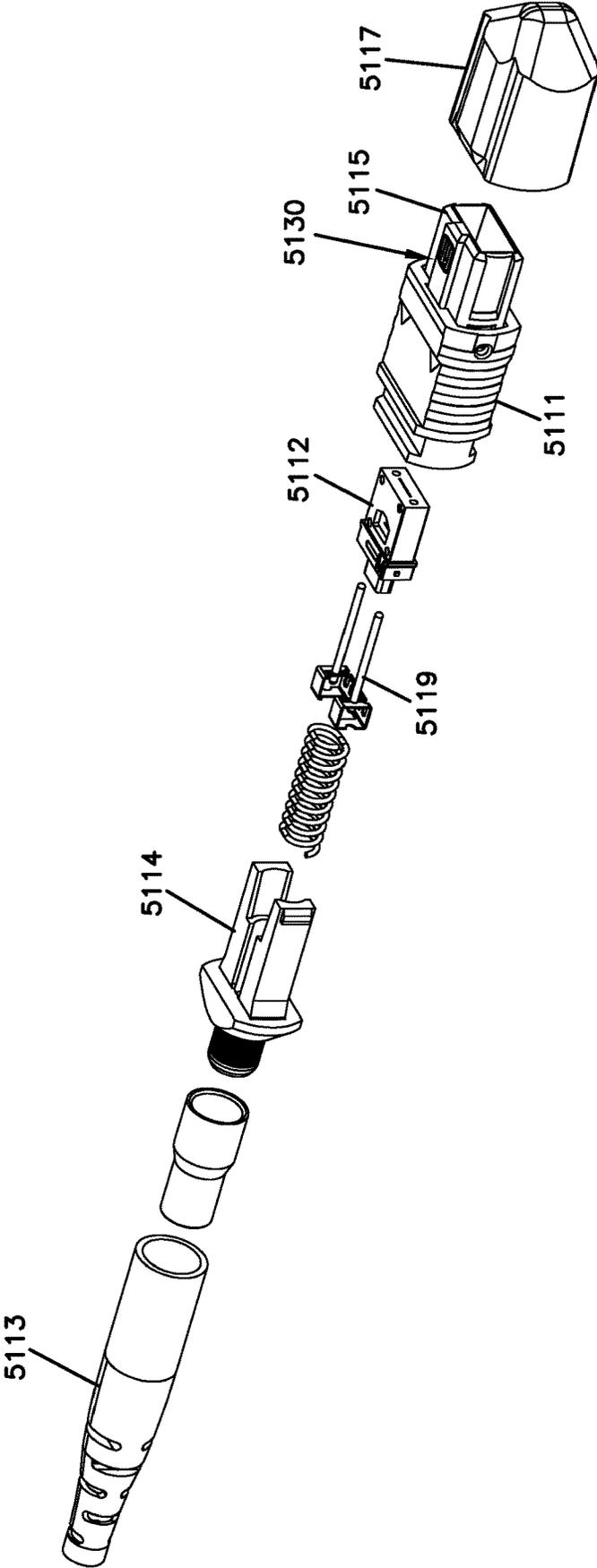


FIG. 134



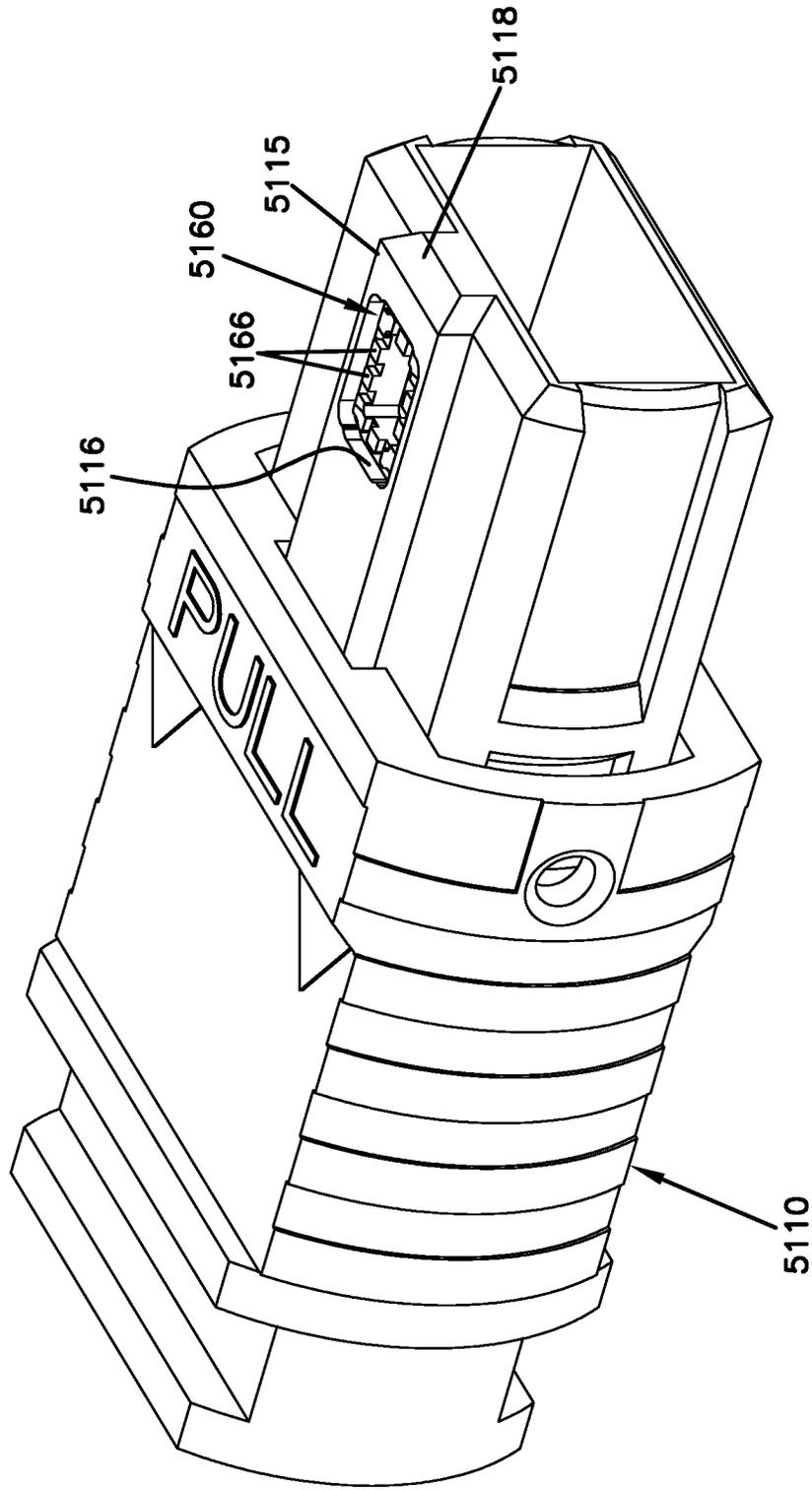


FIG. 135

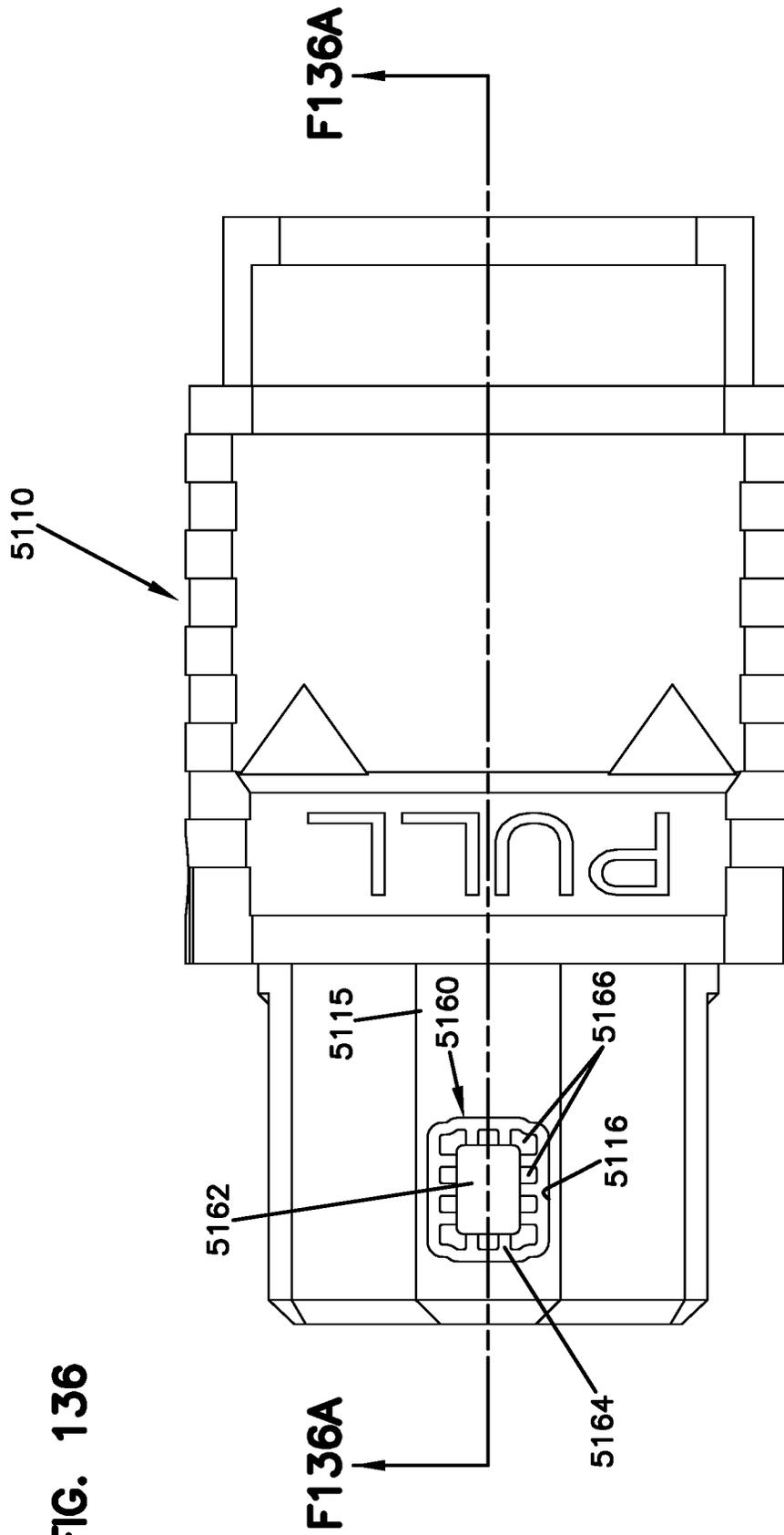
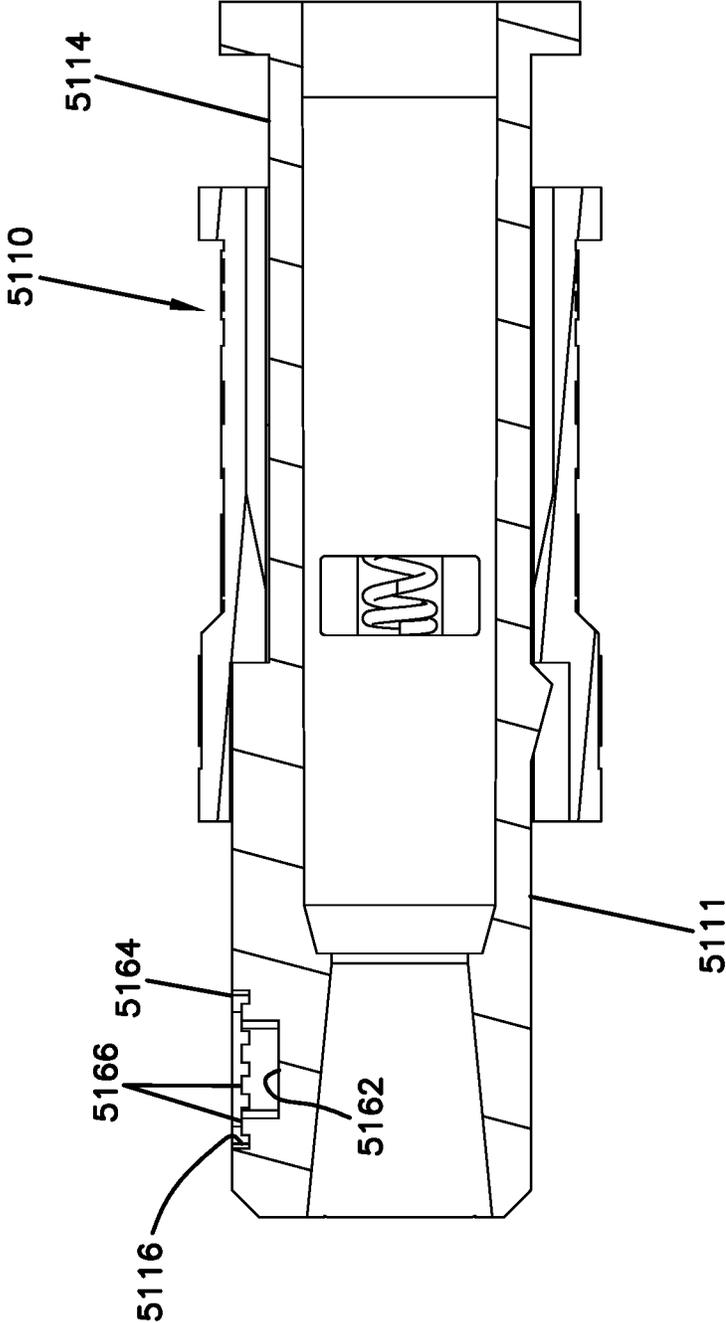


FIG. 136

FIG. 136A



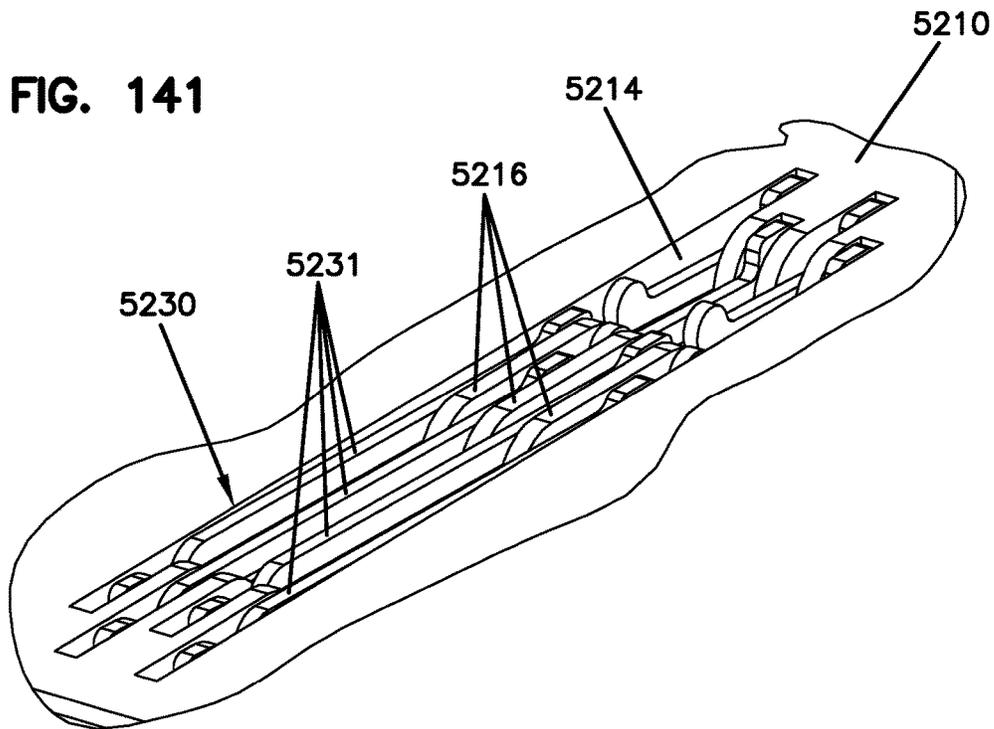
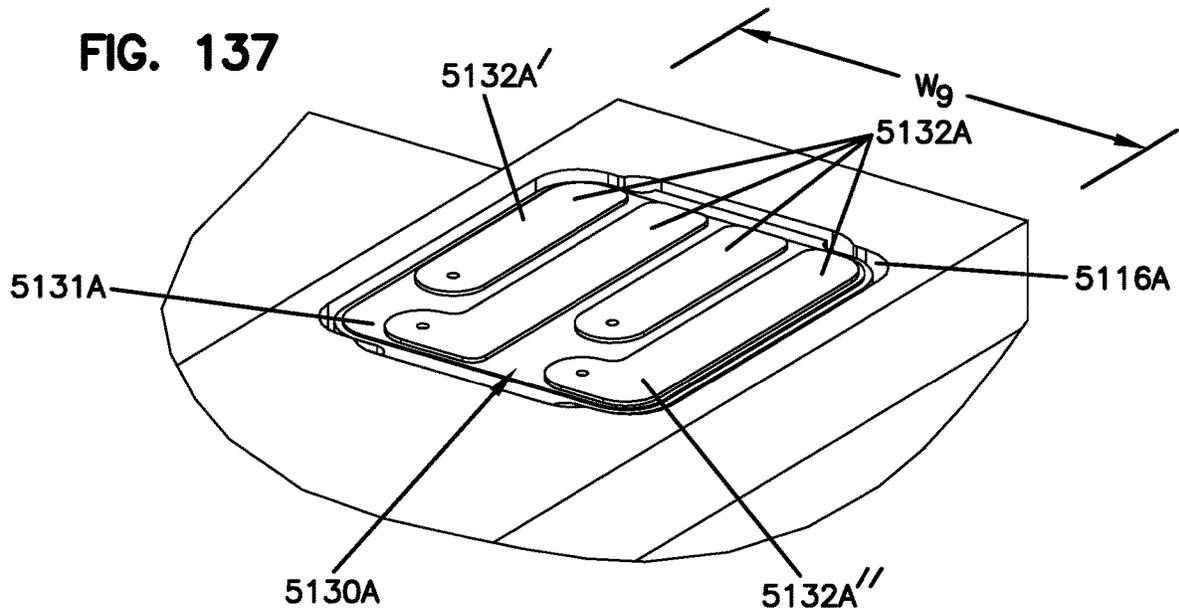


FIG. 138

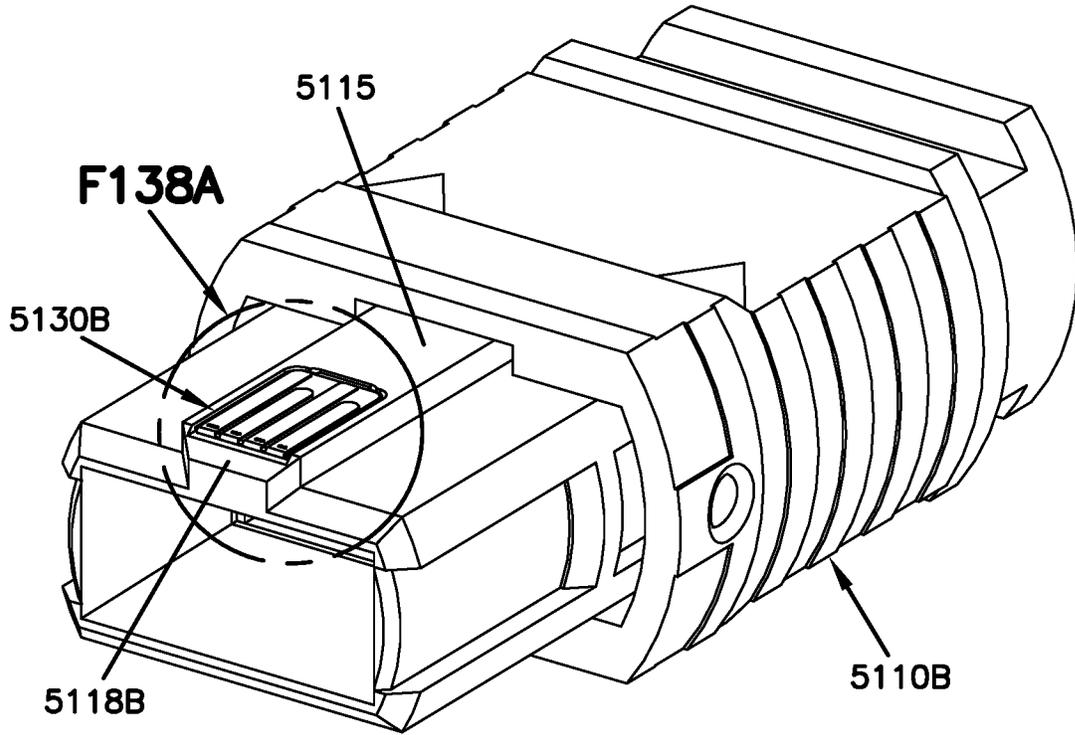
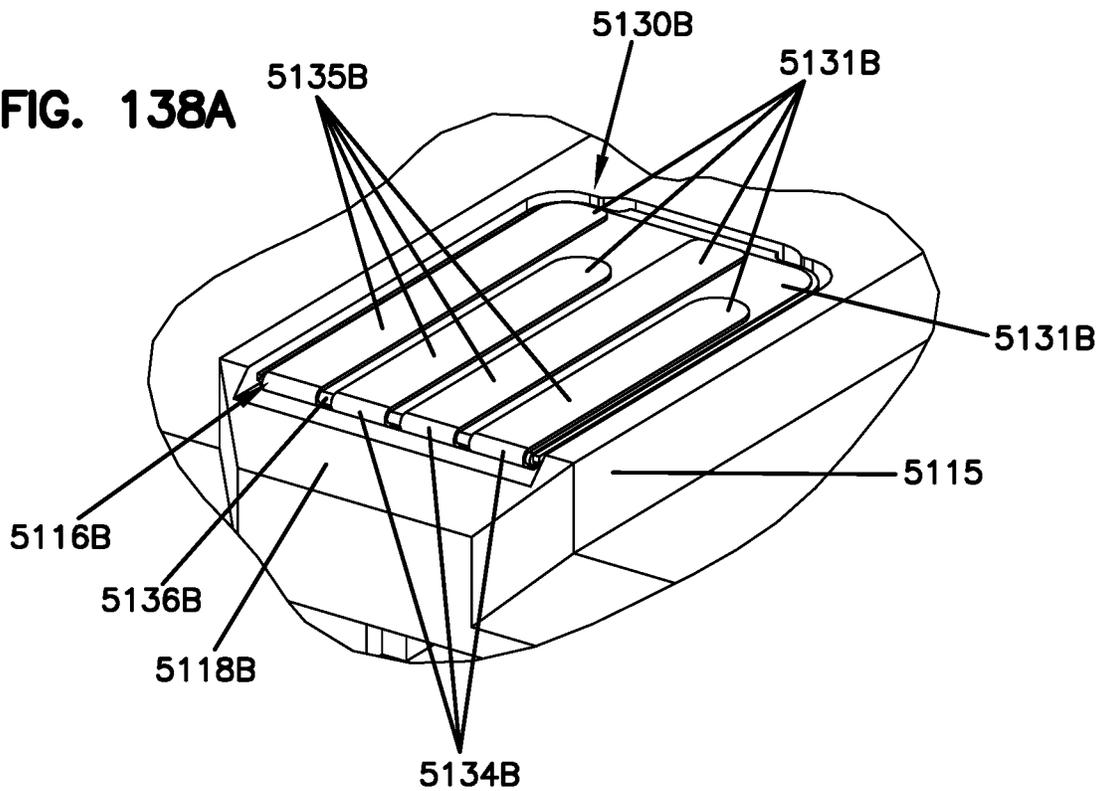


FIG. 138A



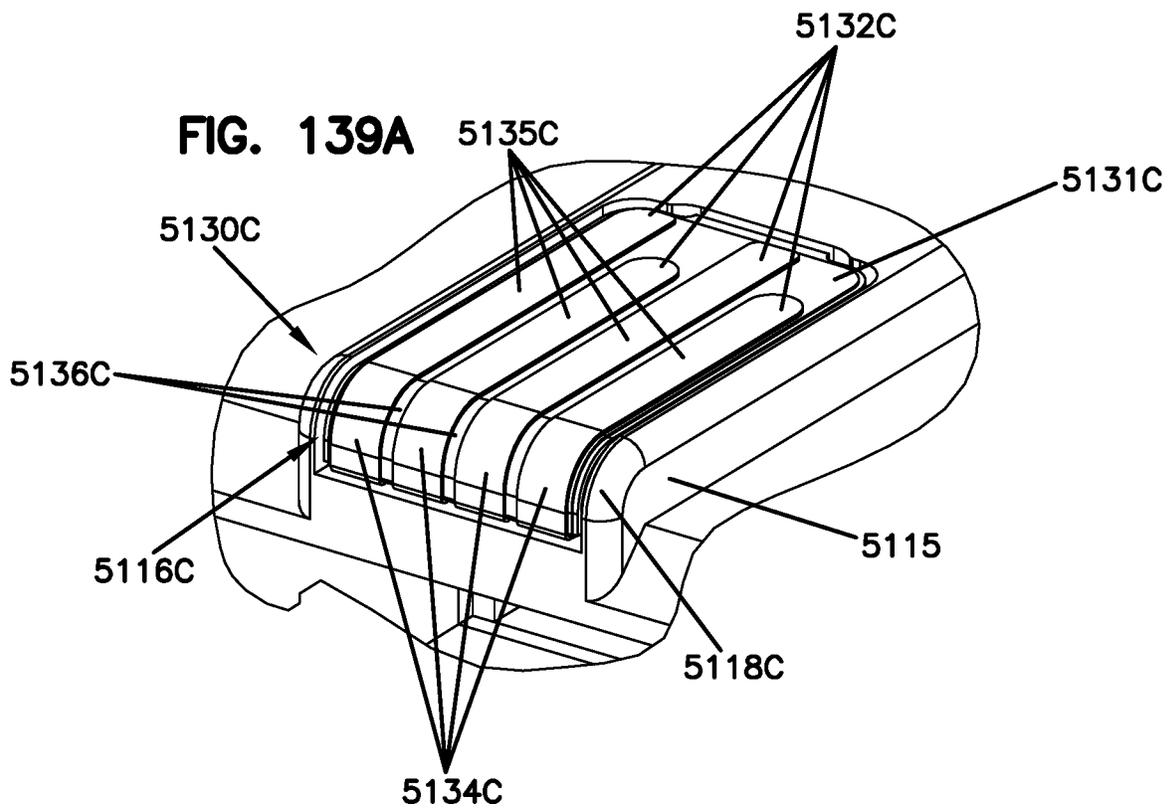
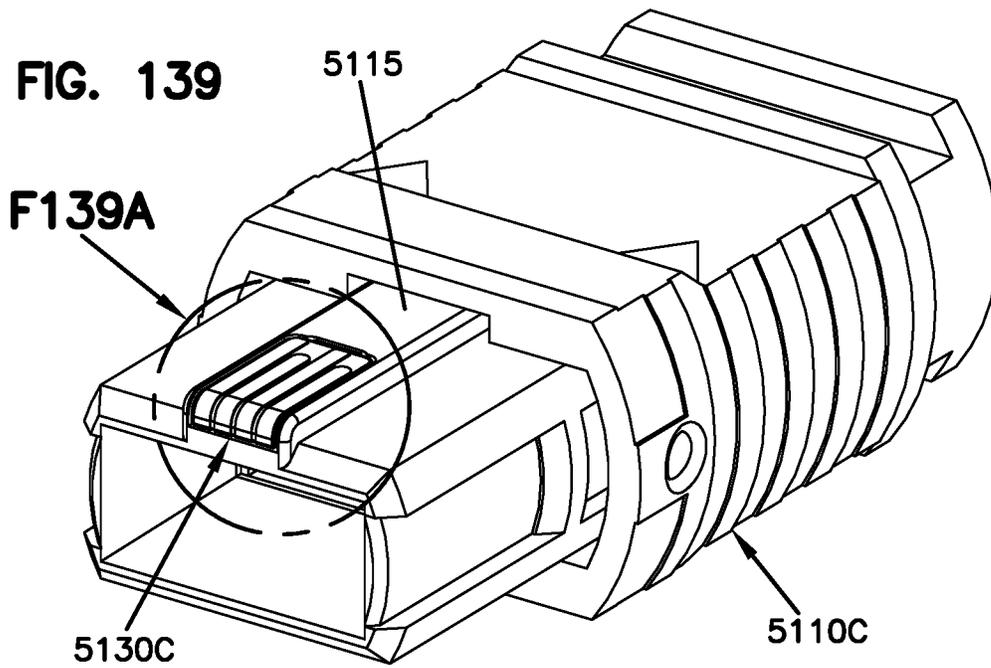
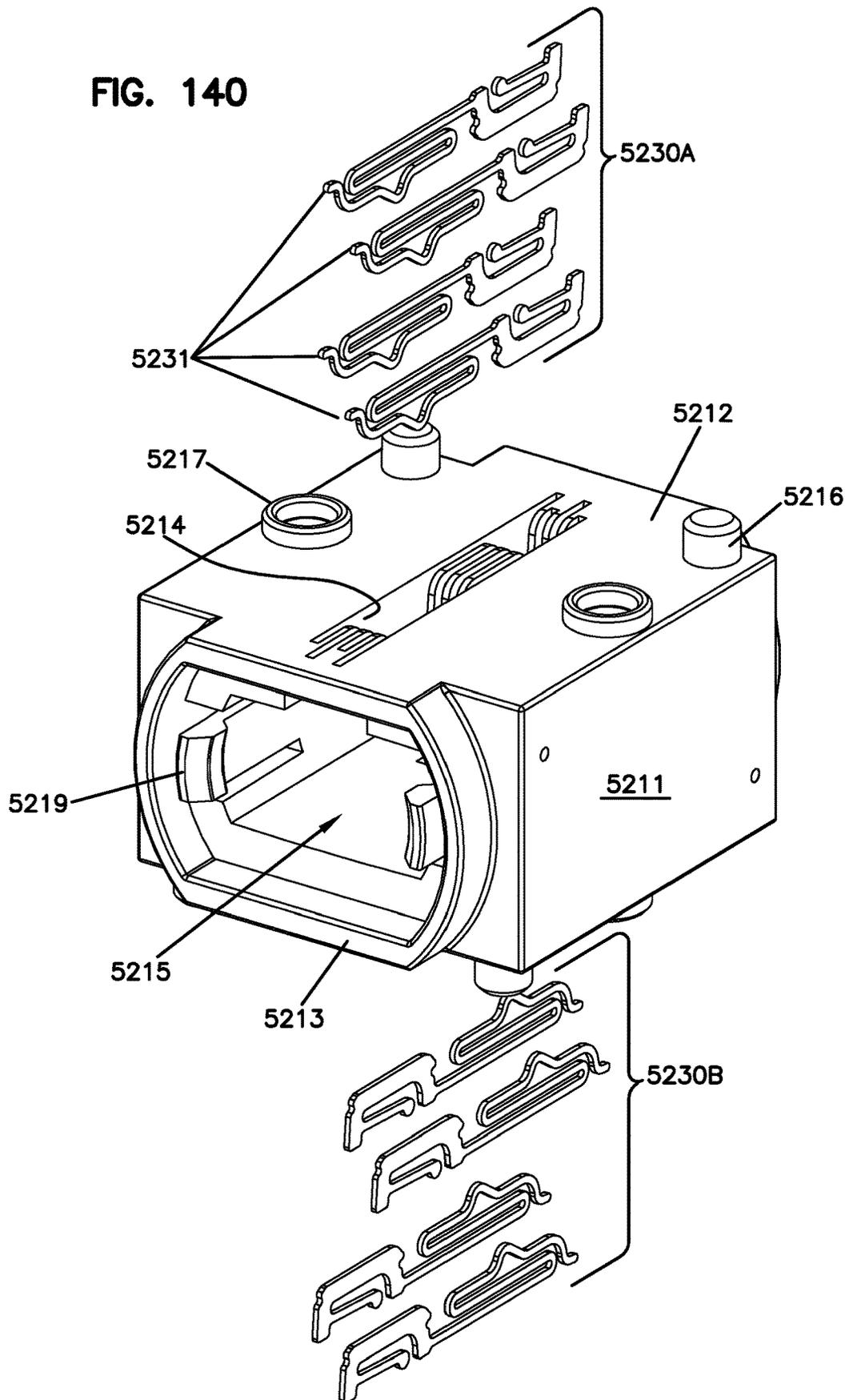


FIG. 140



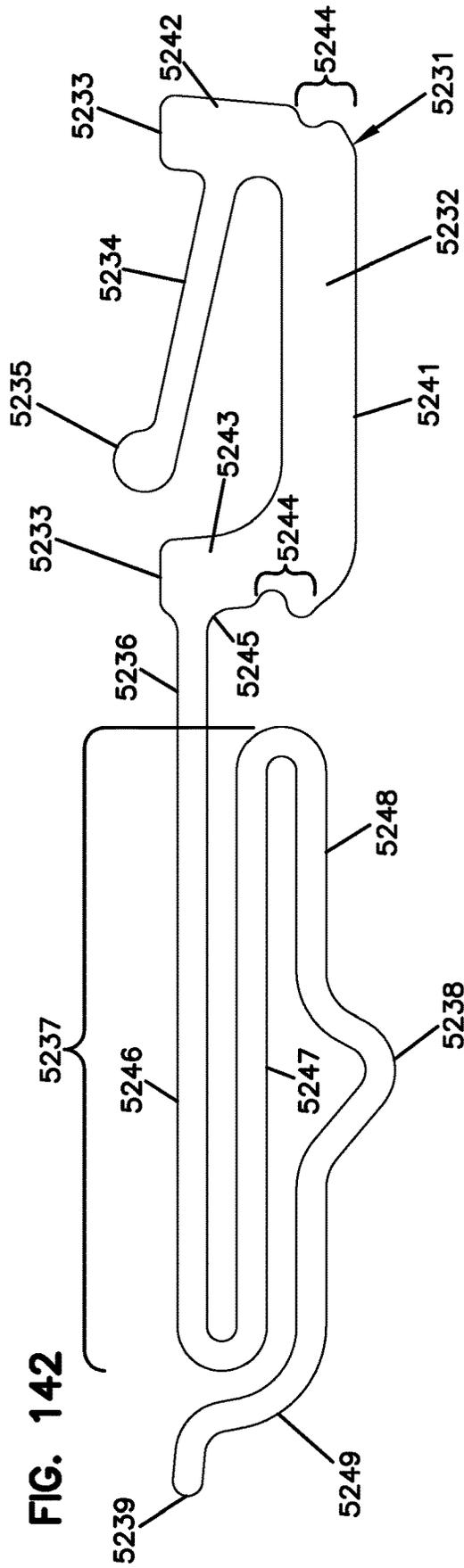


FIG. 142

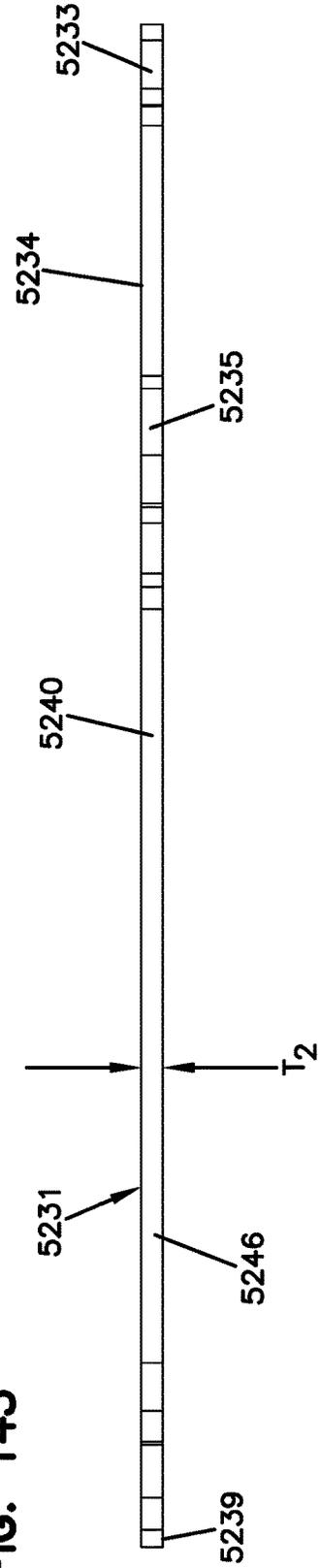


FIG. 143

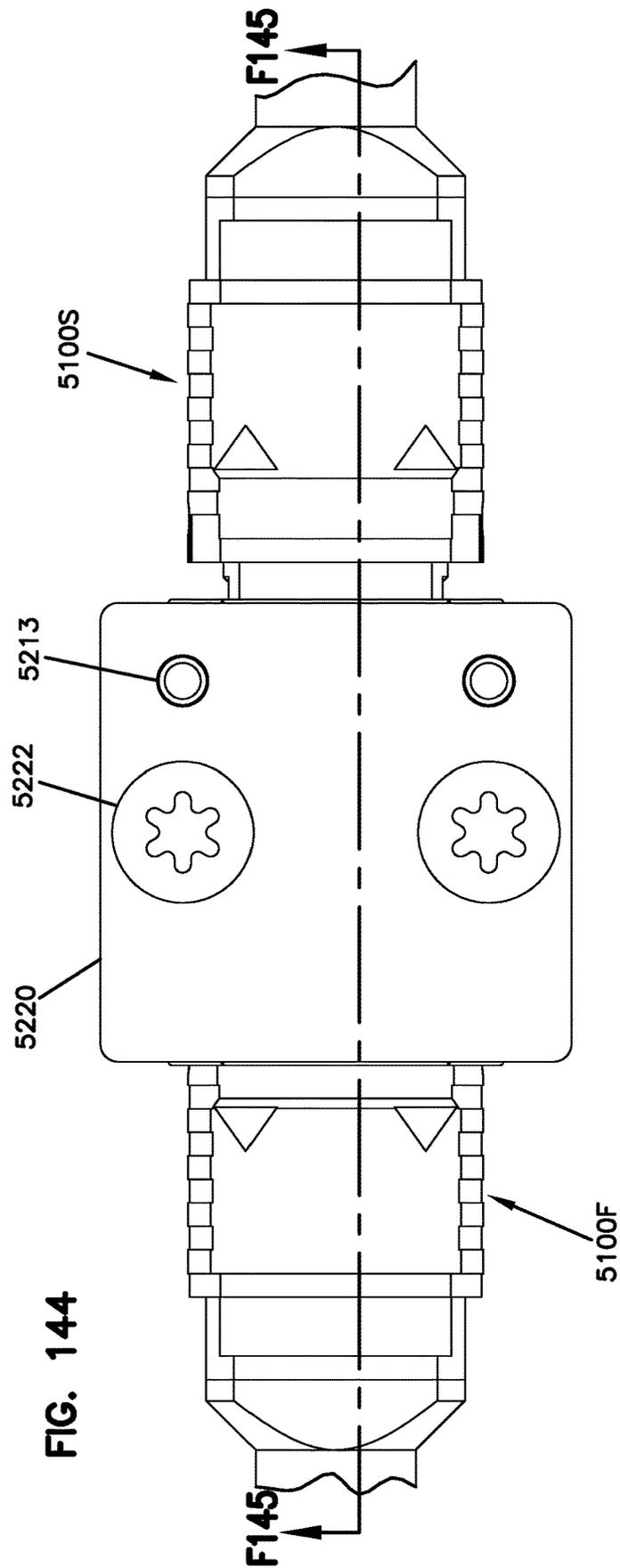


FIG. 145

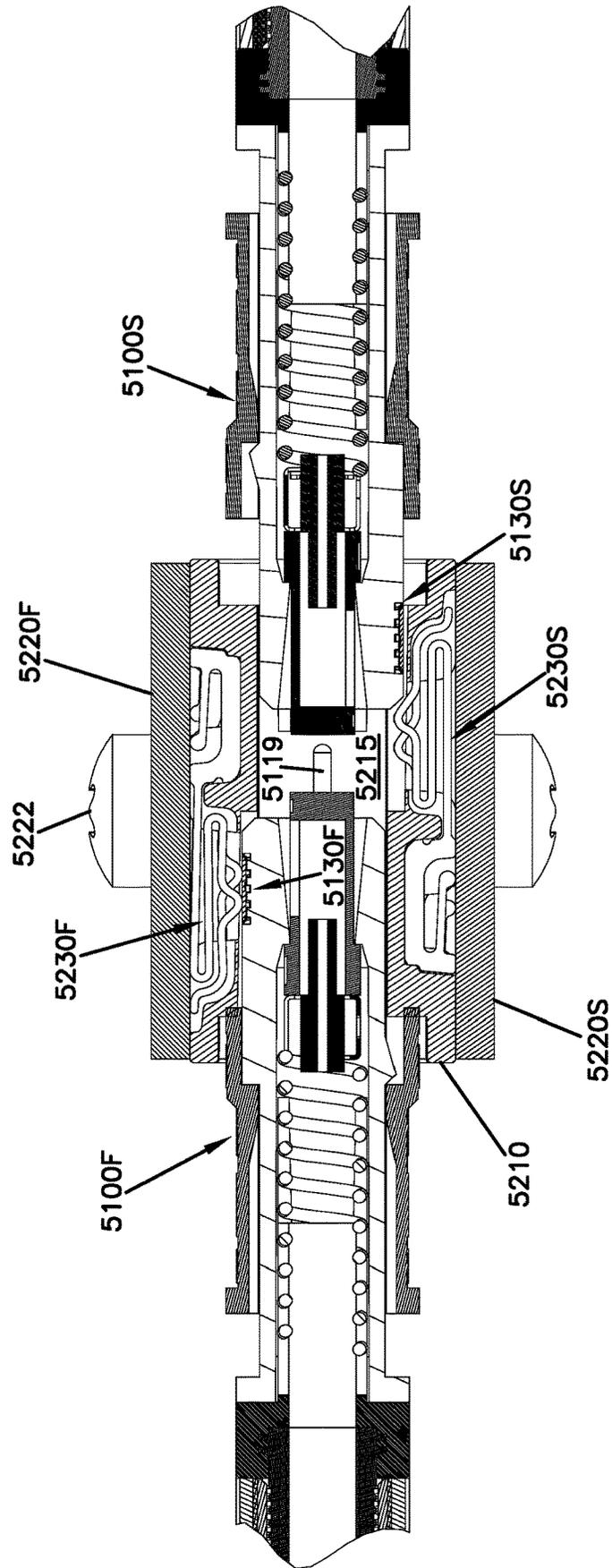
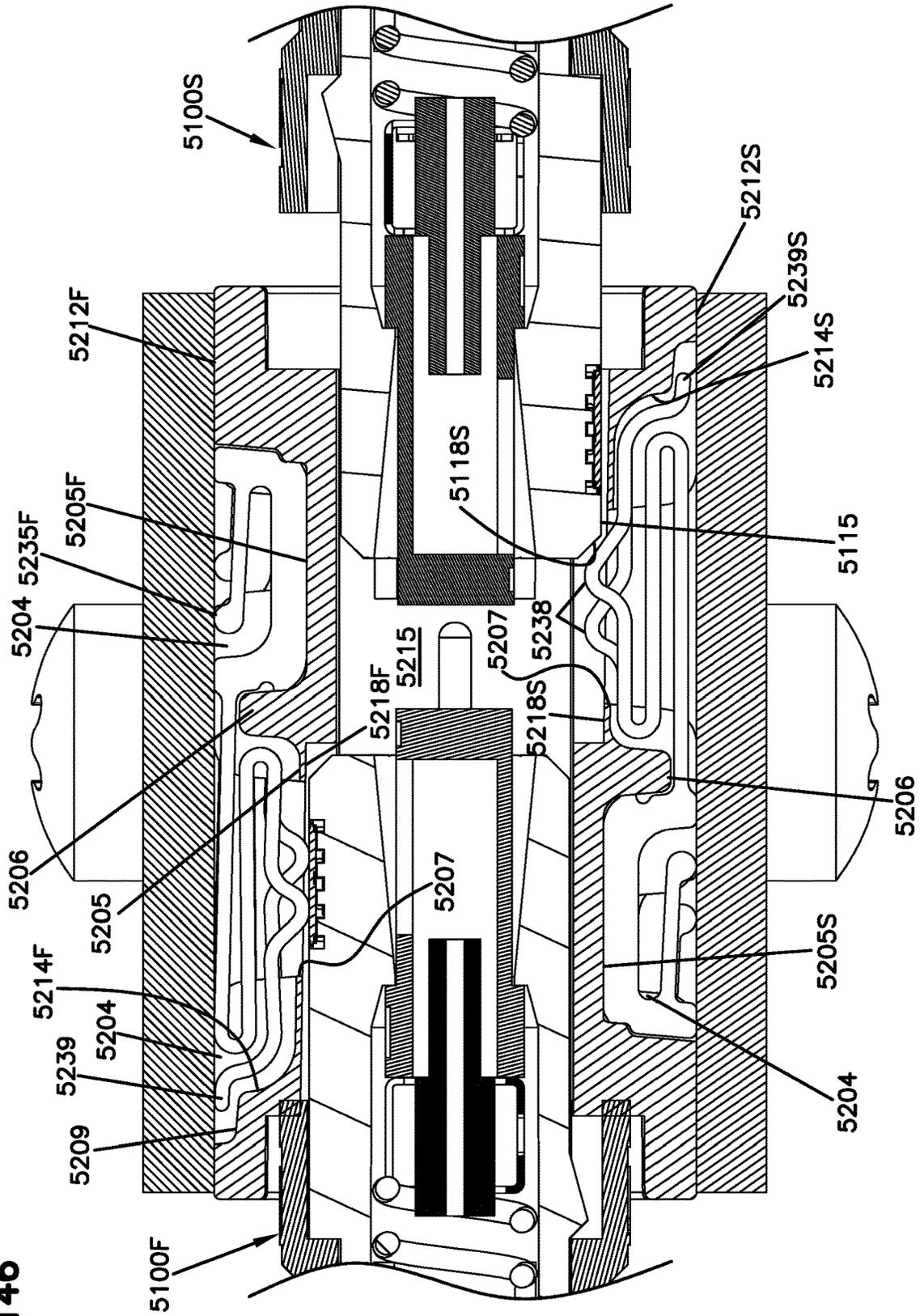


FIG. 146



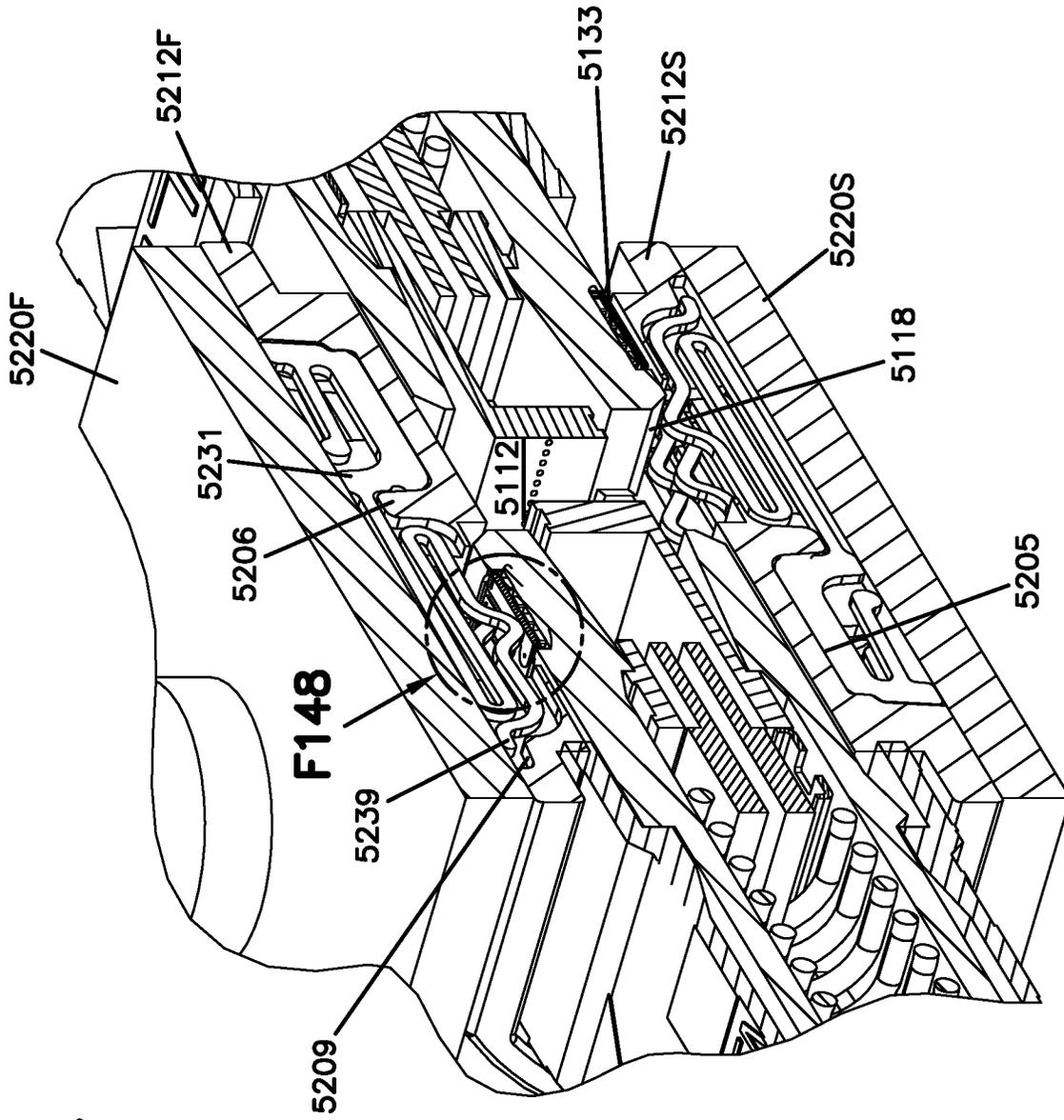


FIG. 147

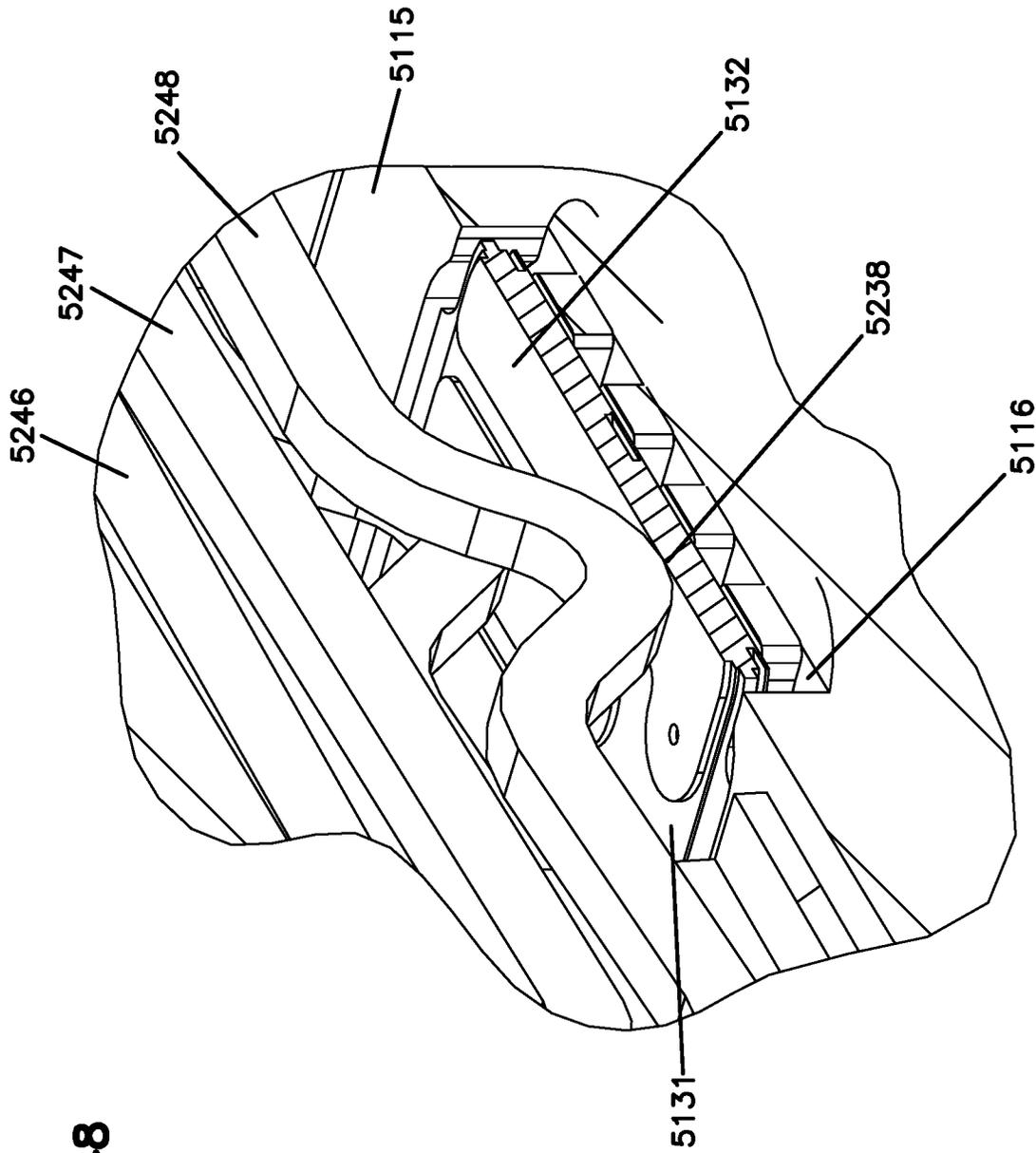


FIG. 148

FIG. 149

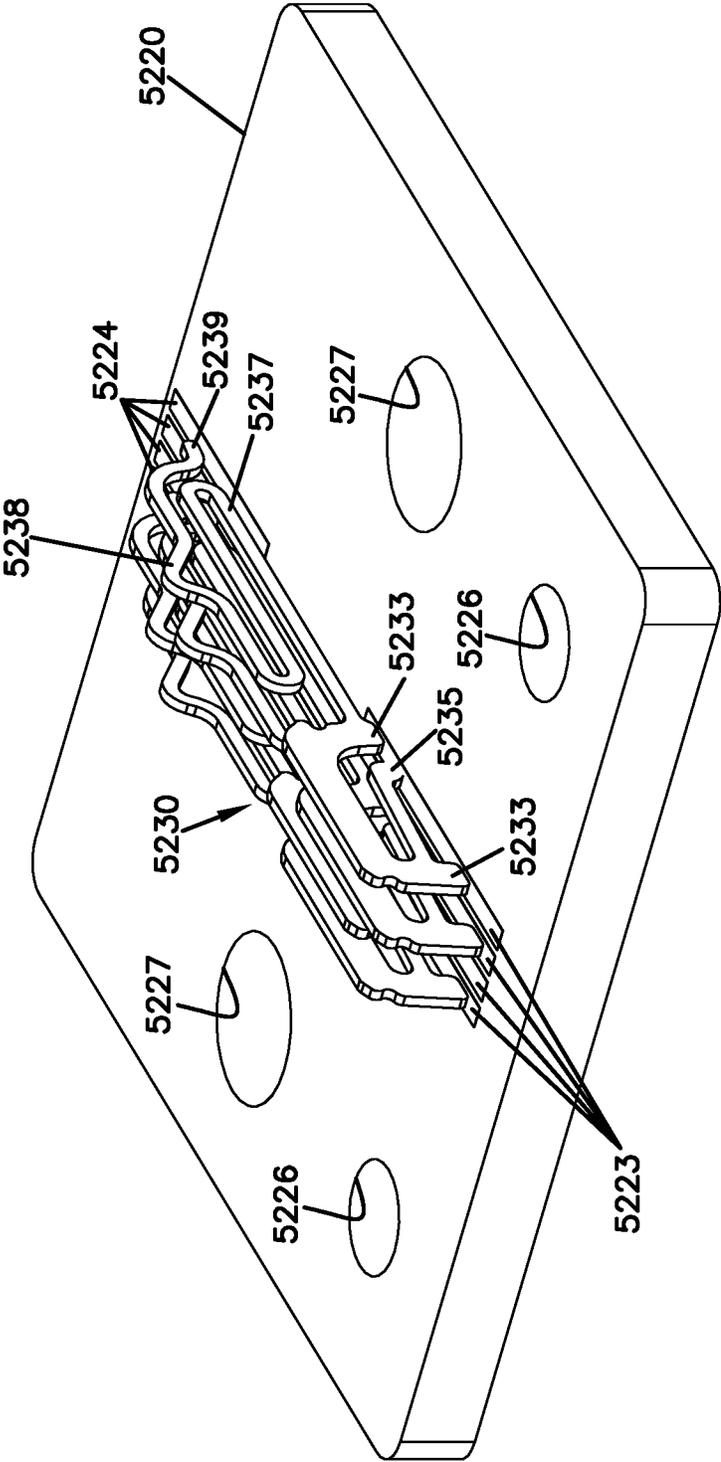


FIG. 150

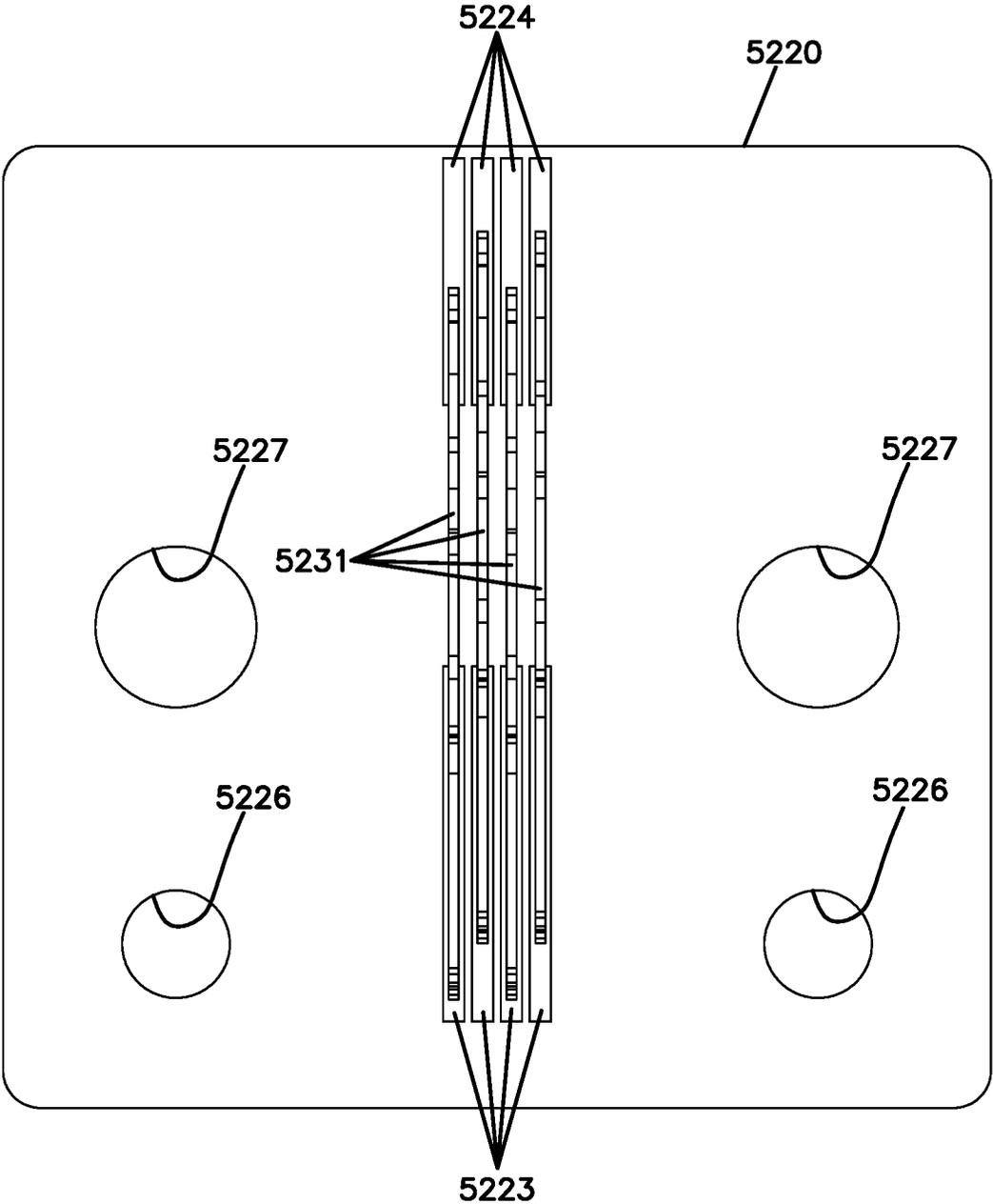
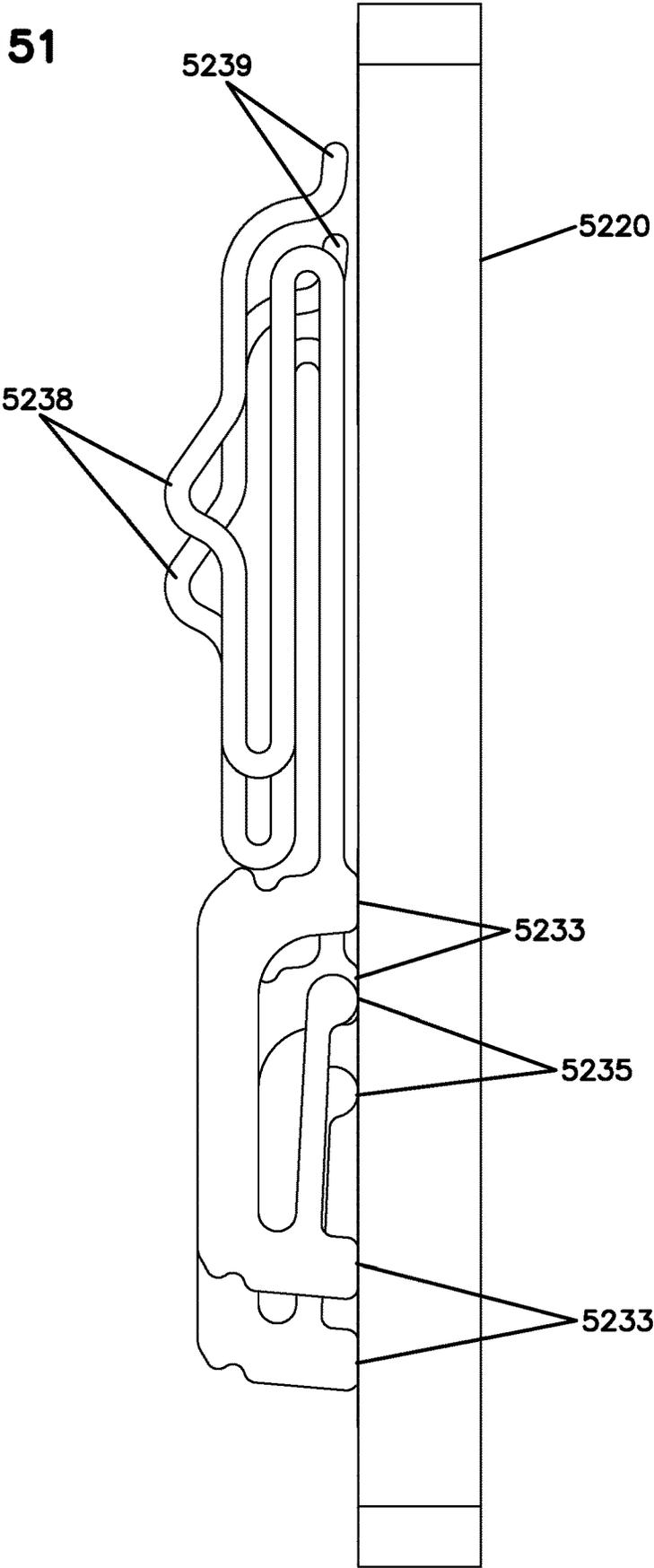


FIG. 151



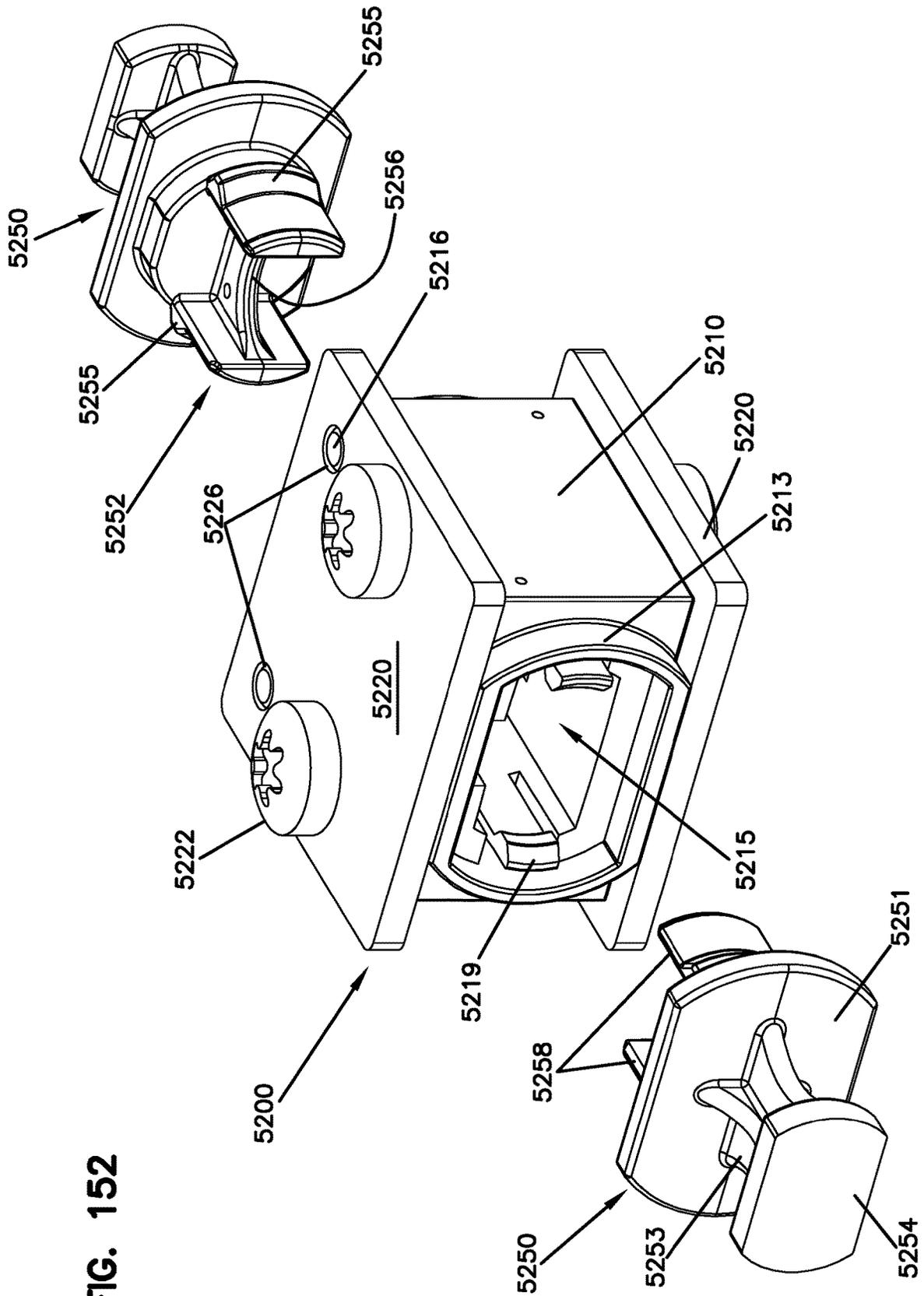


FIG. 152

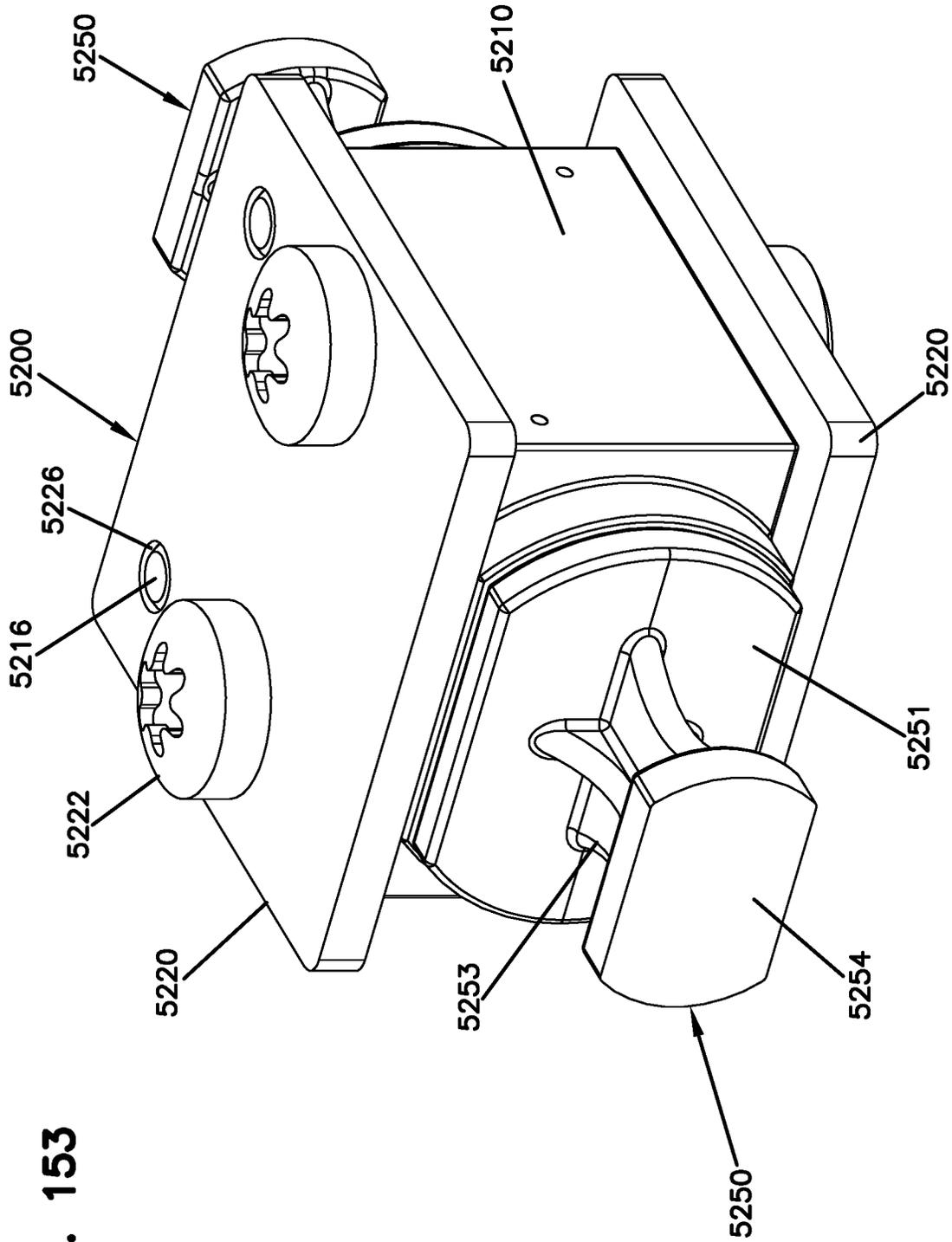


FIG. 153

FIG. 154

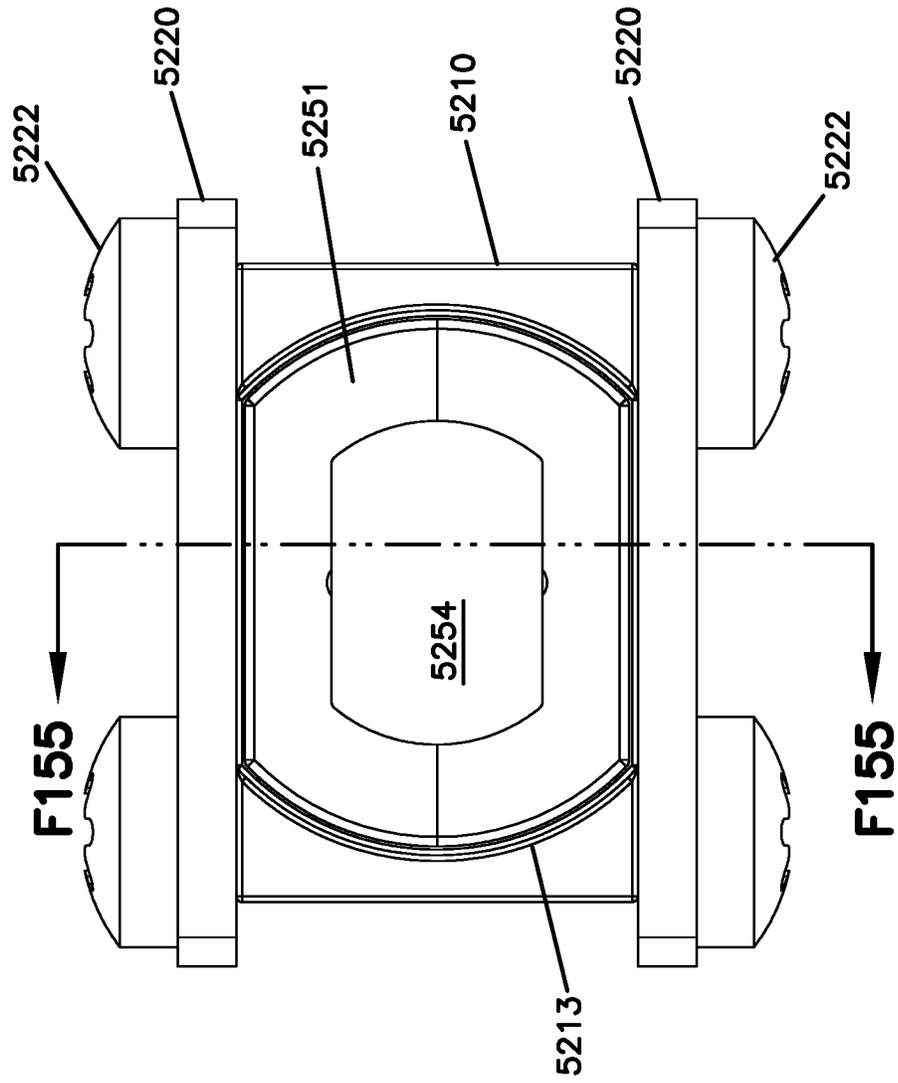
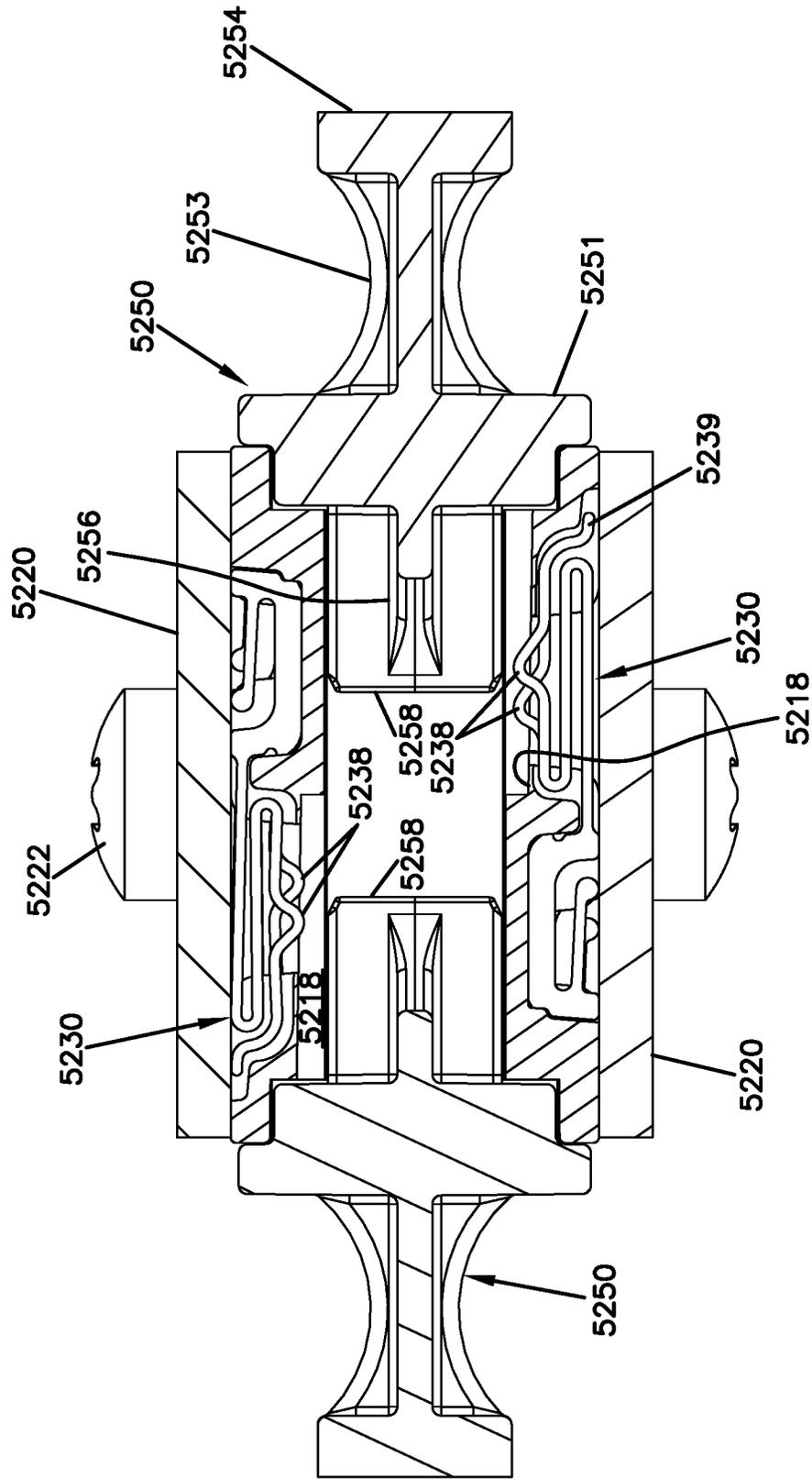


FIG. 155



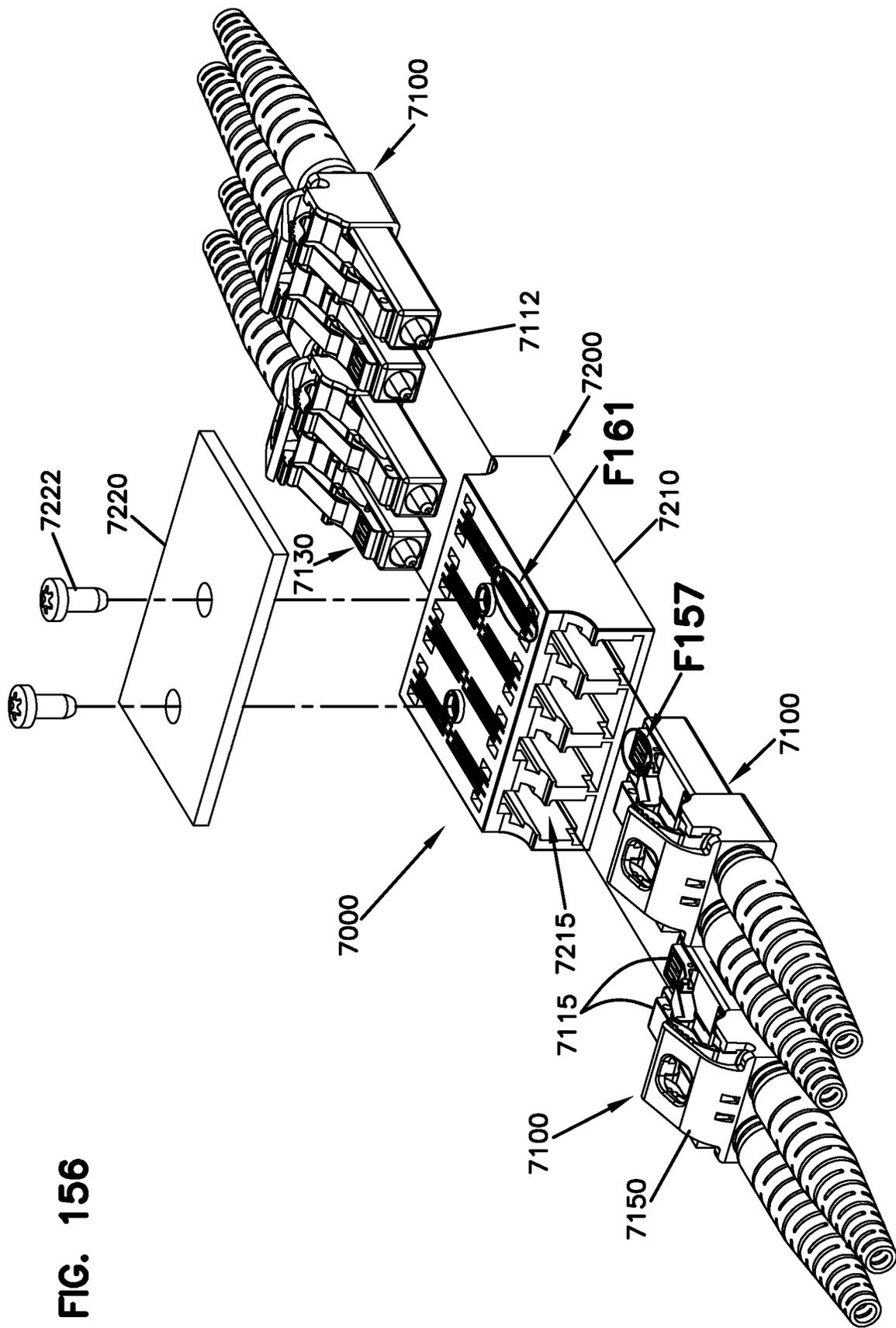


FIG. 156

FIG. 157

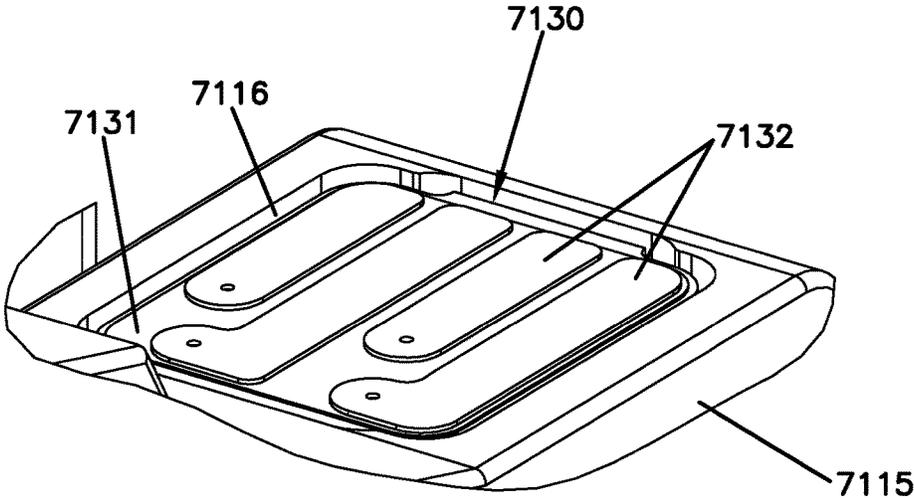


FIG. 161

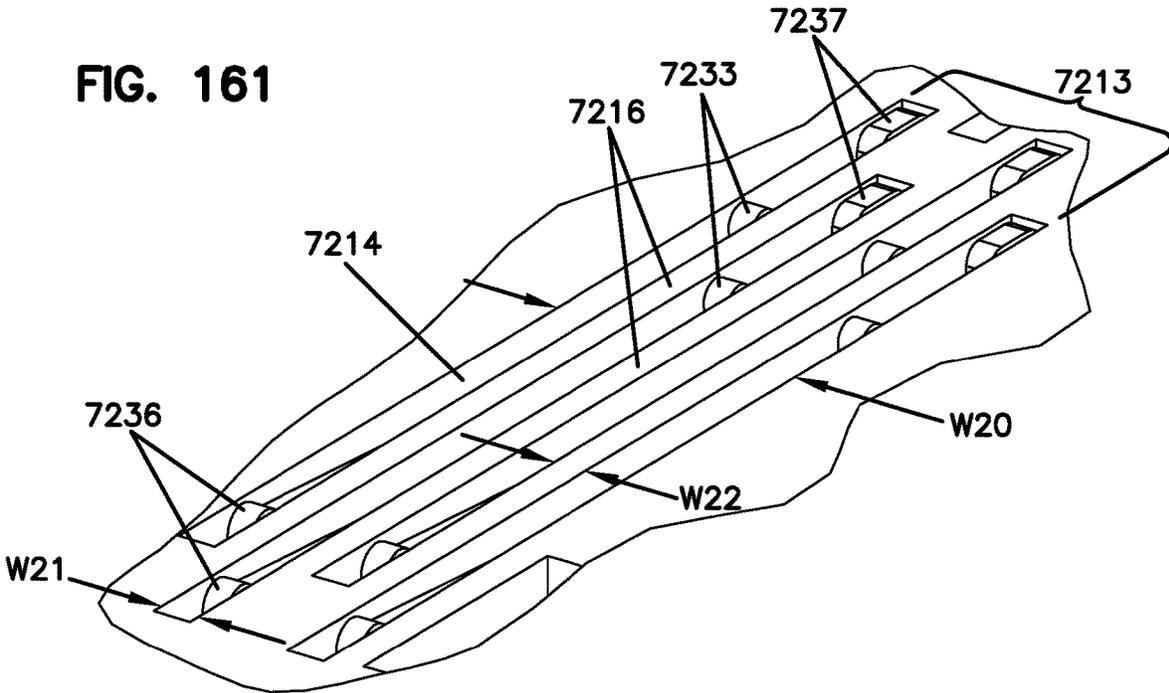


FIG. 158

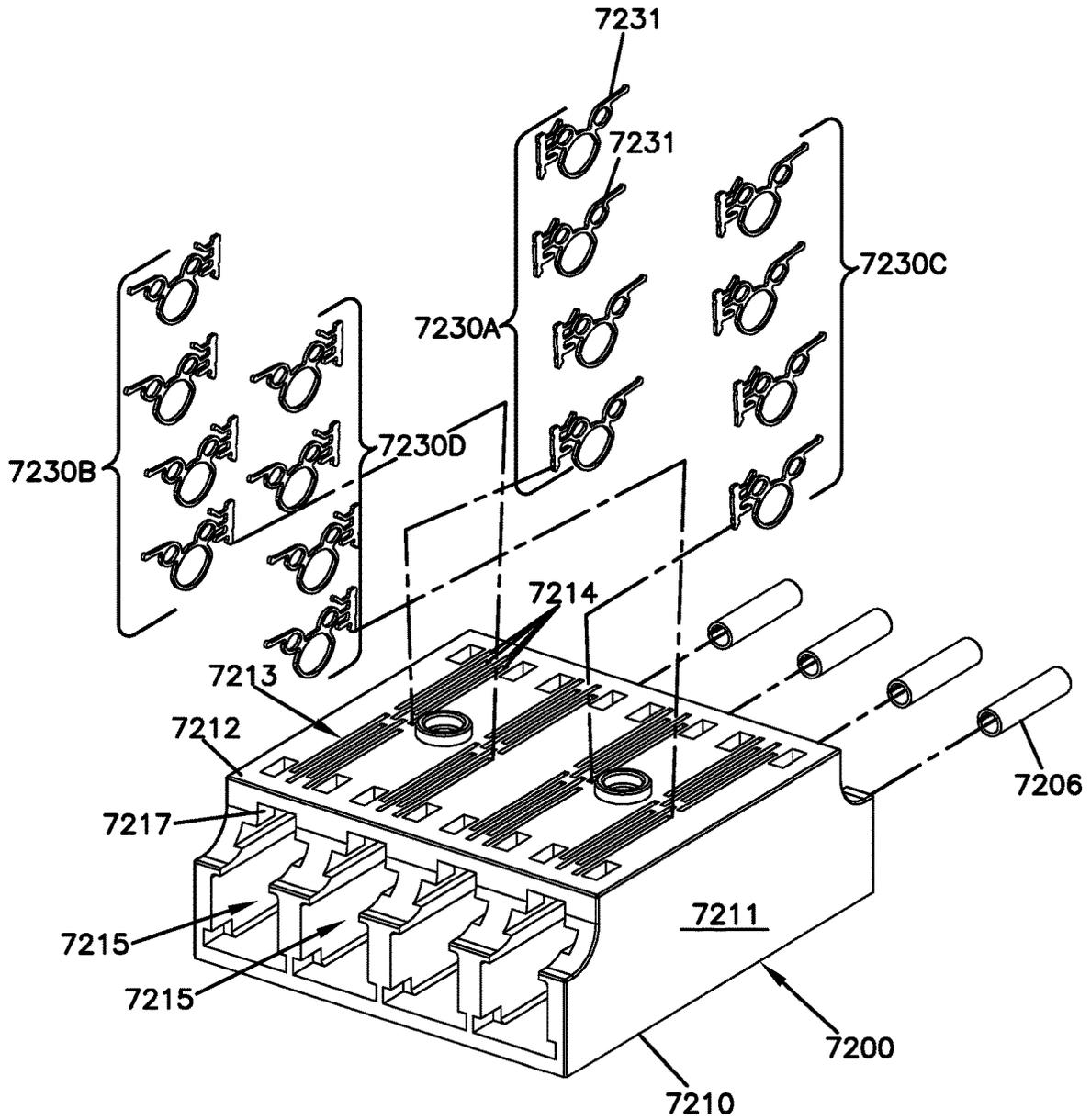


FIG. 159

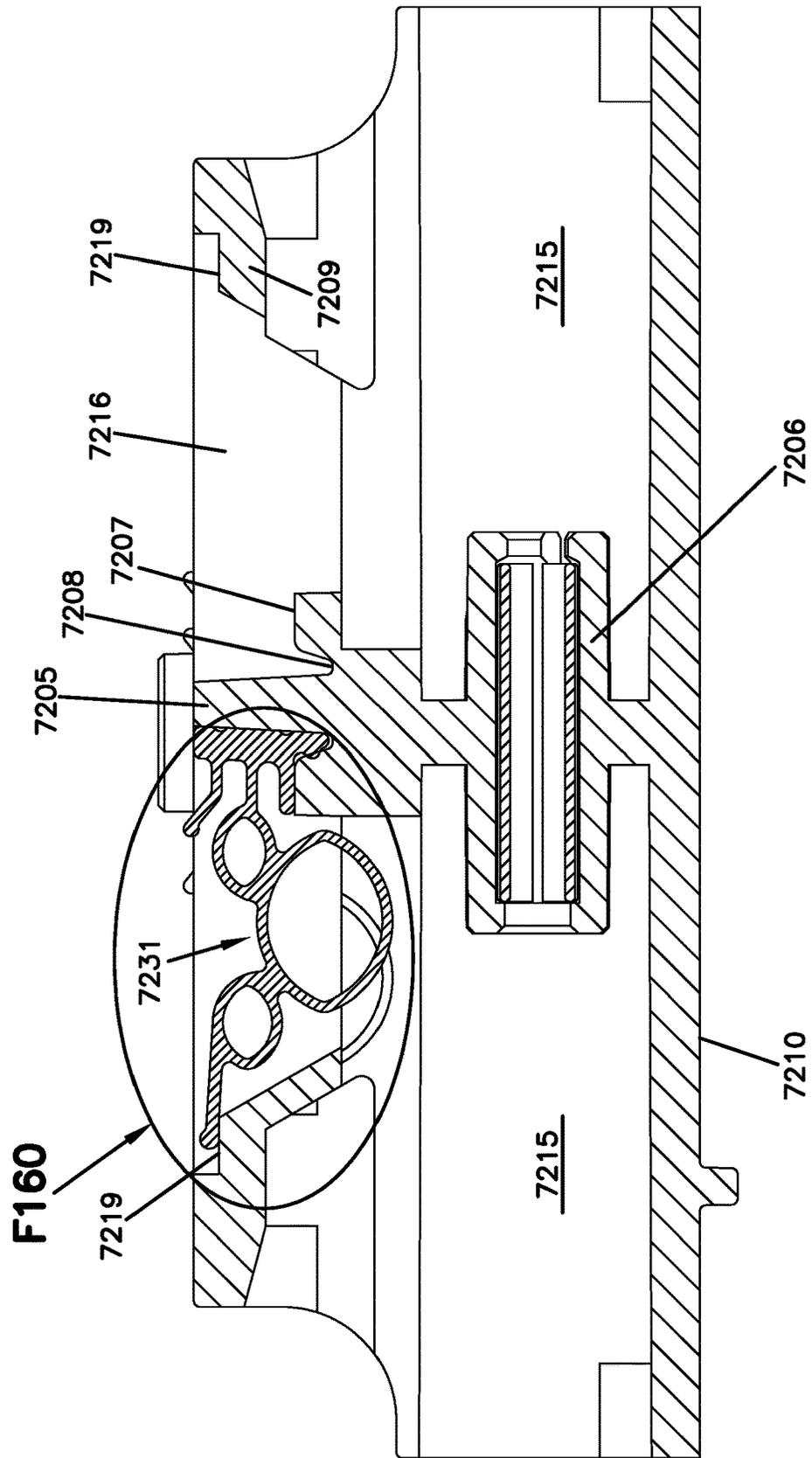
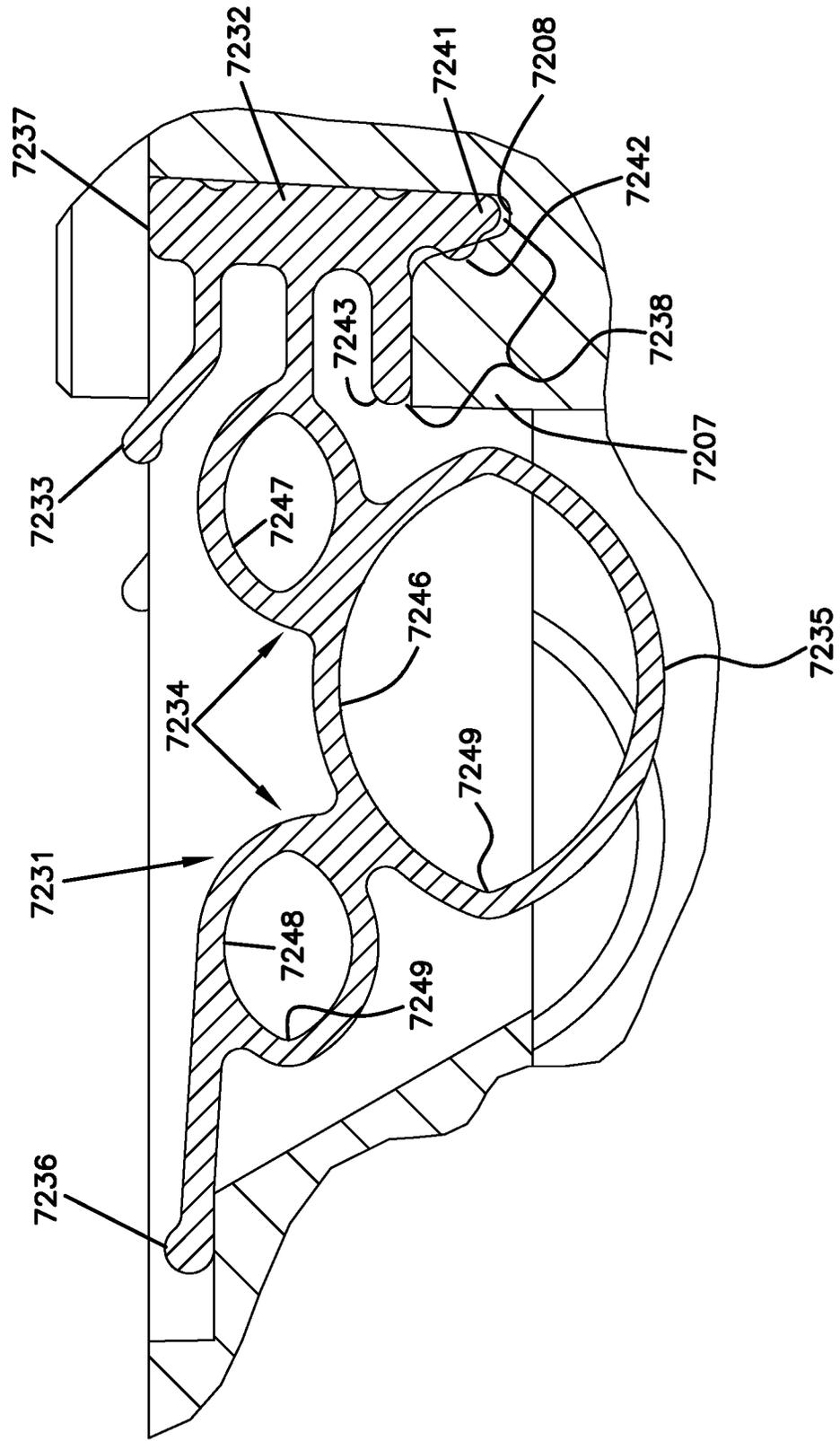


FIG. 160



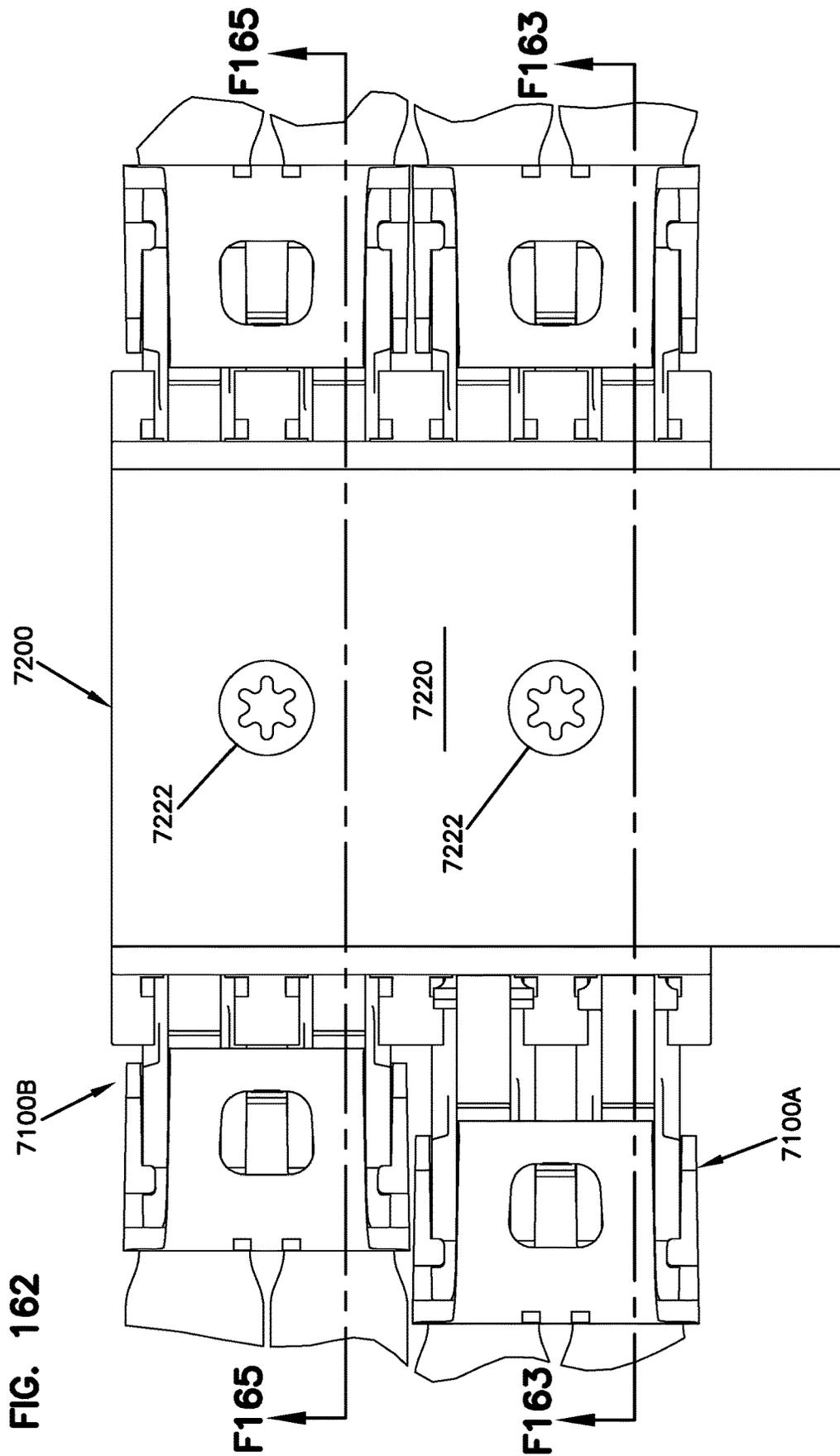


FIG. 163

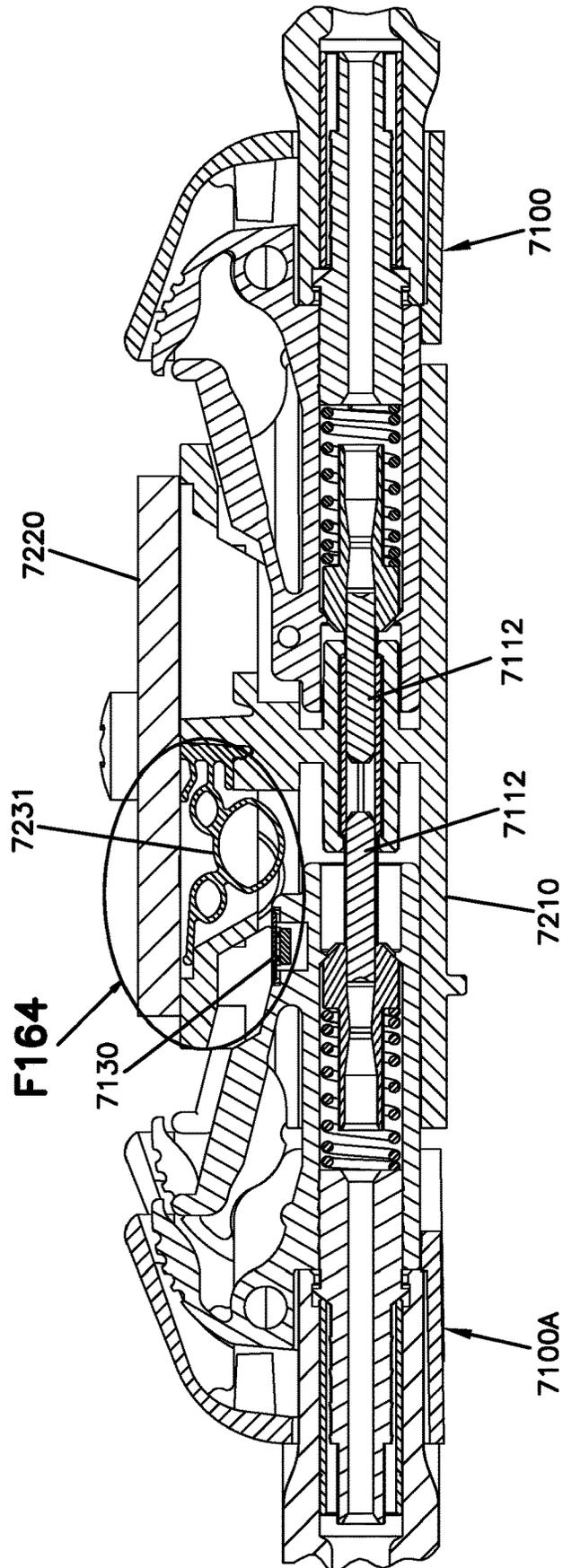


FIG. 164

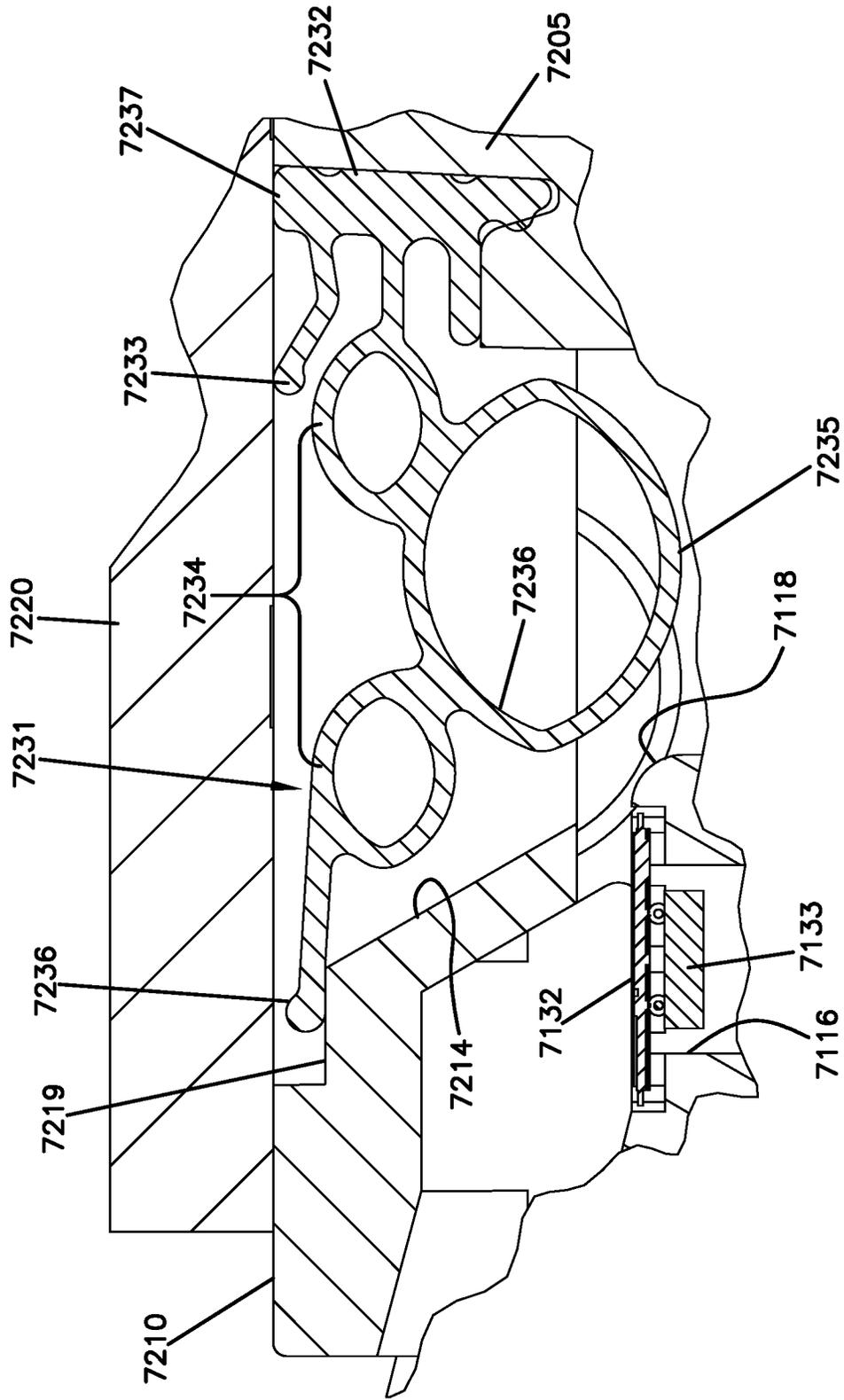


FIG. 165

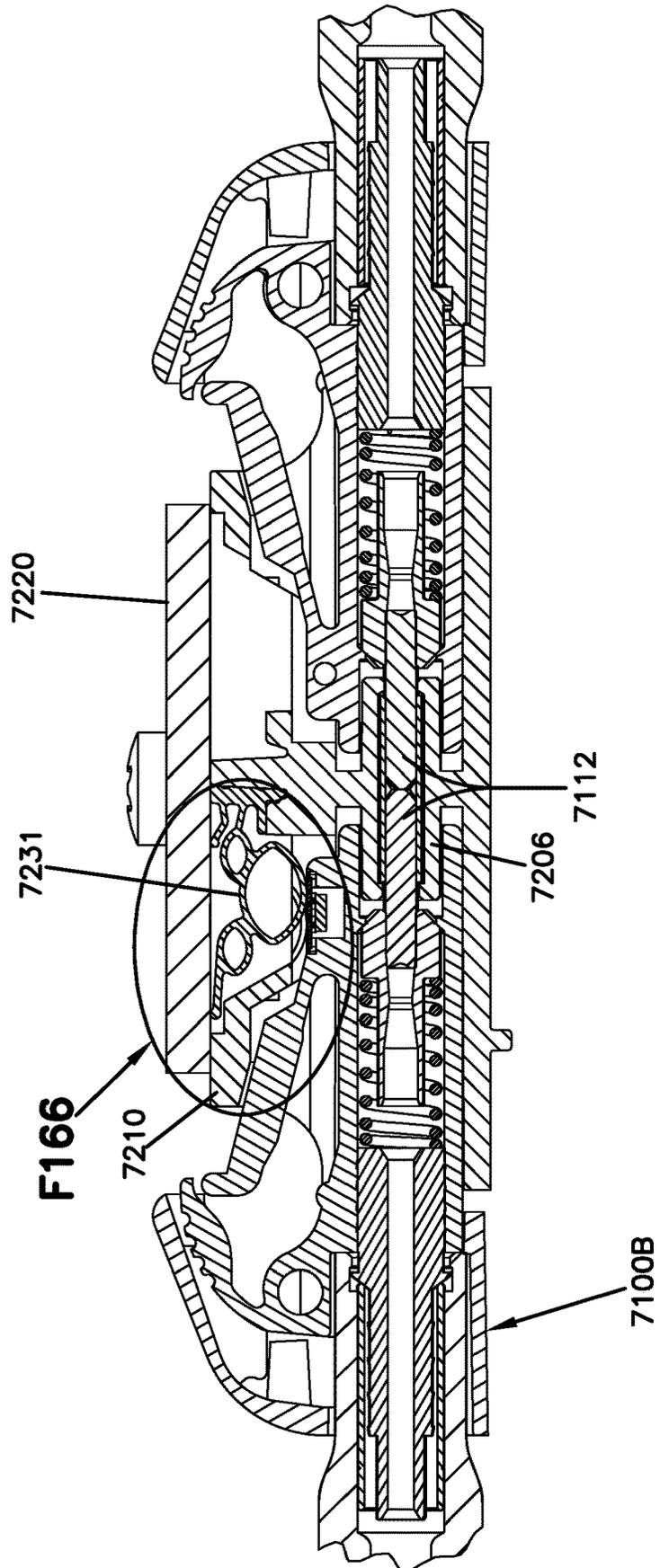
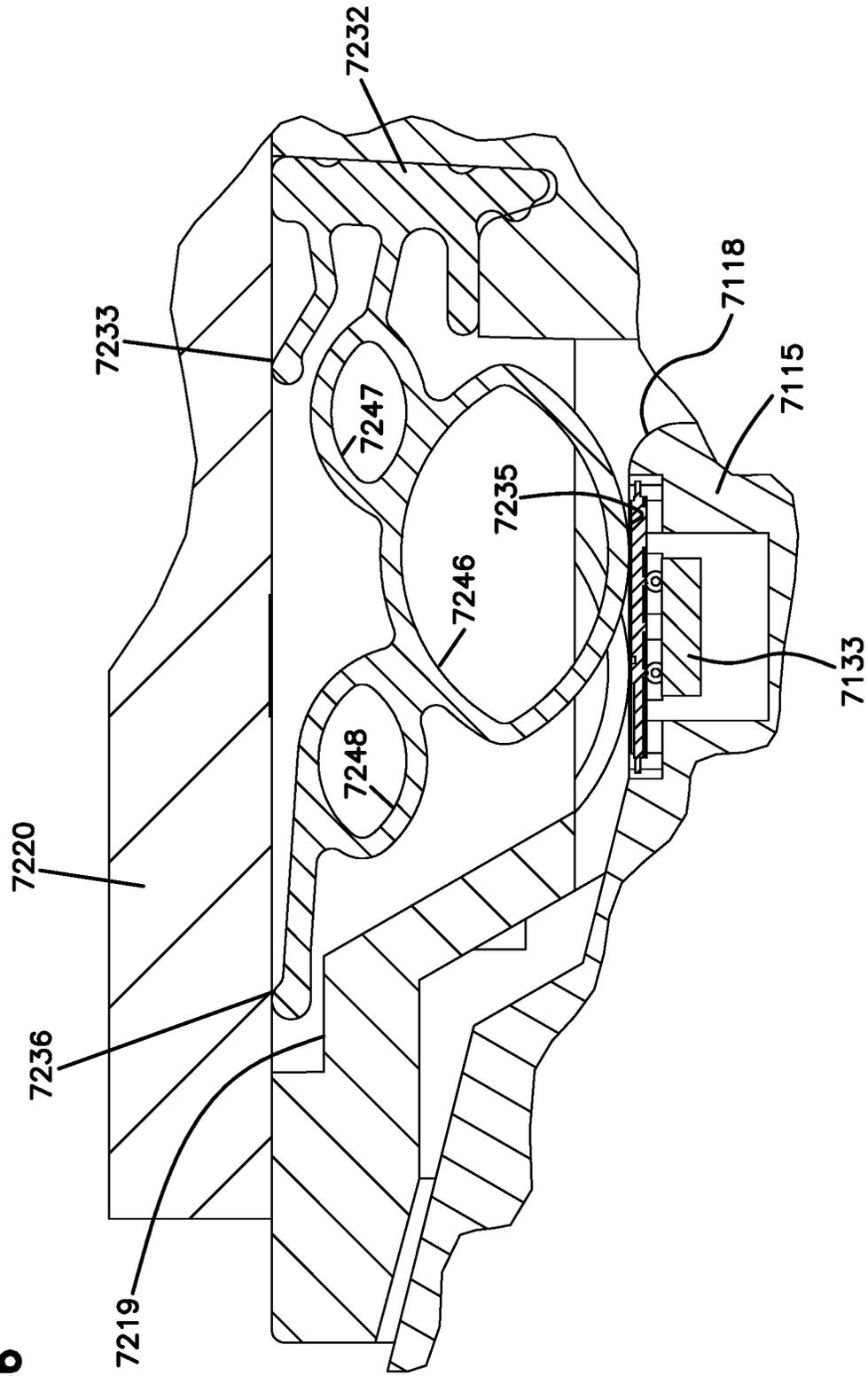


FIG. 166



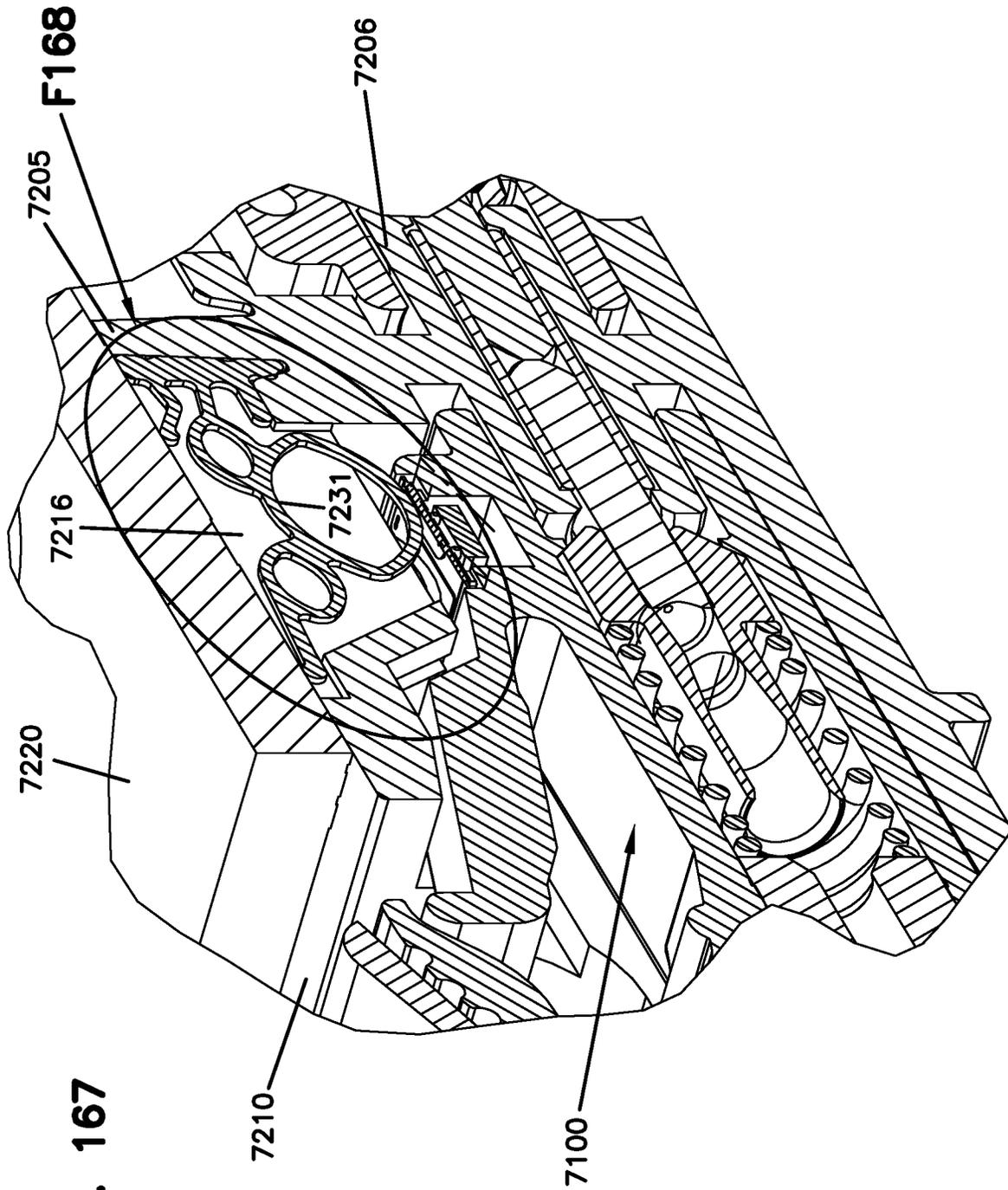


FIG. 167

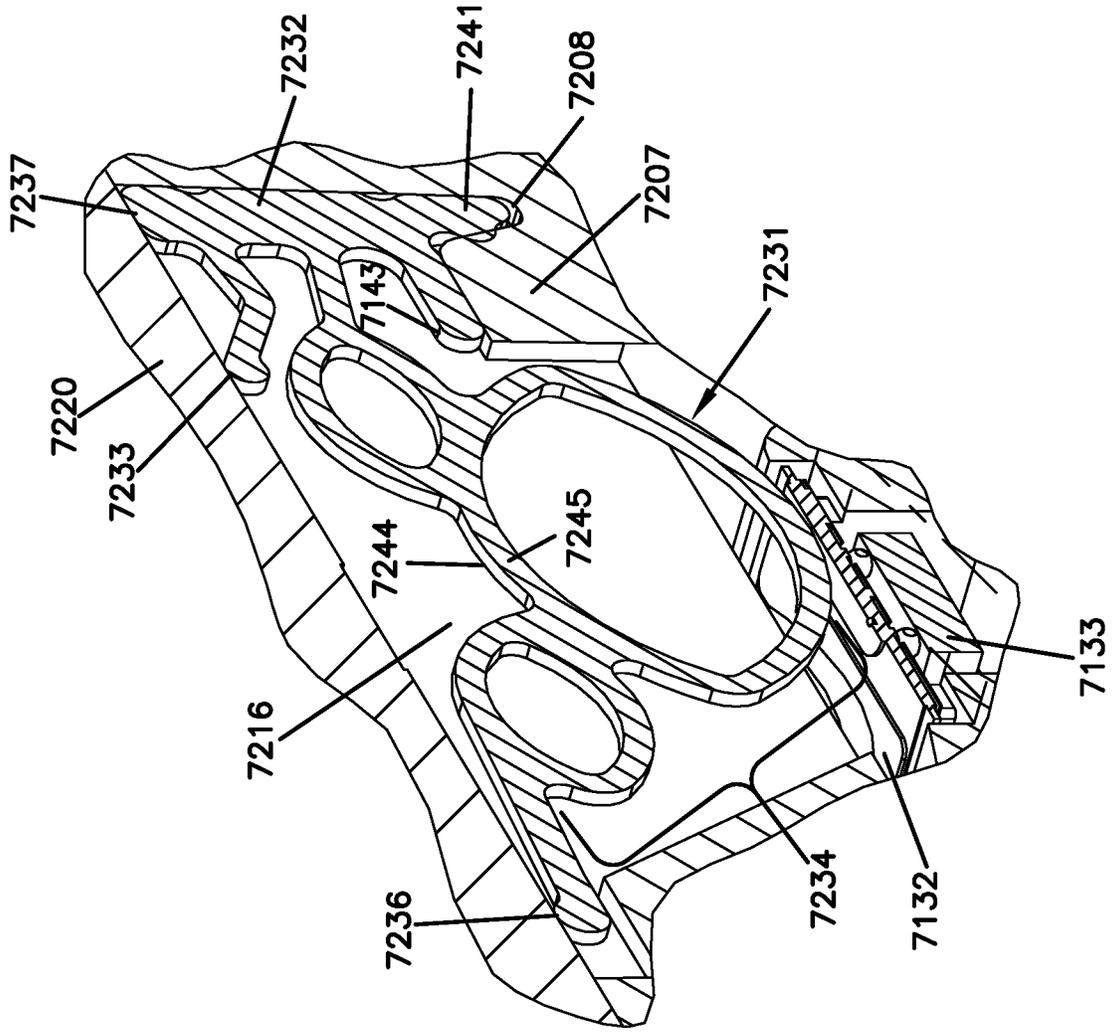


FIG. 168

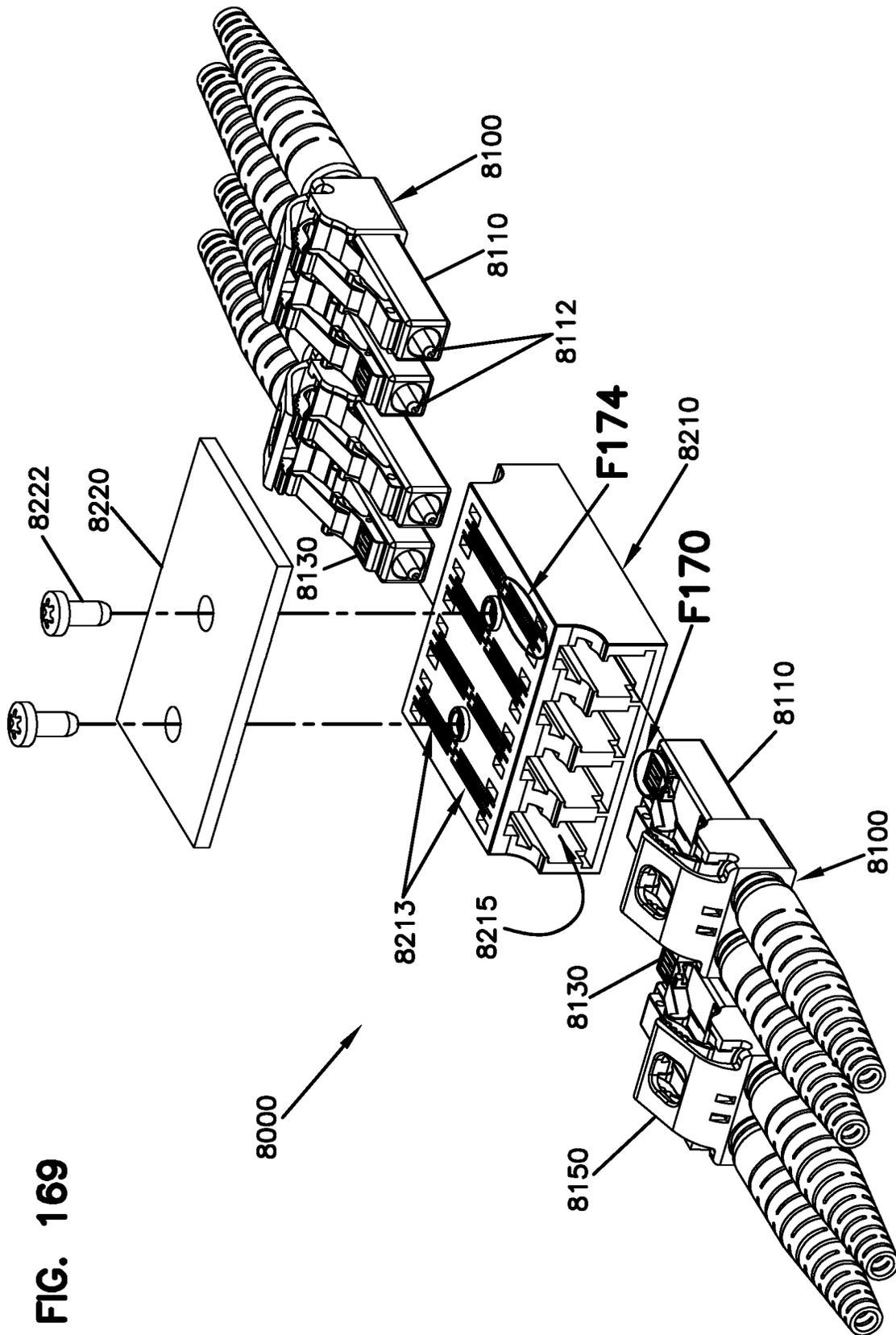


FIG. 169

FIG. 170

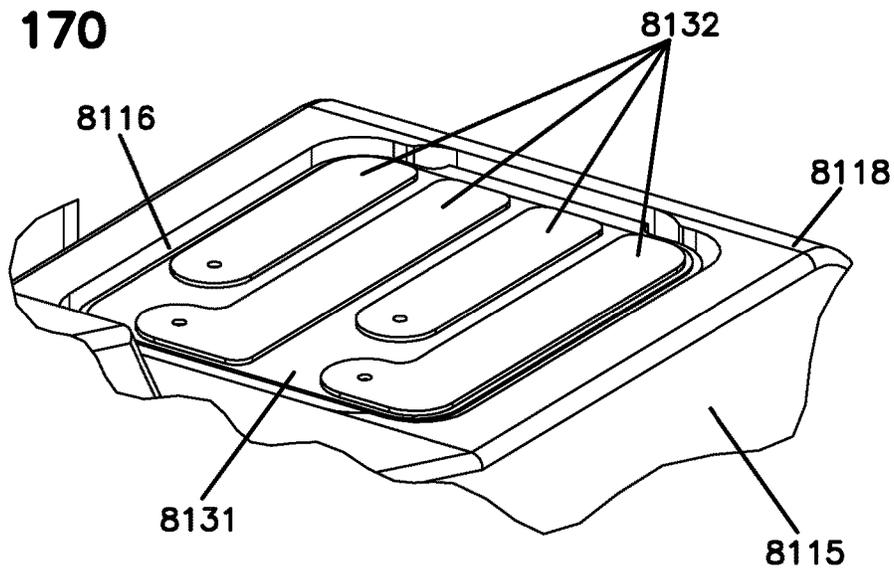
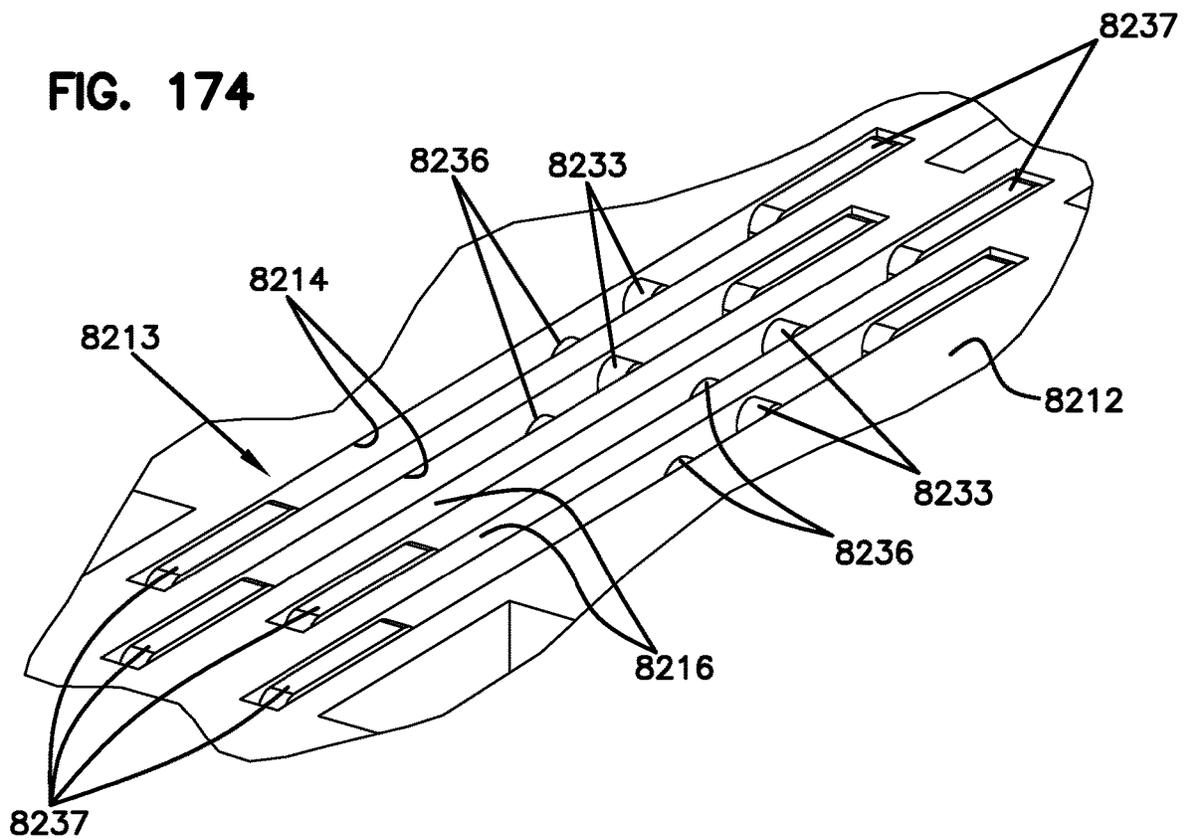


FIG. 174



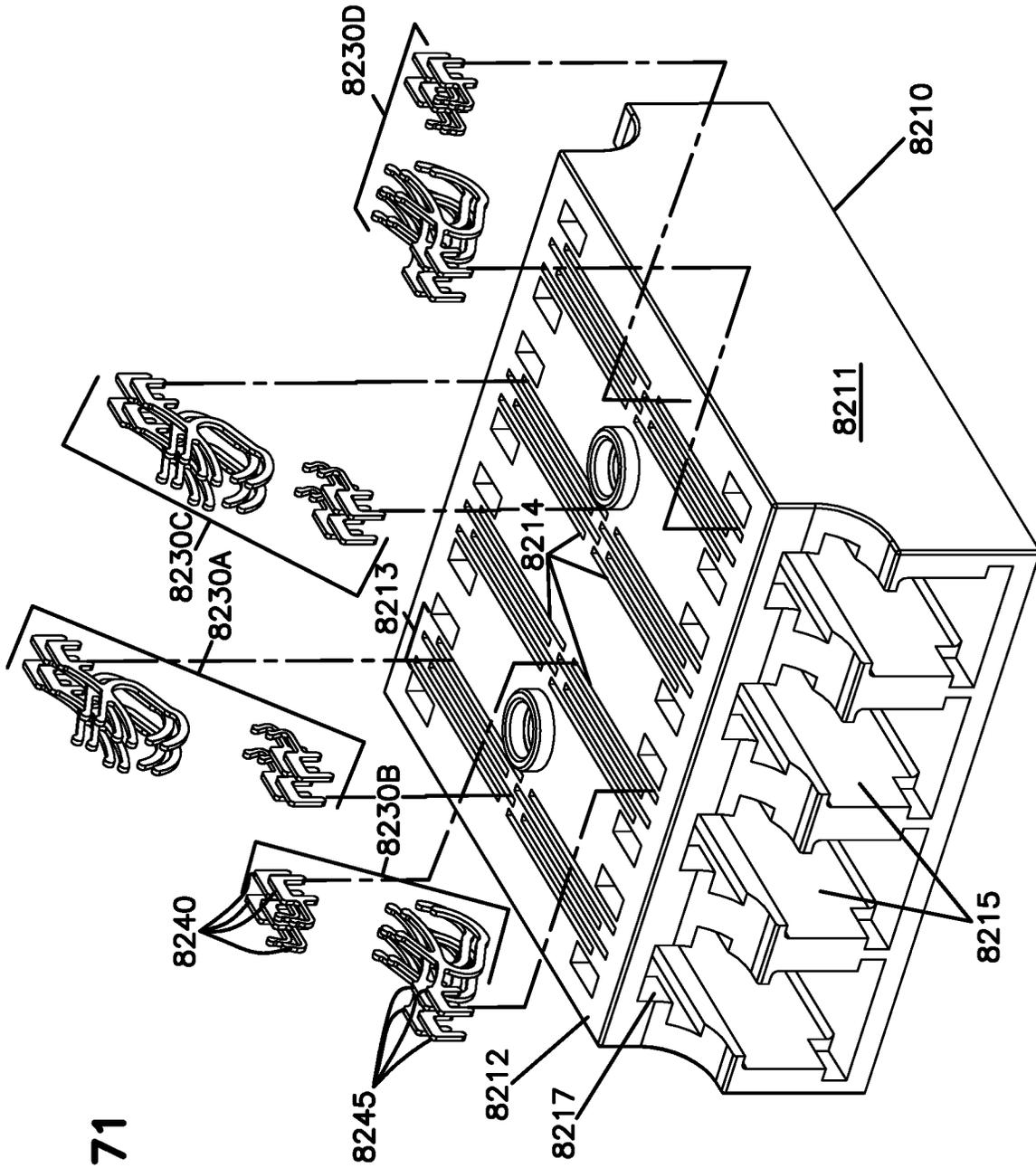


FIG. 171

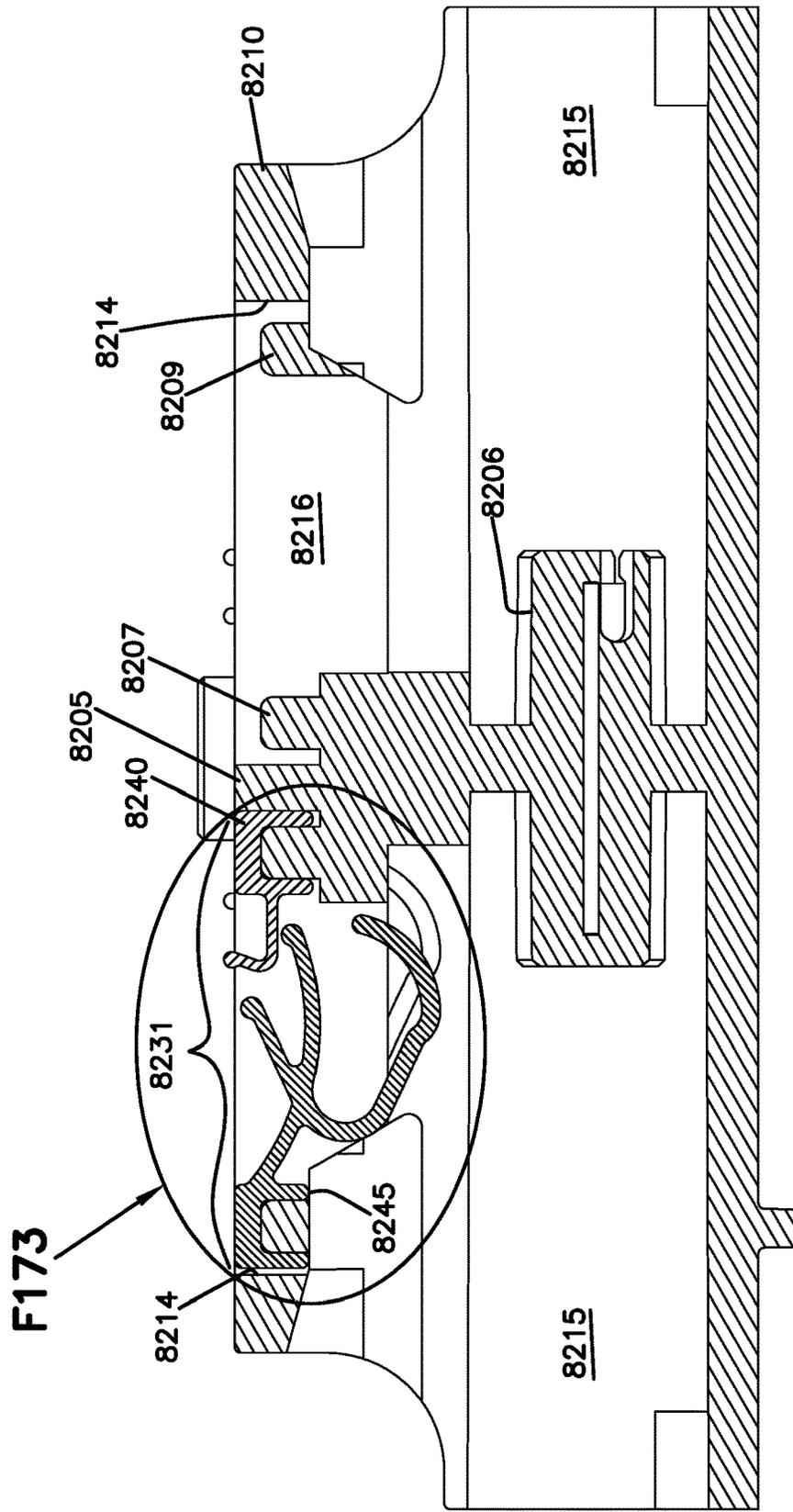
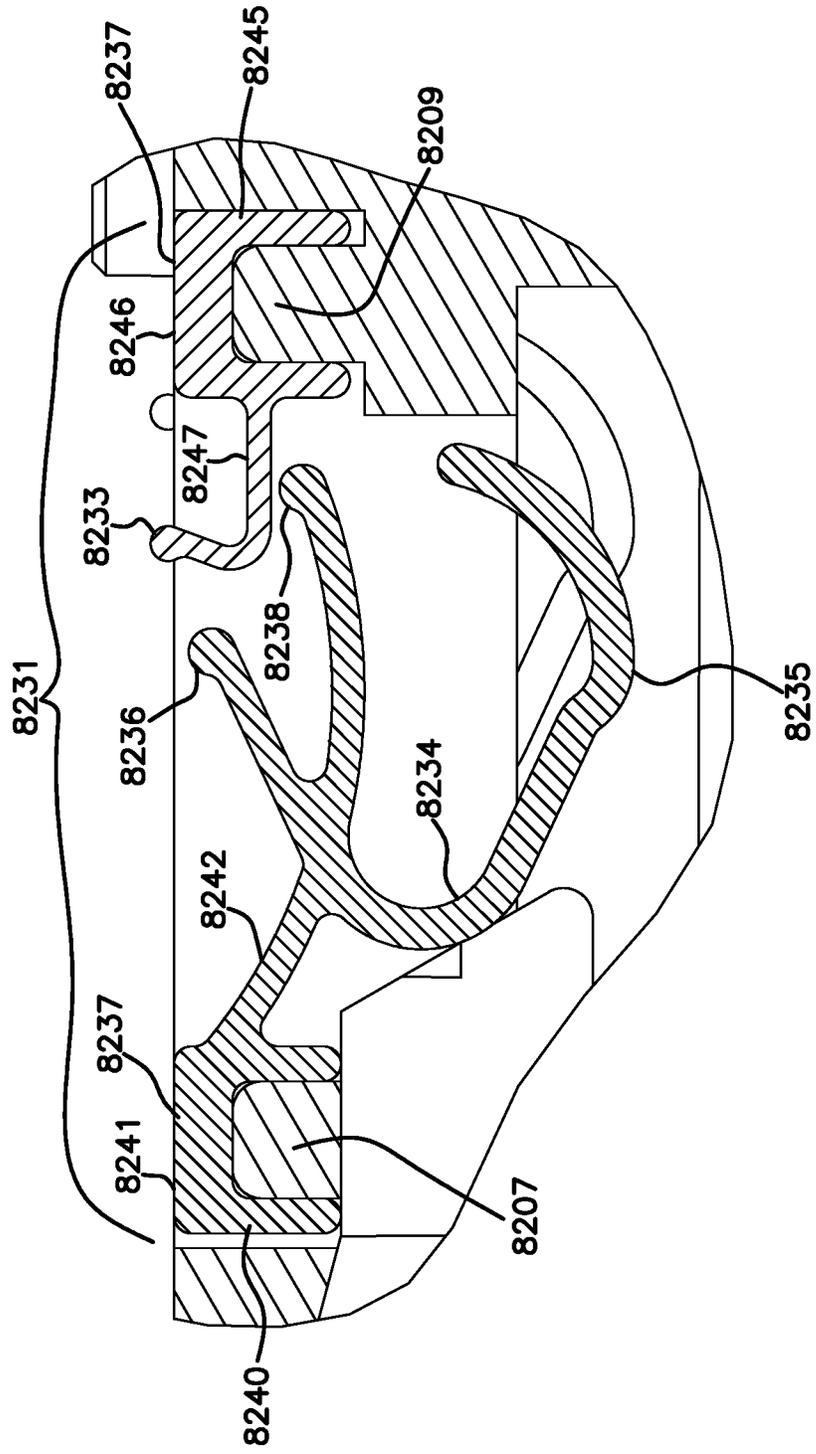


FIG. 173



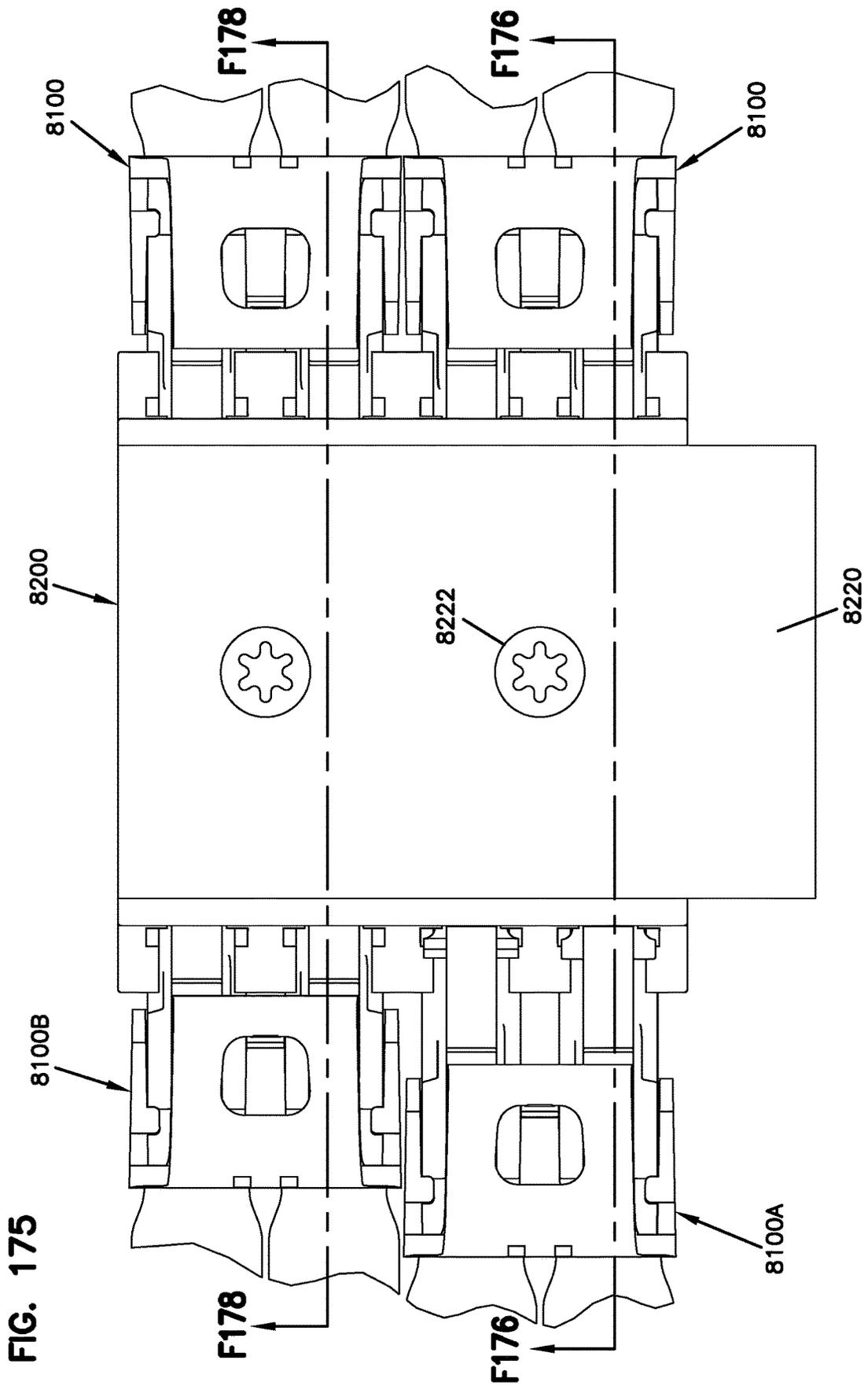


FIG. 176

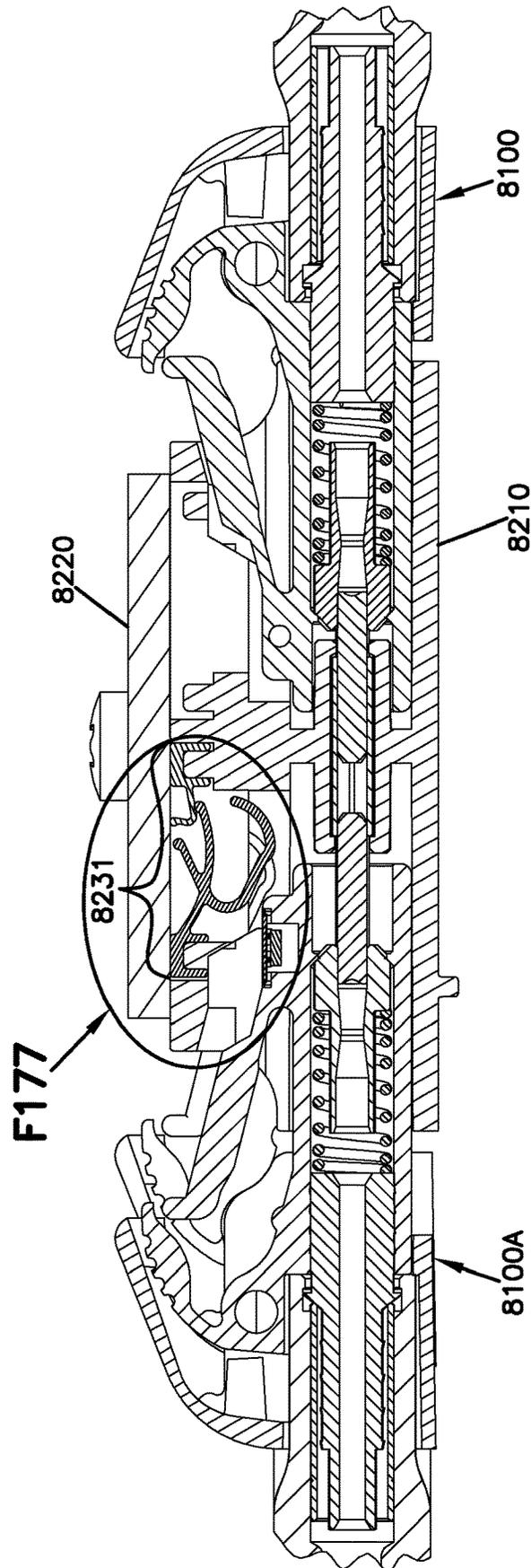


FIG. 177

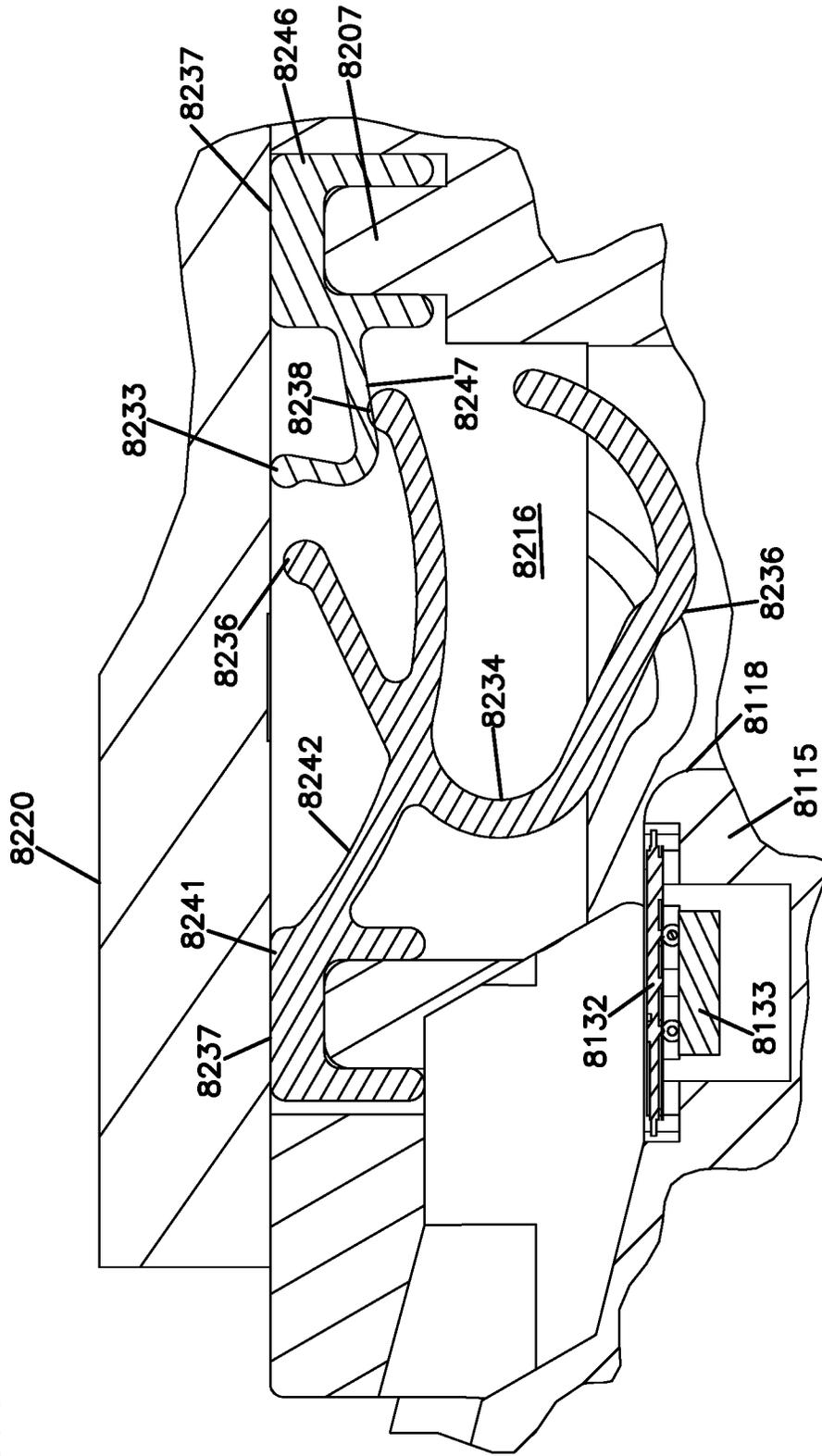


FIG. 178

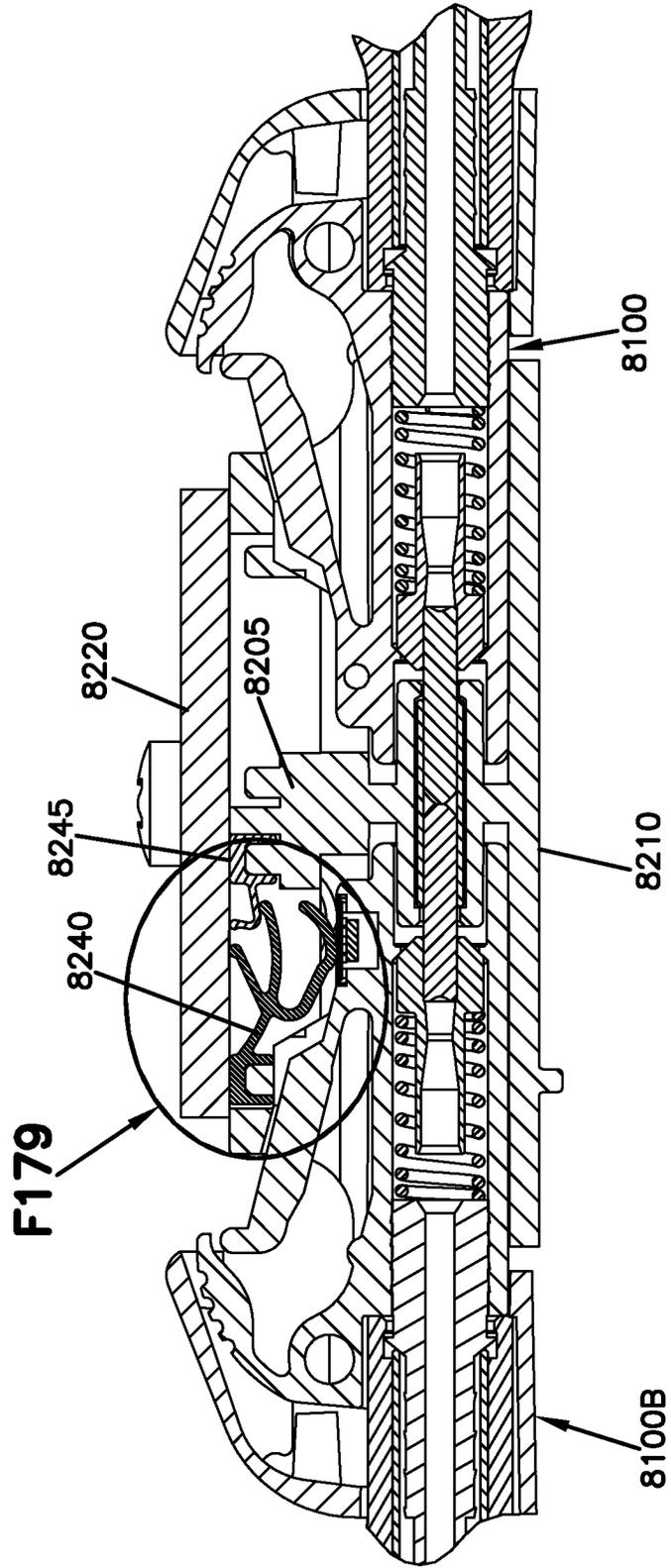
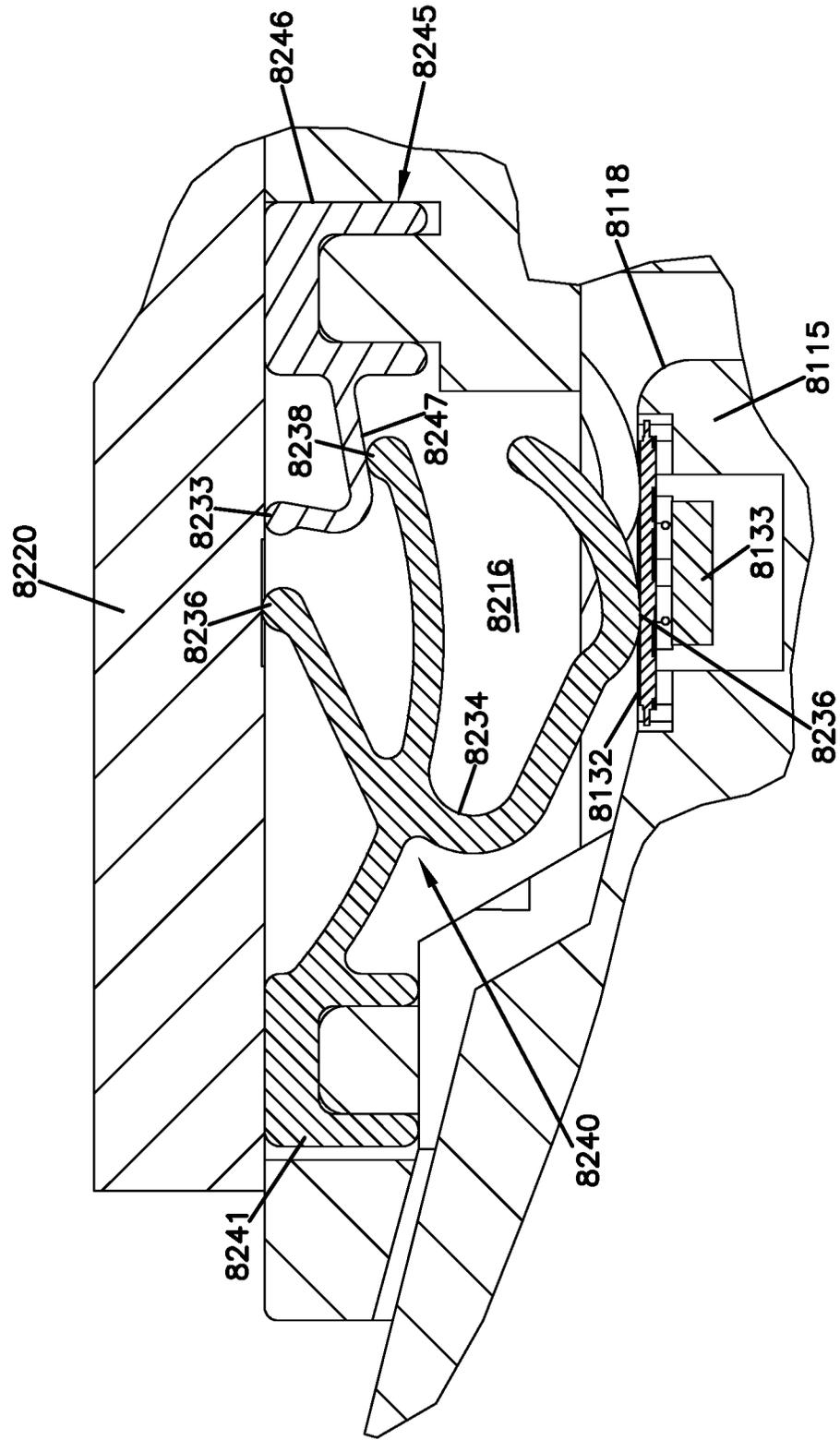


FIG. 179



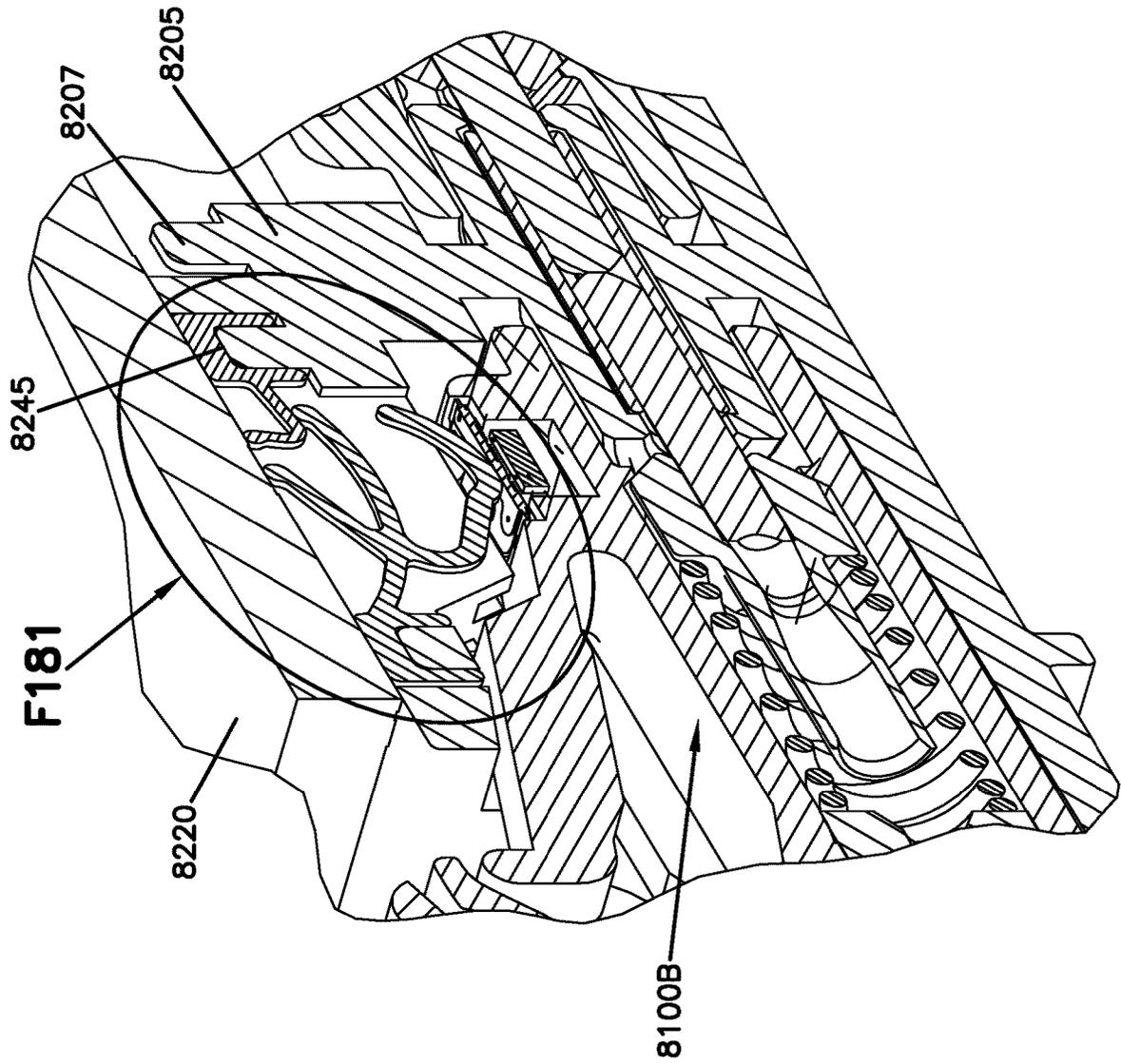


FIG. 180

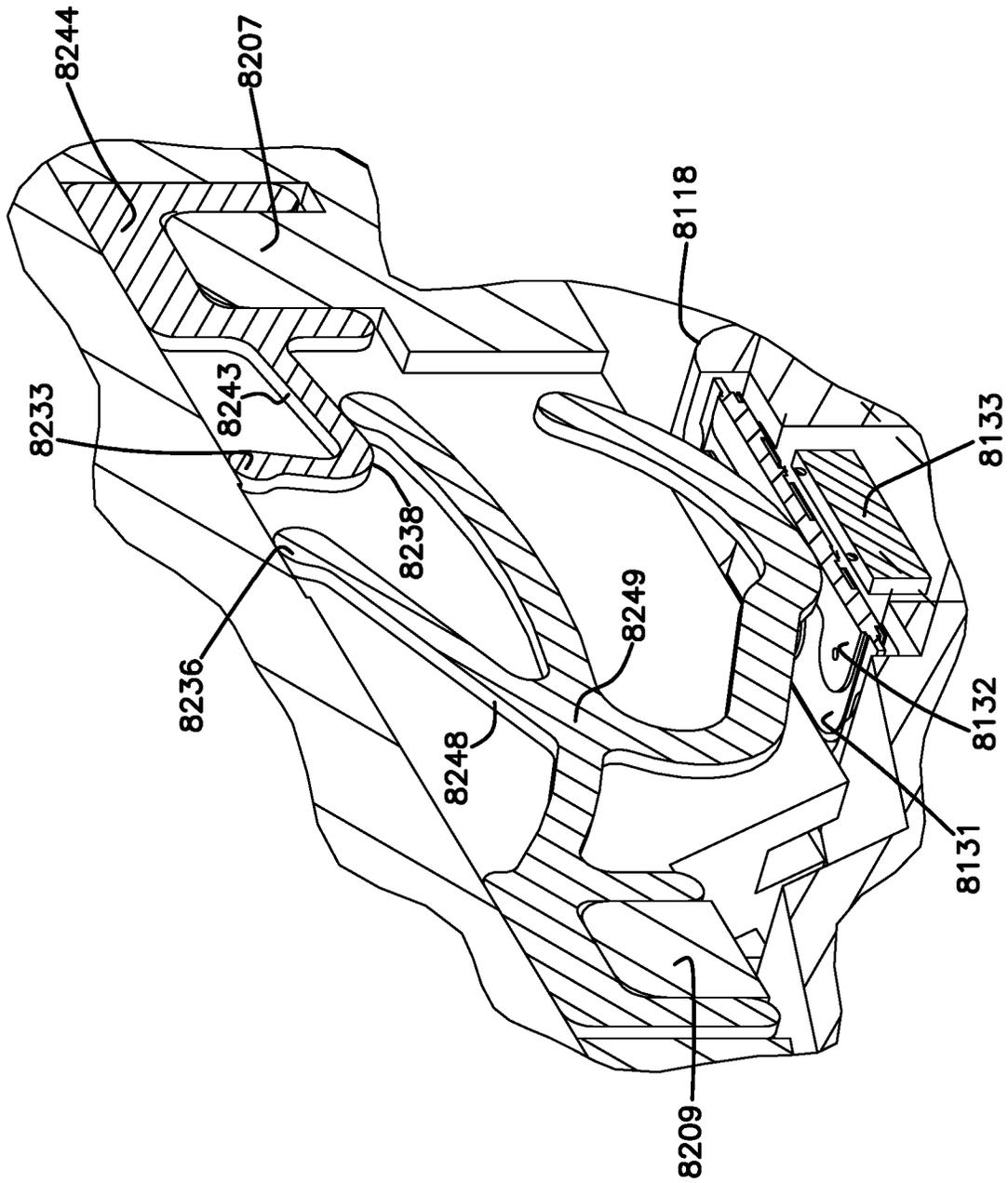


FIG. 181

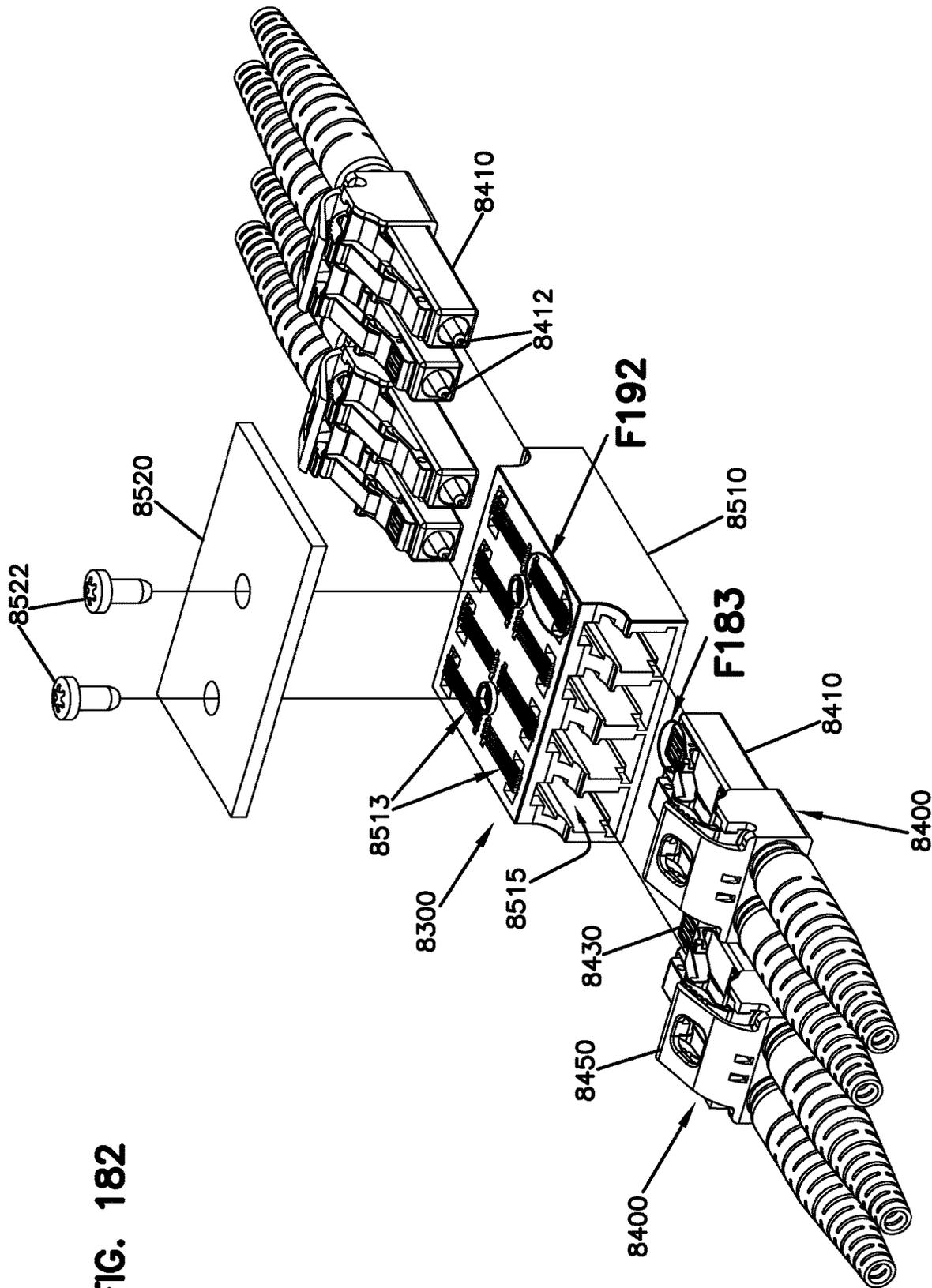


FIG. 182

FIG. 183

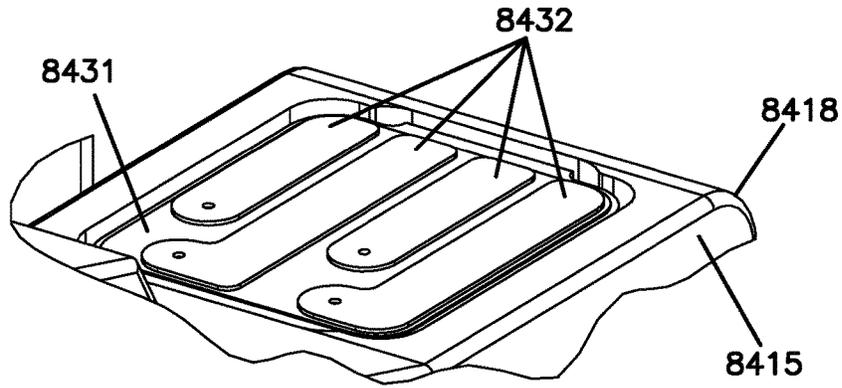
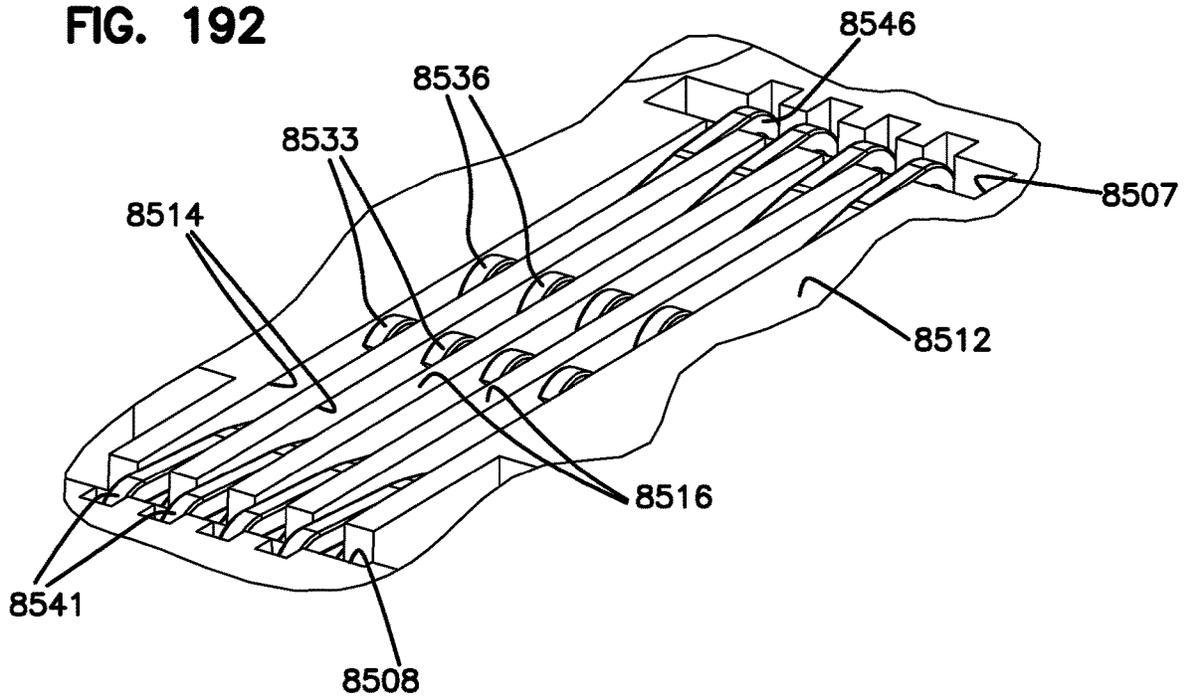


FIG. 192



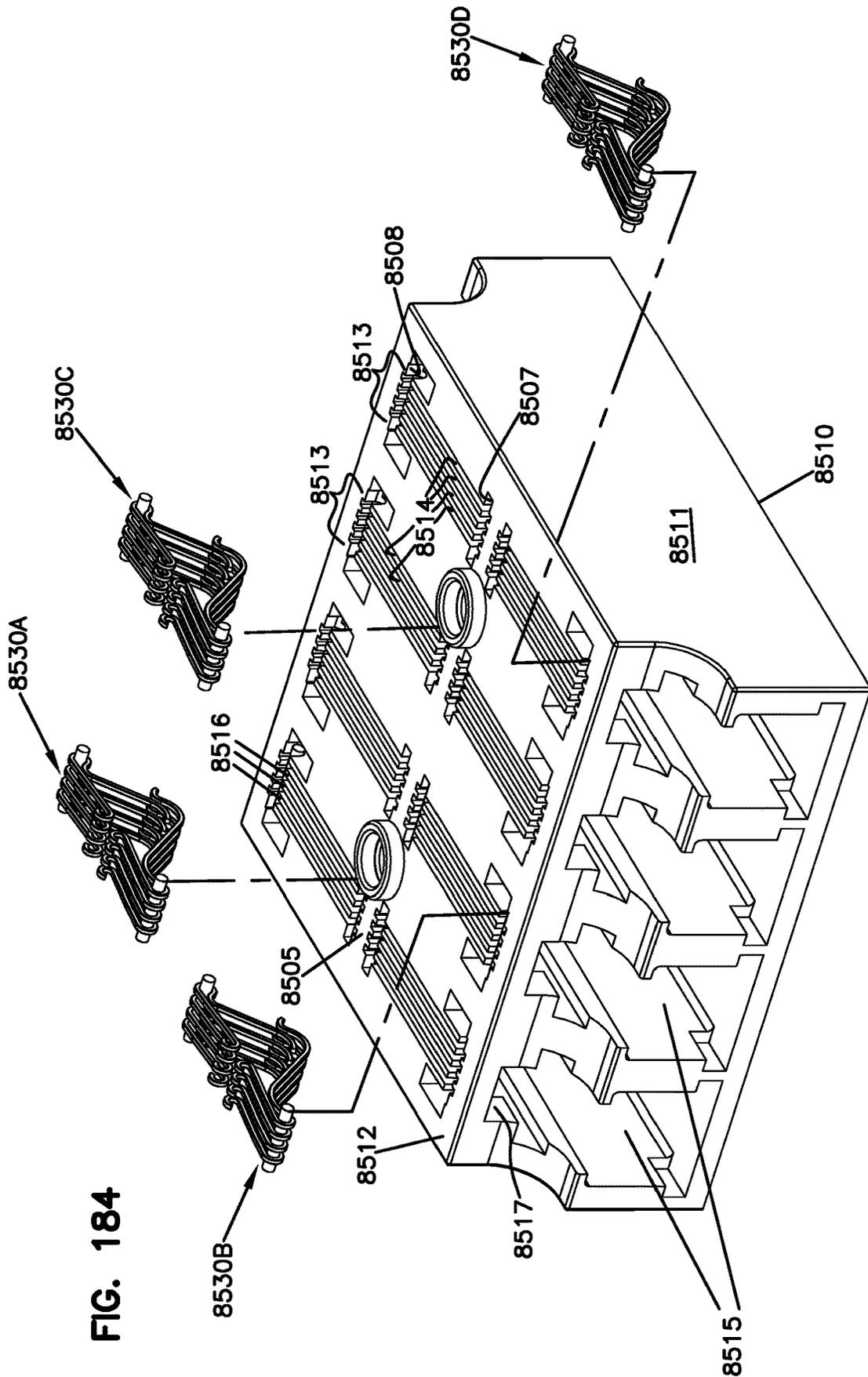


FIG. 184

FIG. 185

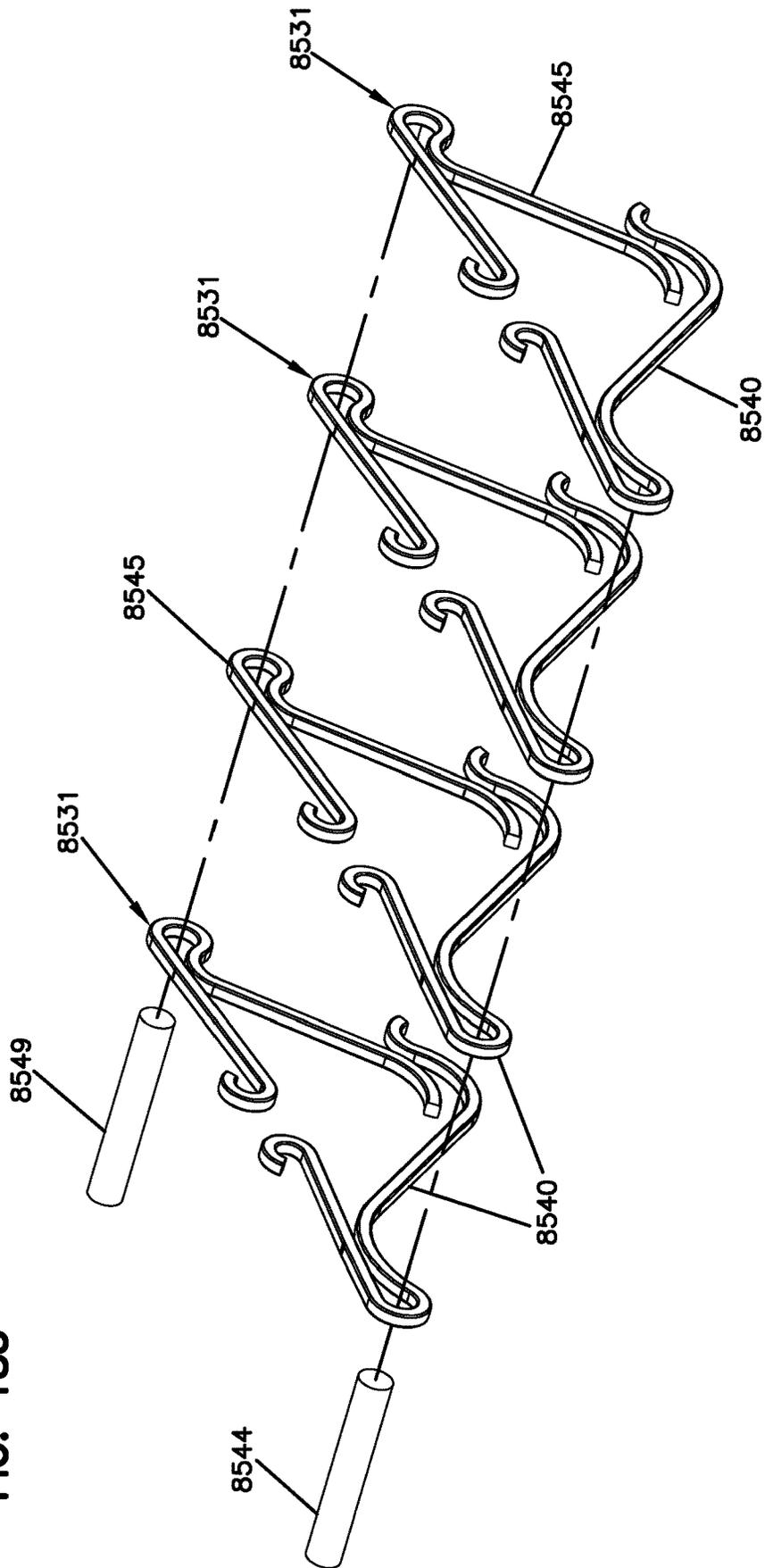


FIG. 186

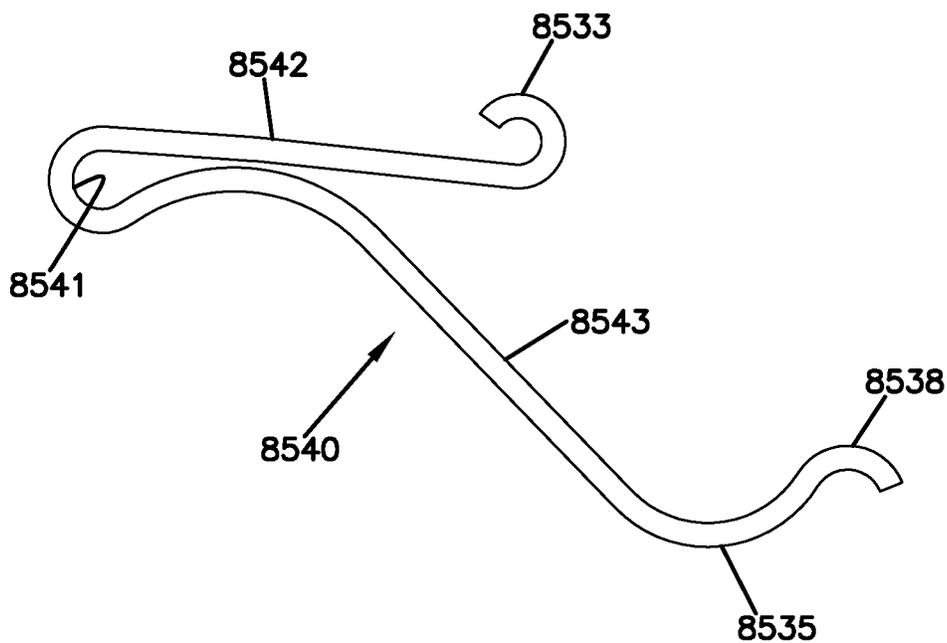


FIG. 187

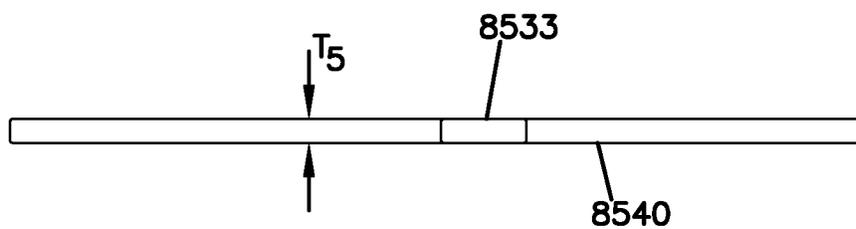


FIG. 188

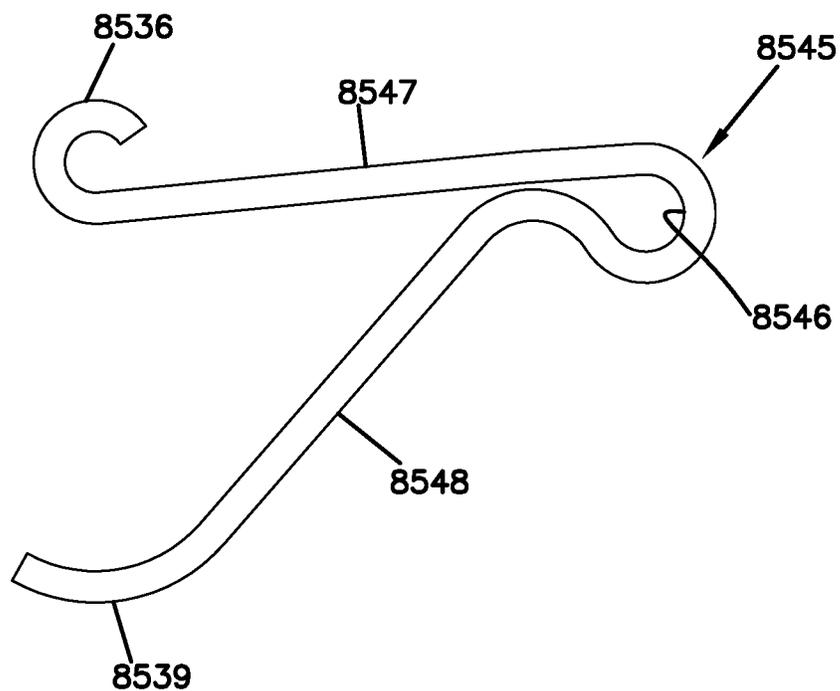


FIG. 189

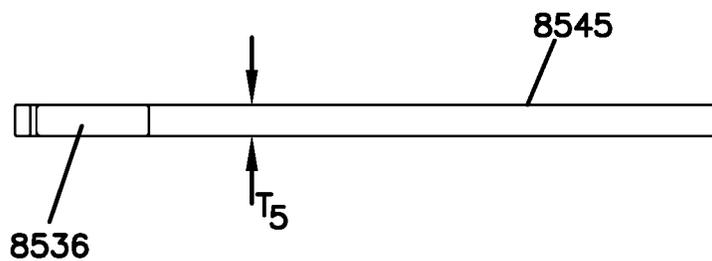


FIG. 190

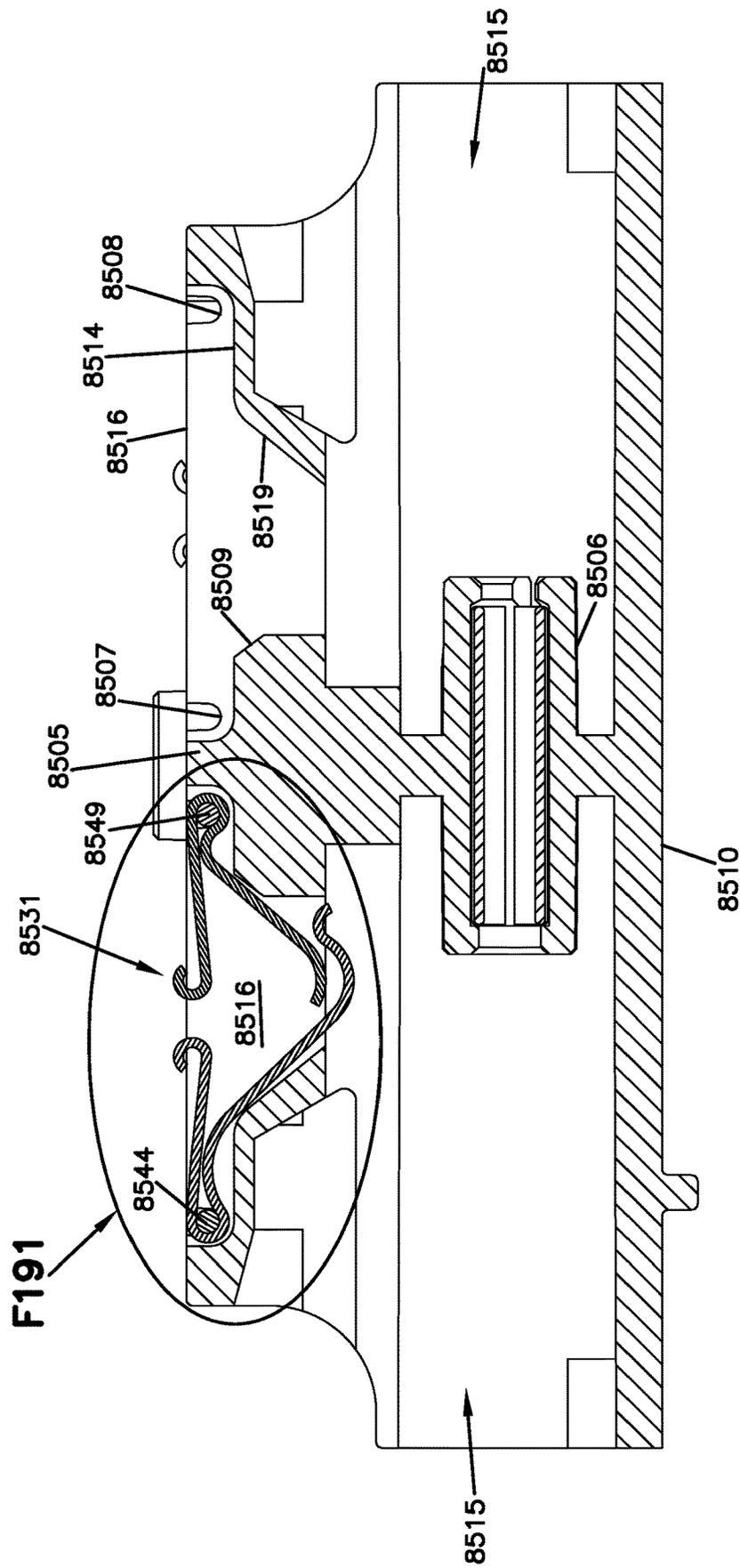
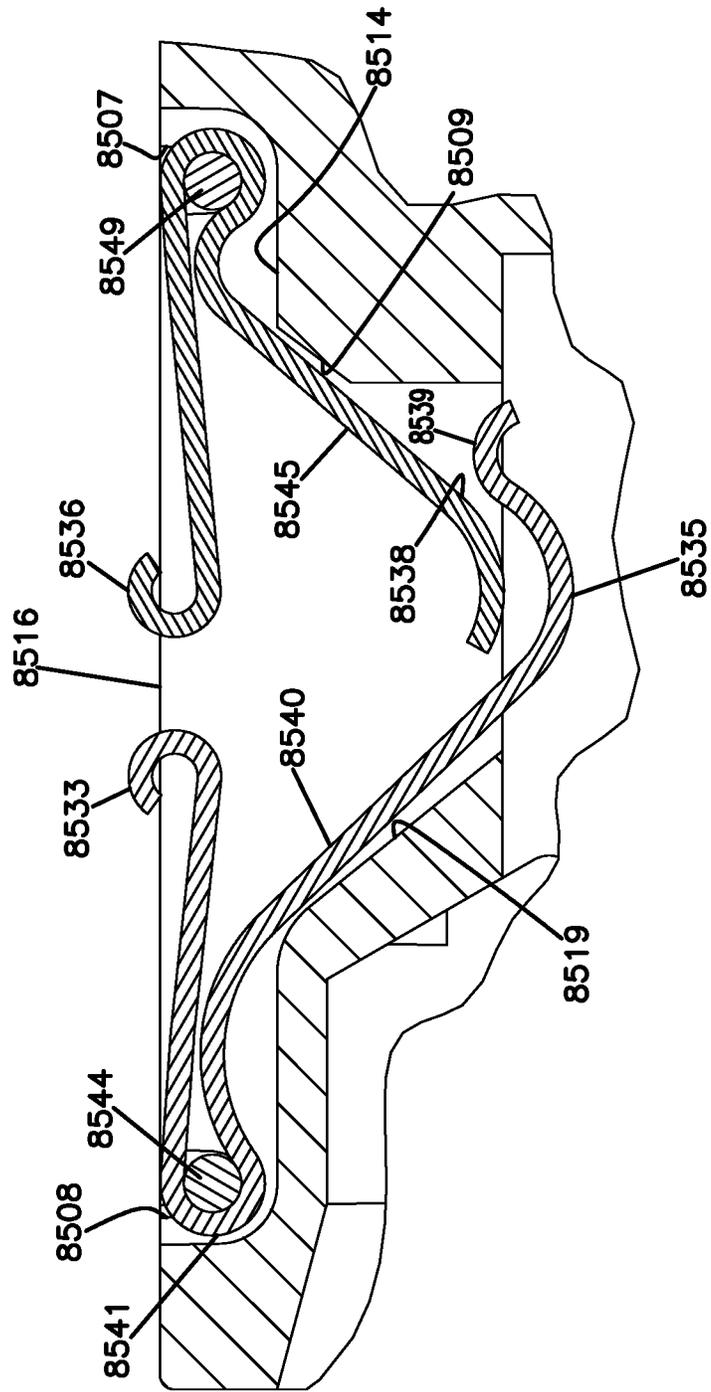


FIG. 191



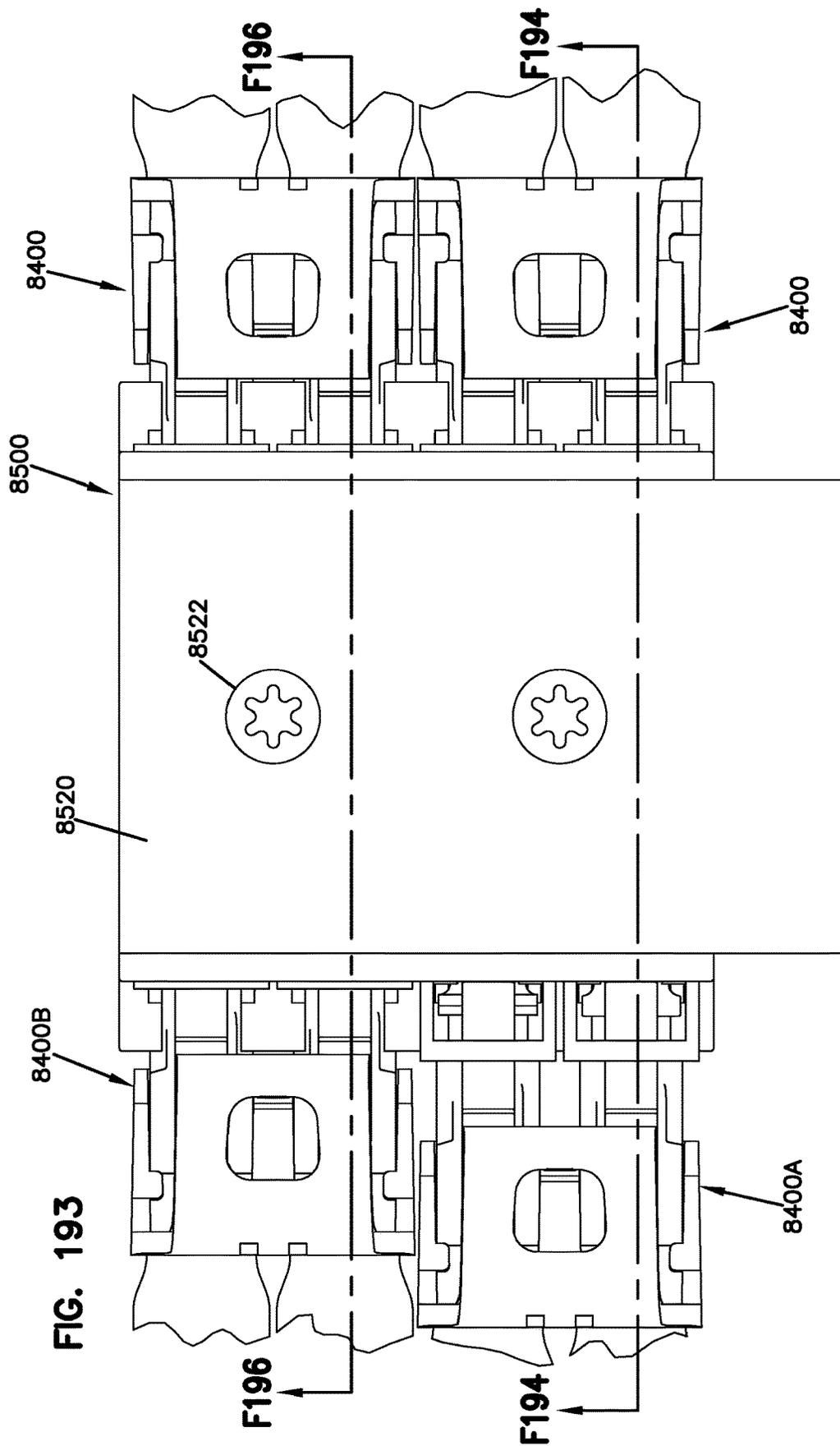


FIG. 193

FIG. 194

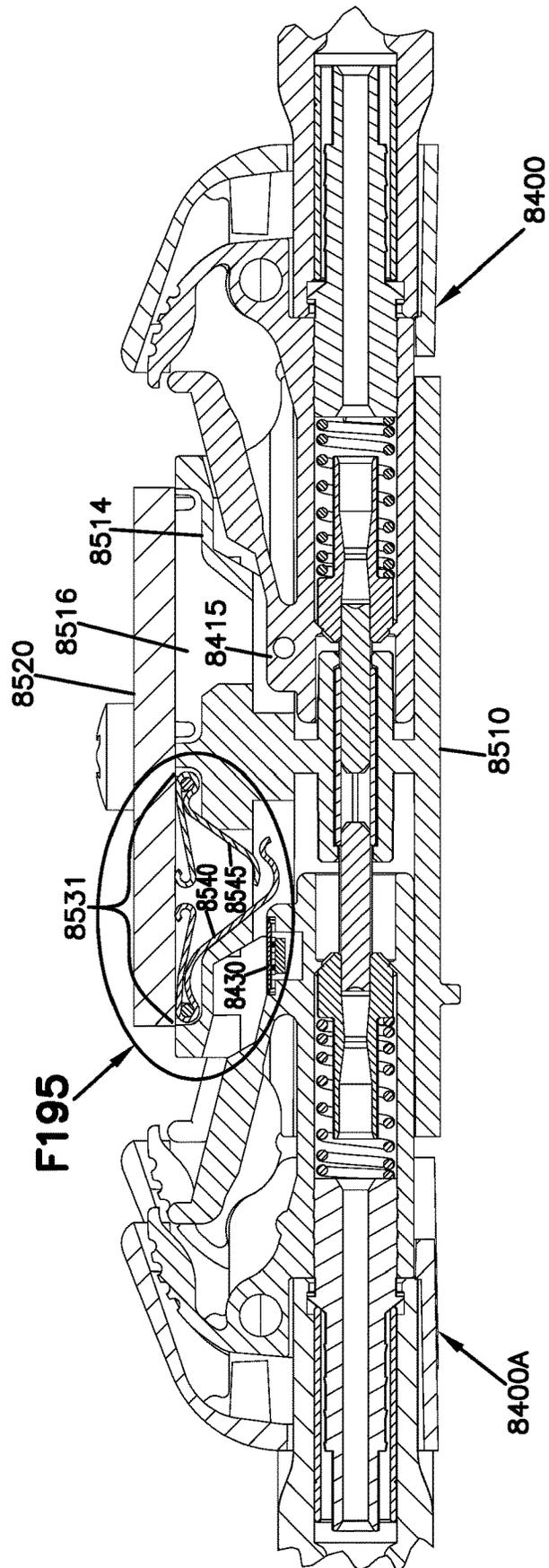


FIG. 195

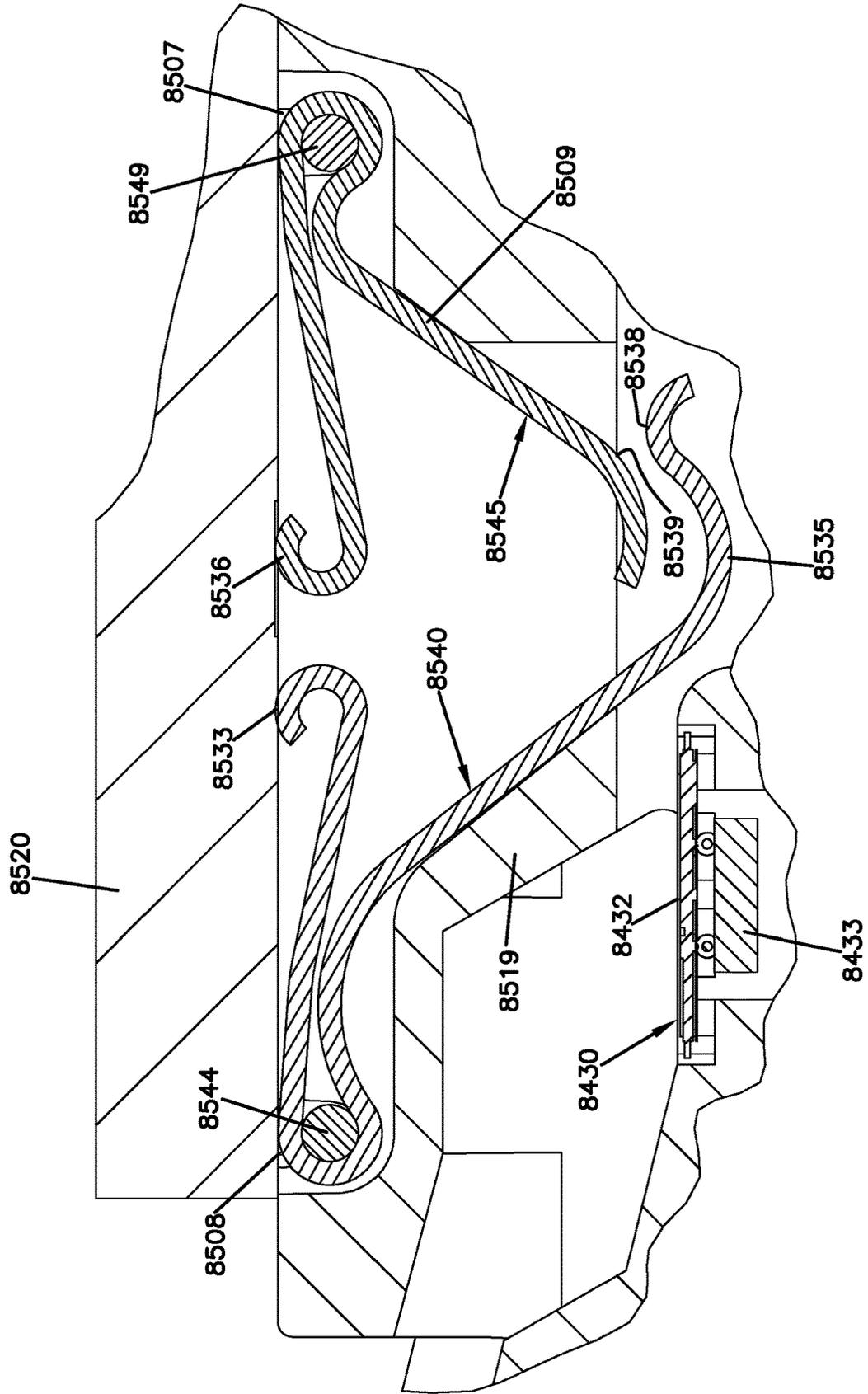


FIG. 196

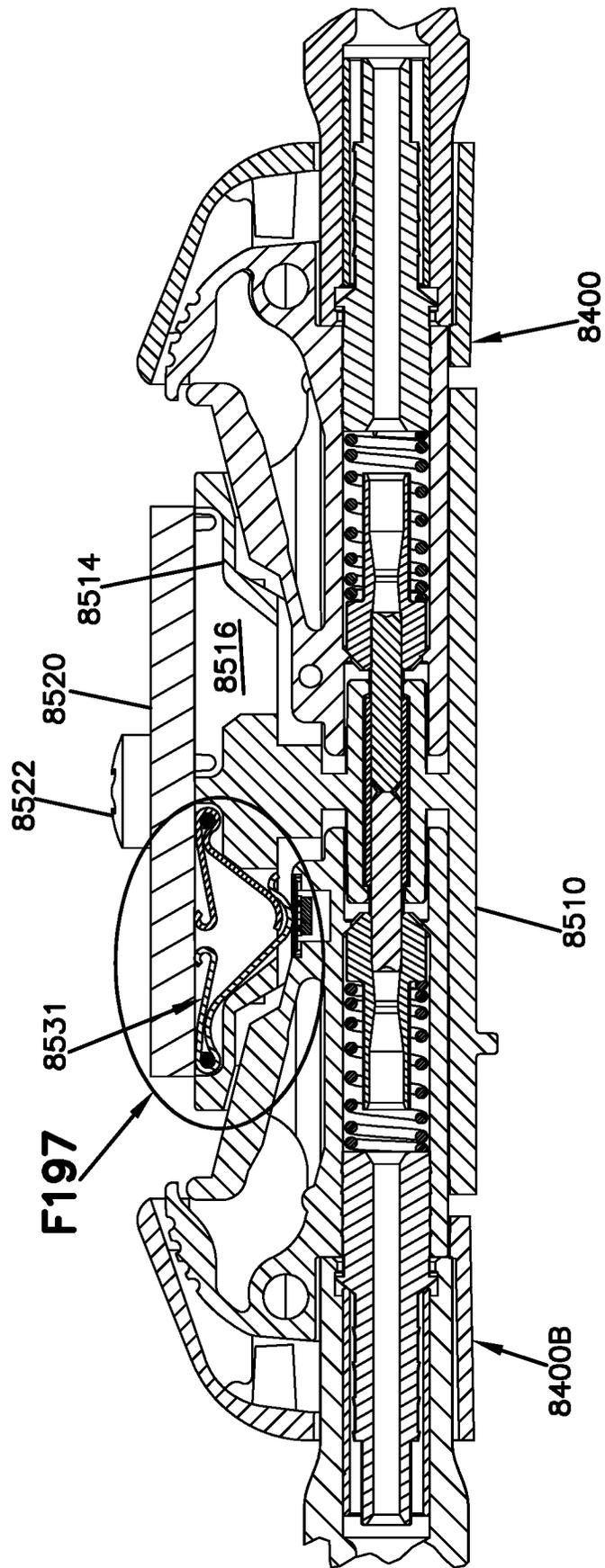
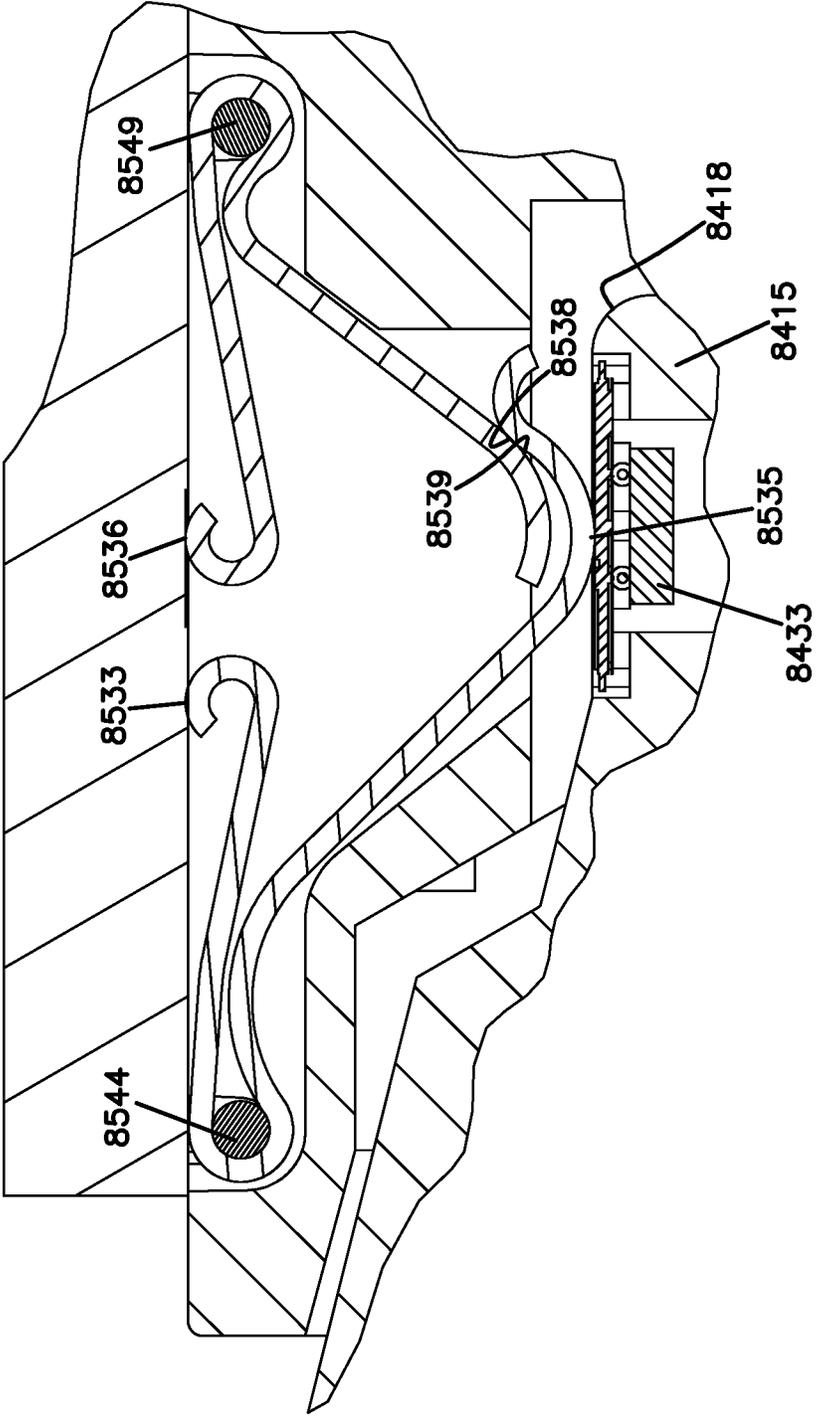


FIG. 197



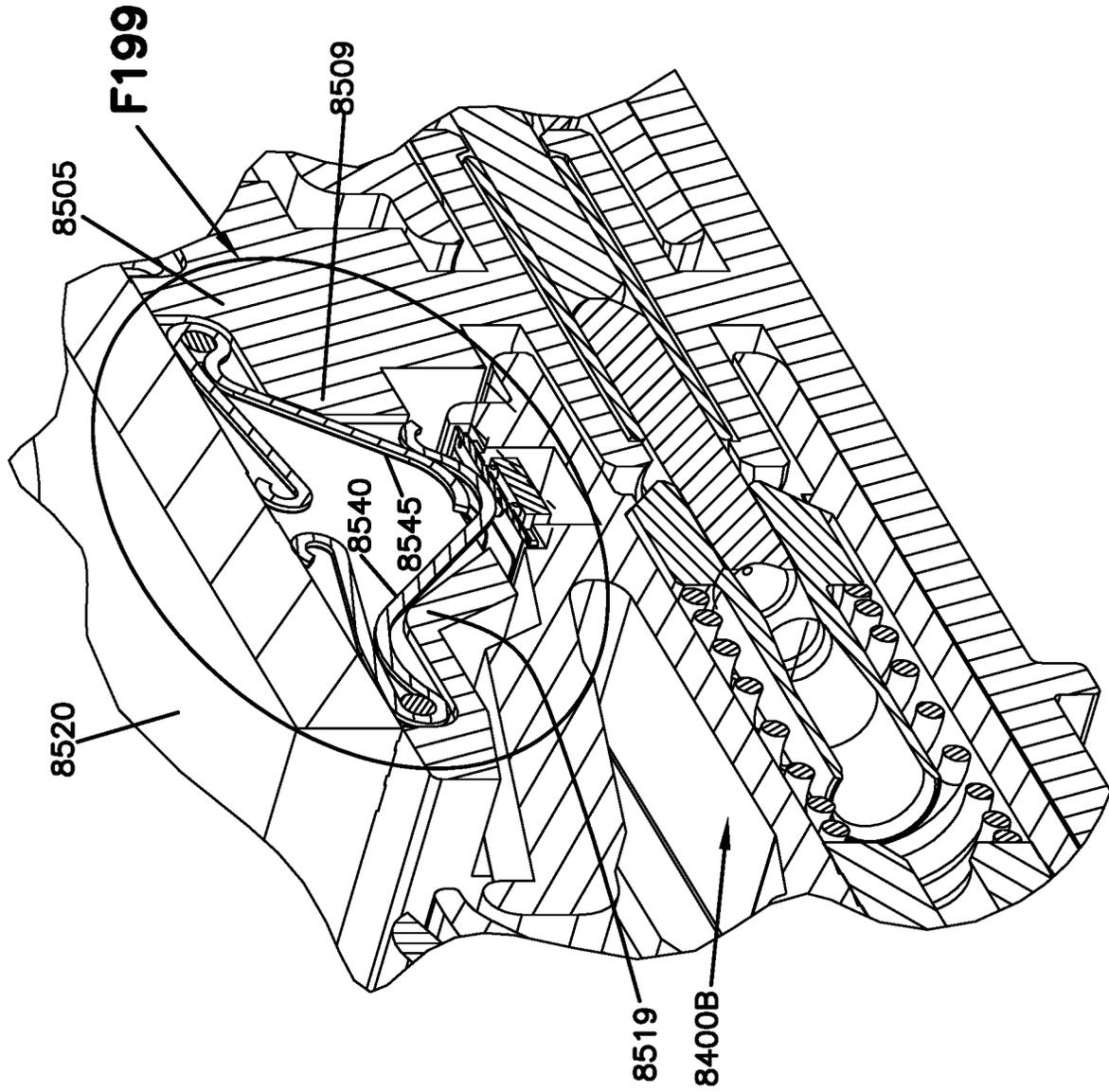


FIG. 198

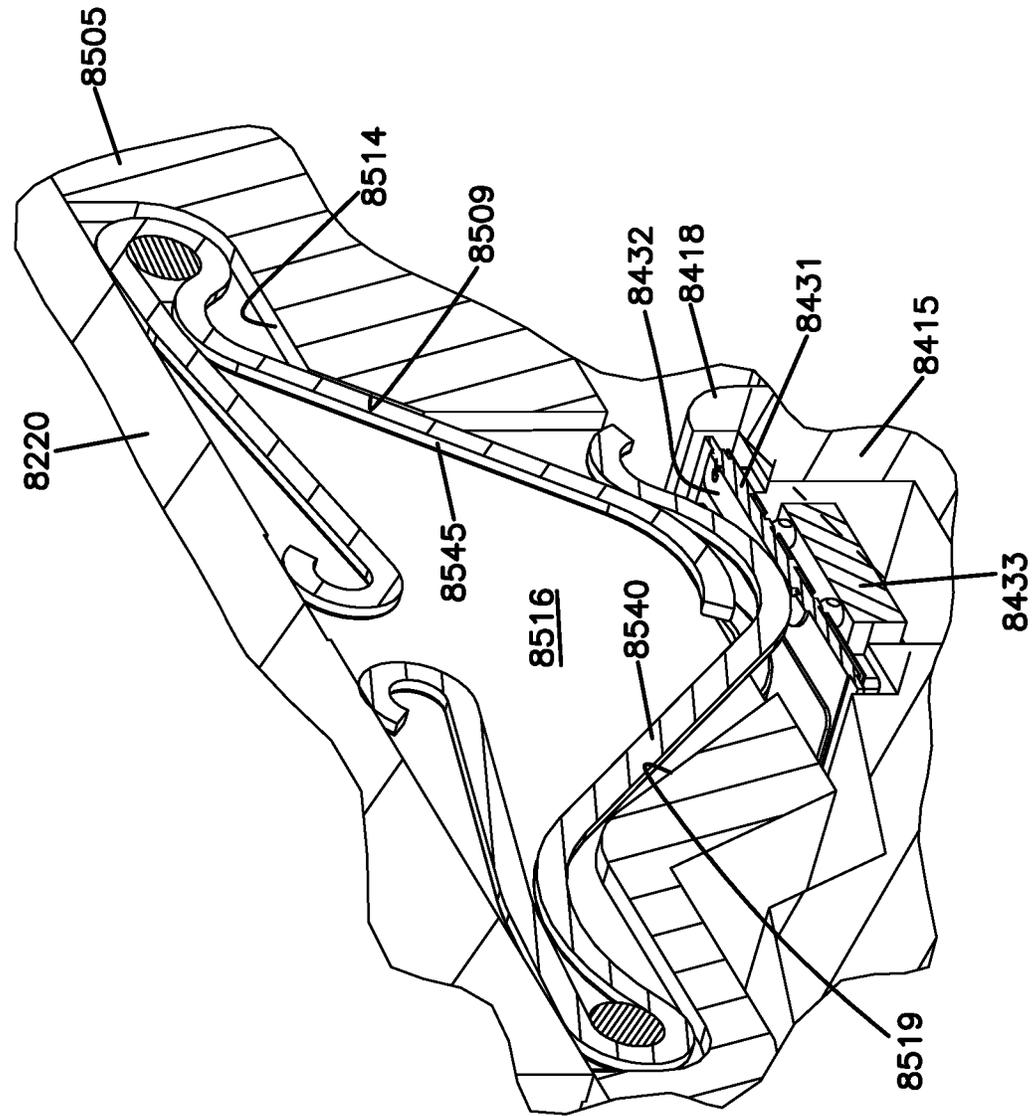


FIG. 199

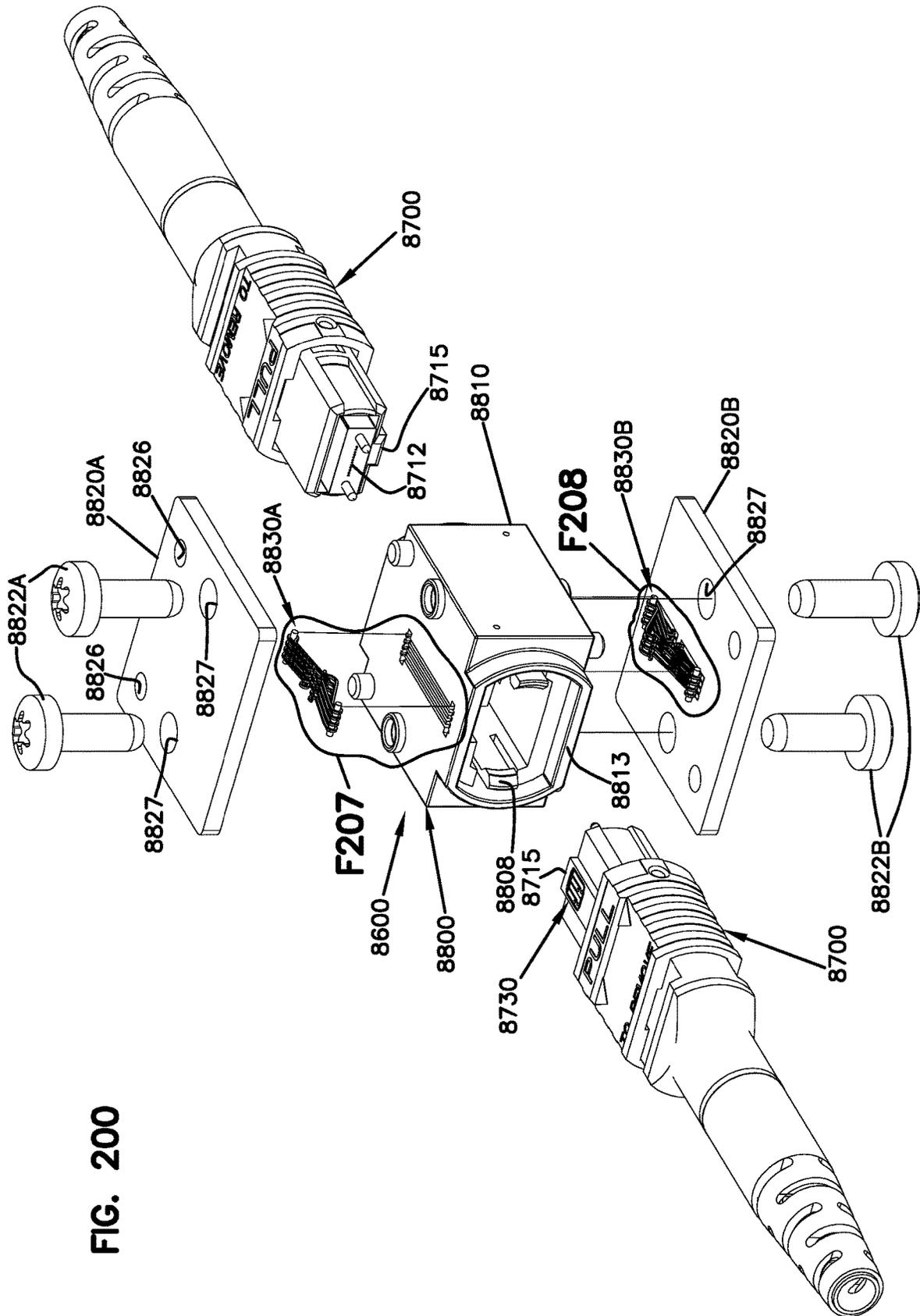


FIG. 200

FIG. 201

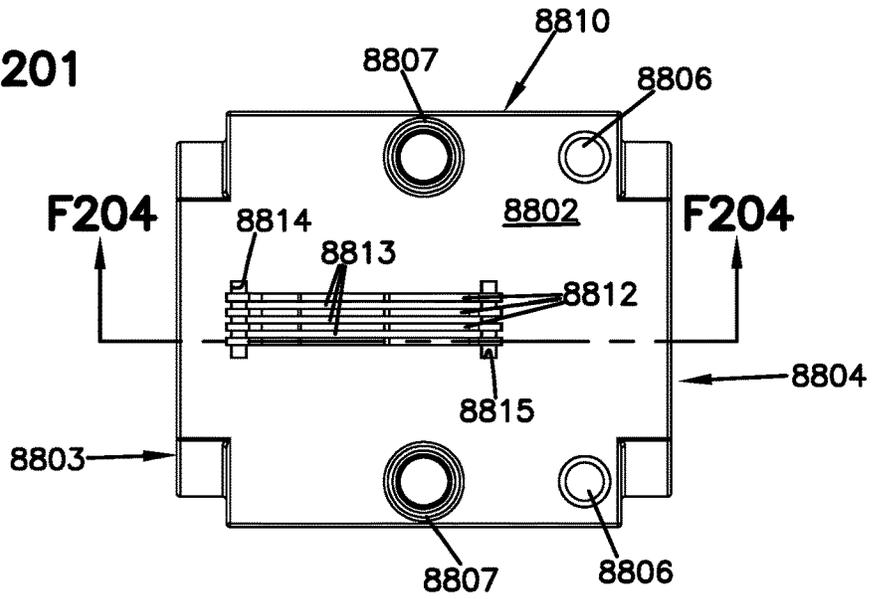


FIG. 202

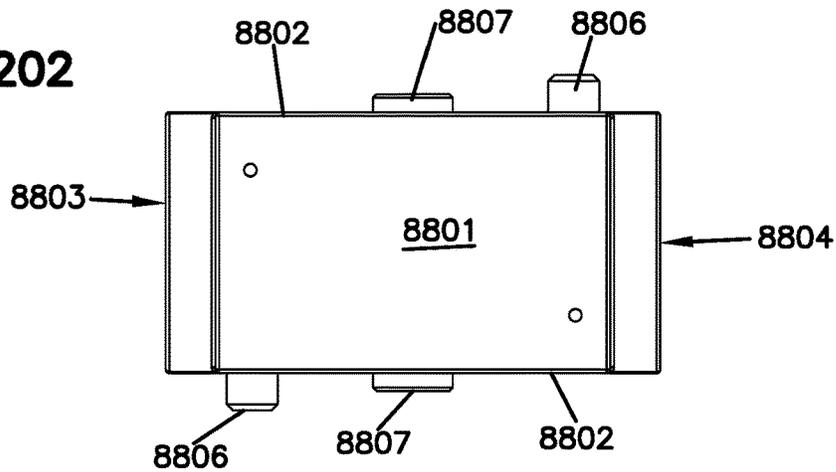


FIG. 203

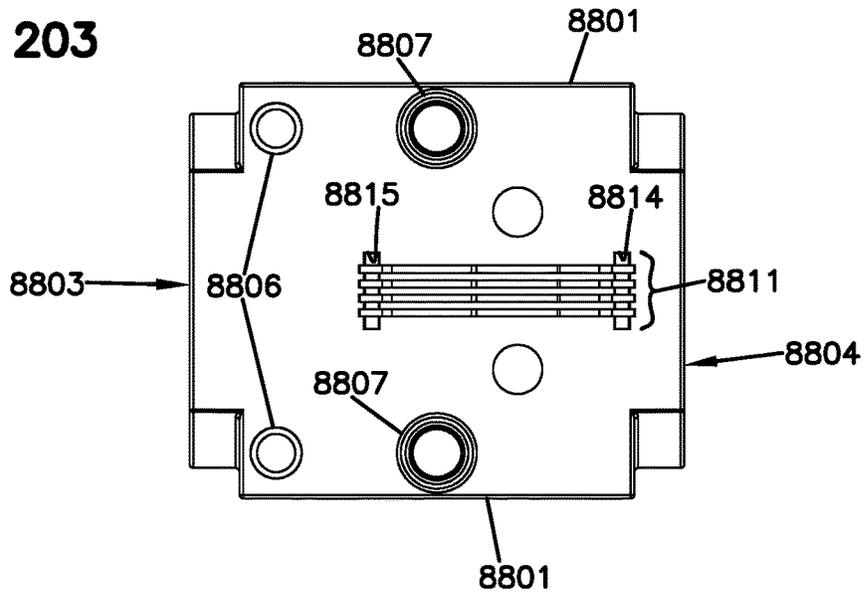


FIG. 204

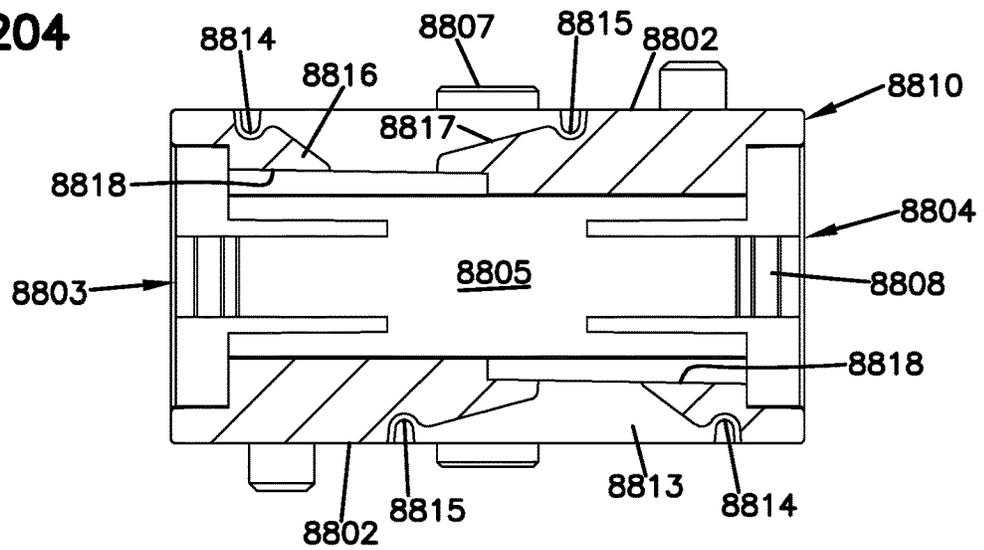


FIG. 205

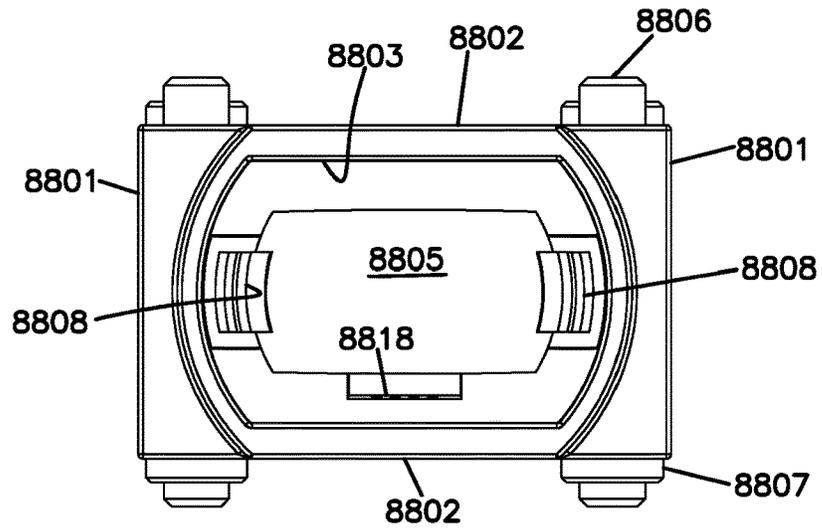


FIG. 206

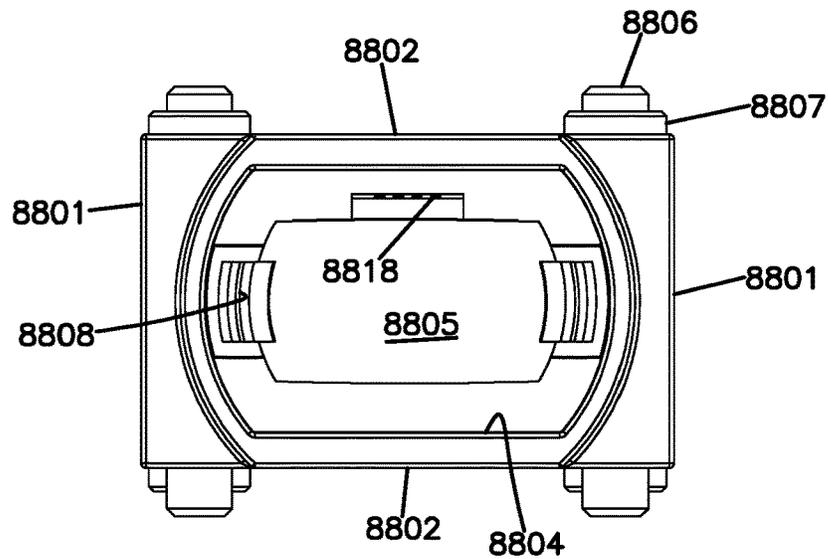


FIG. 207

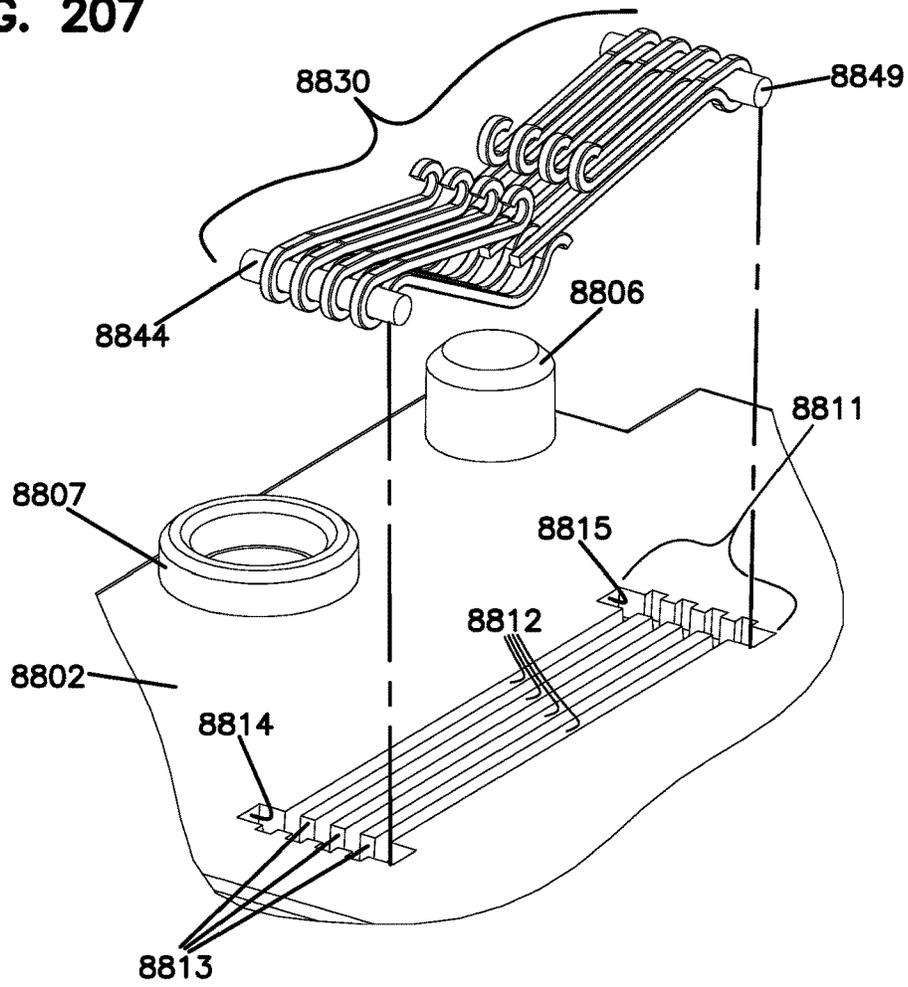
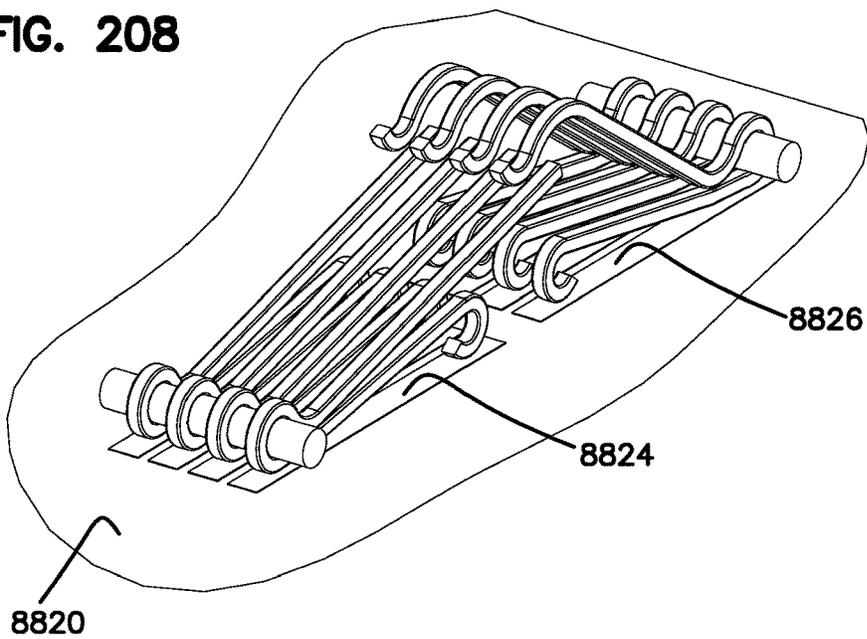


FIG. 208



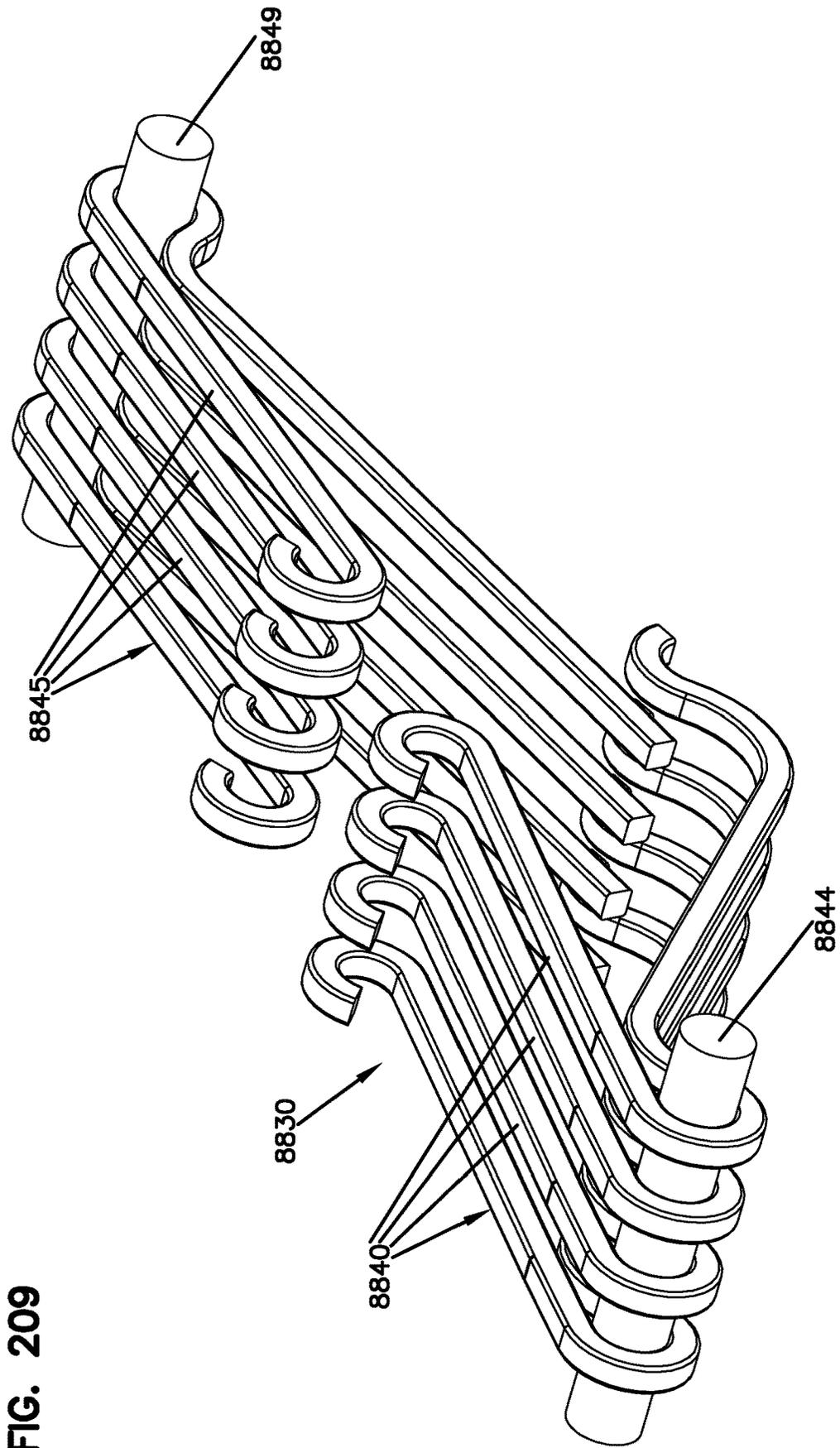


FIG. 209

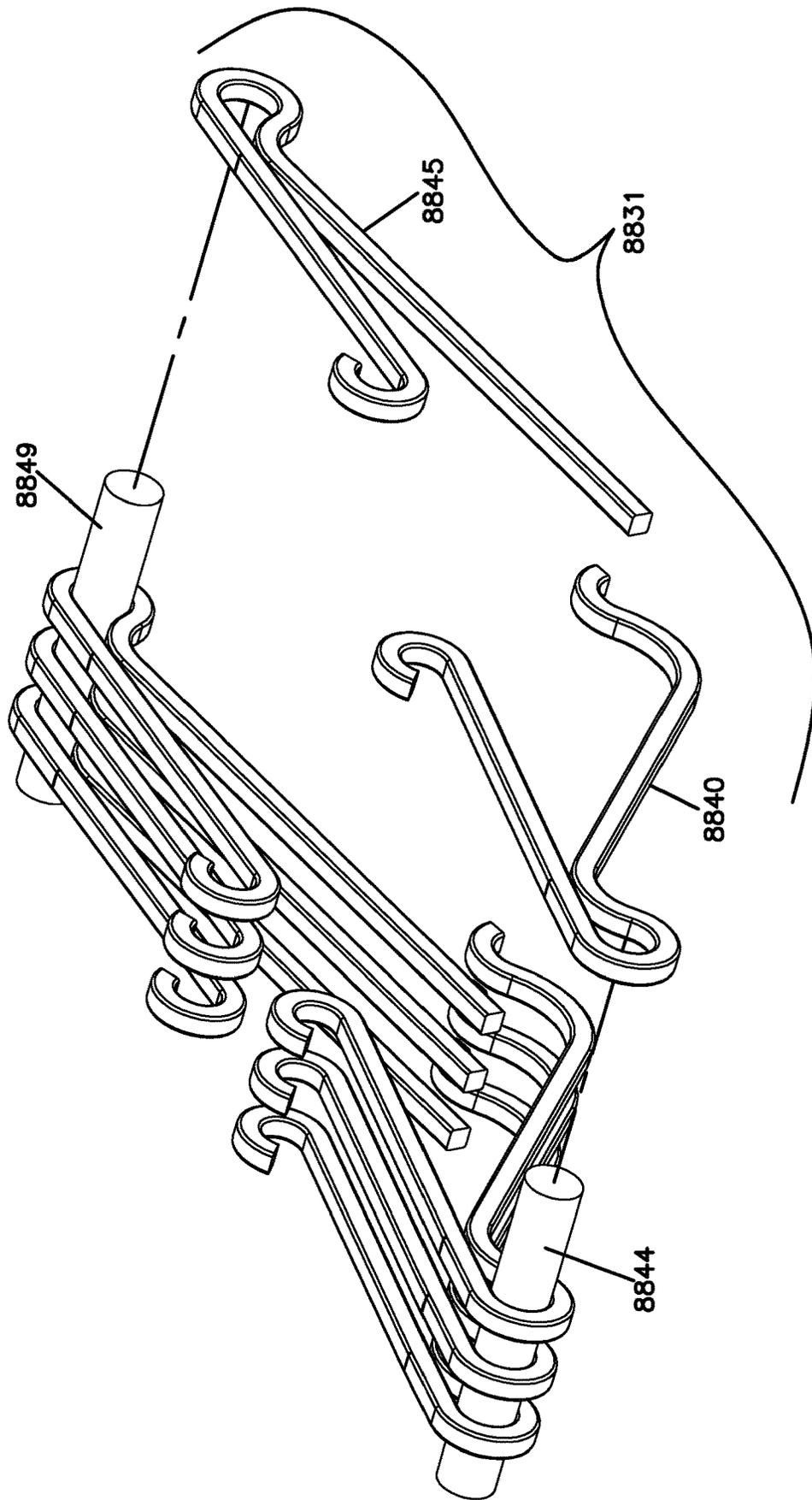


FIG. 210

FIG. 211

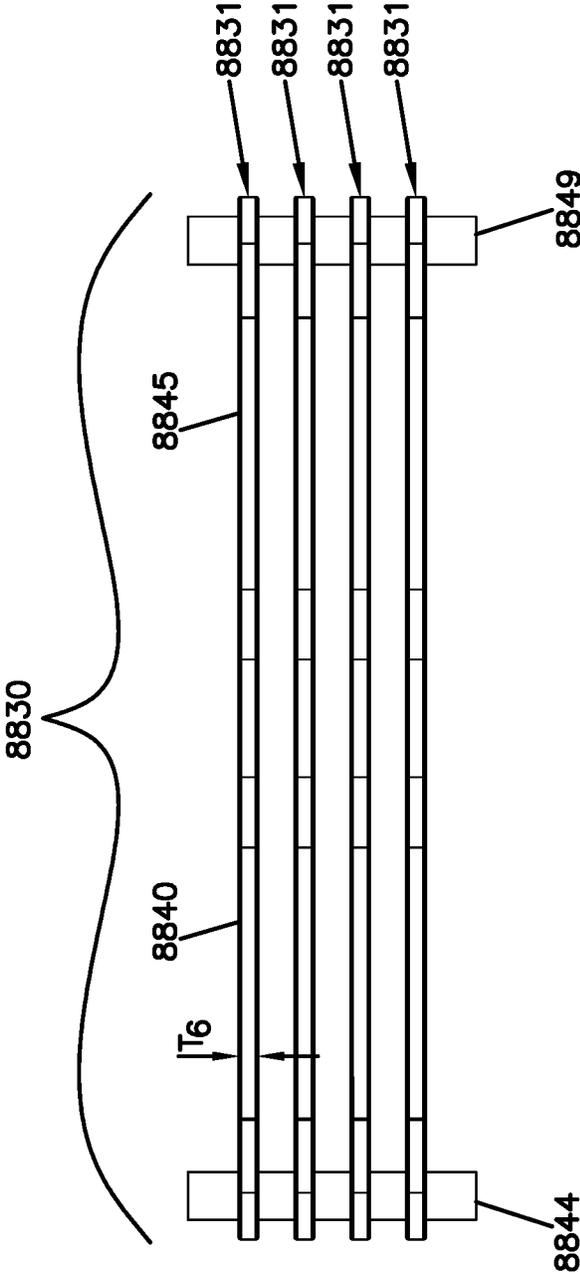


FIG. 212

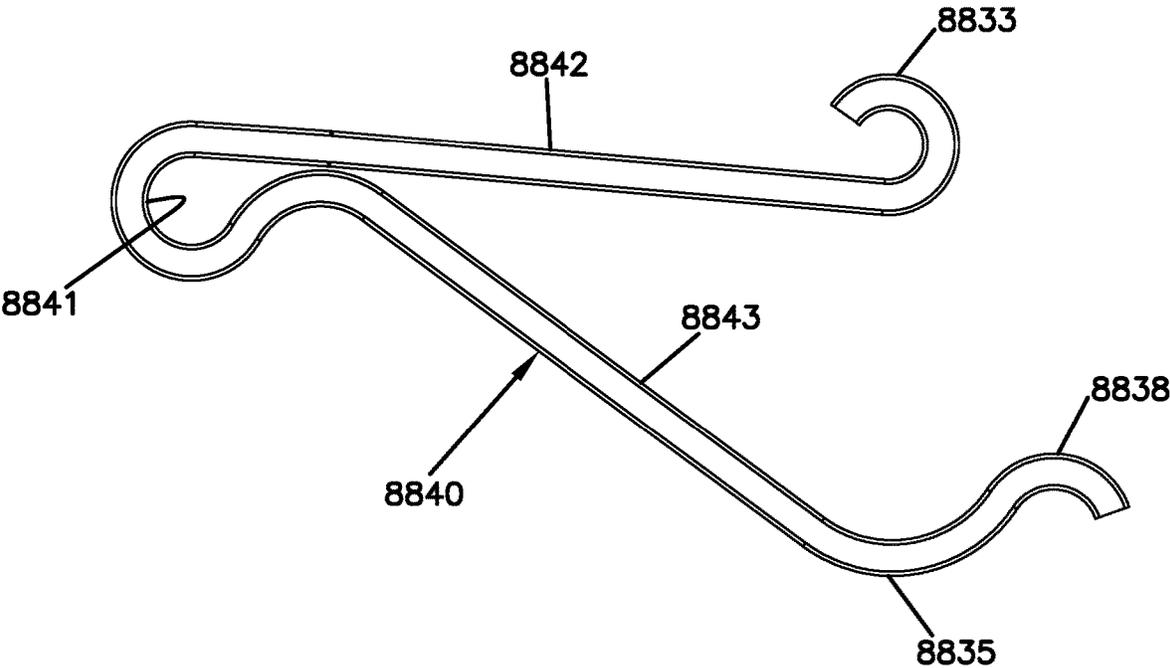


FIG. 213

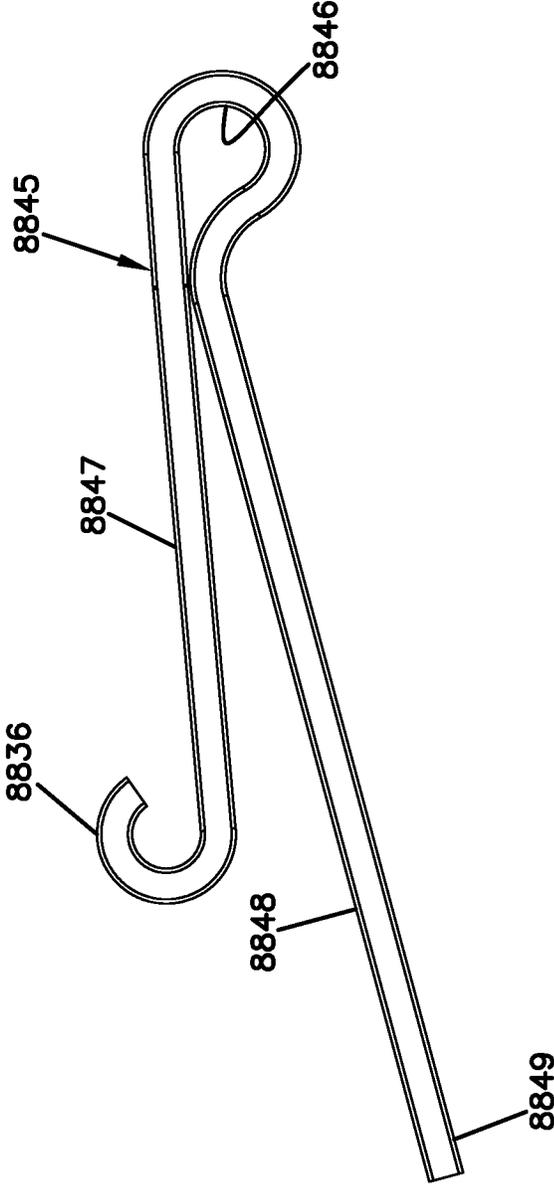
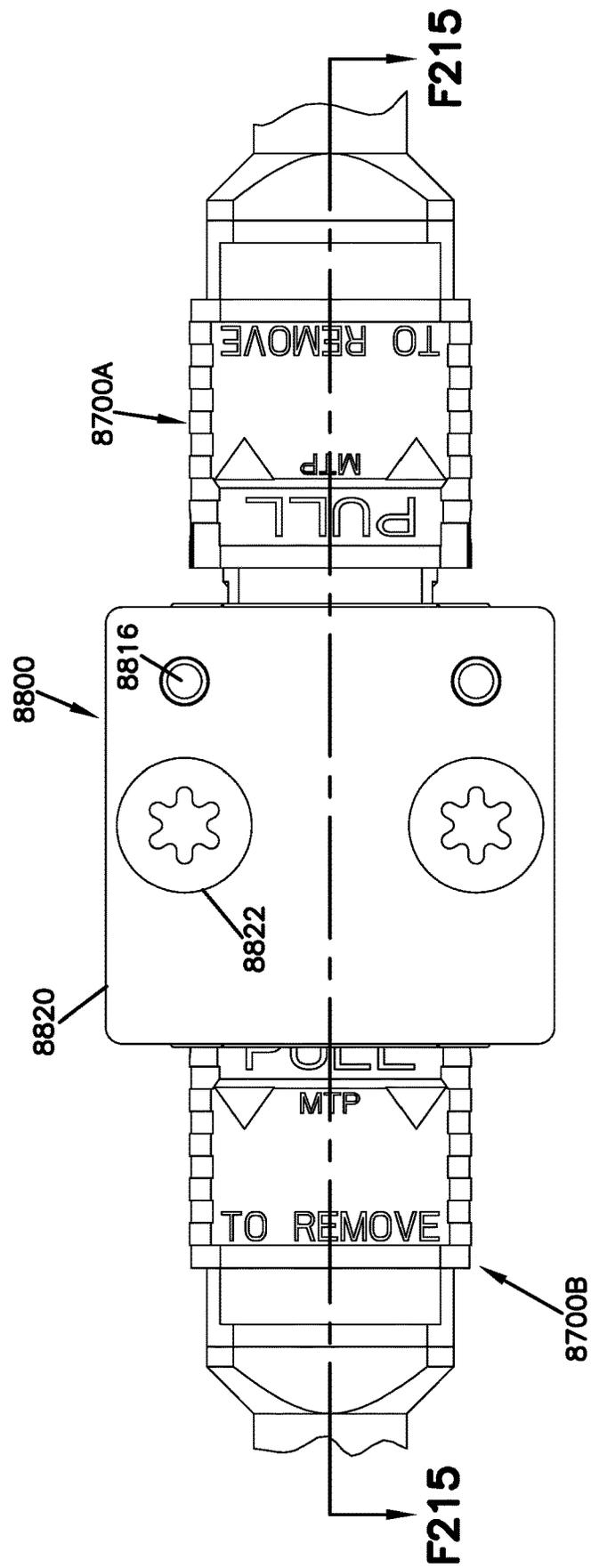


FIG. 214



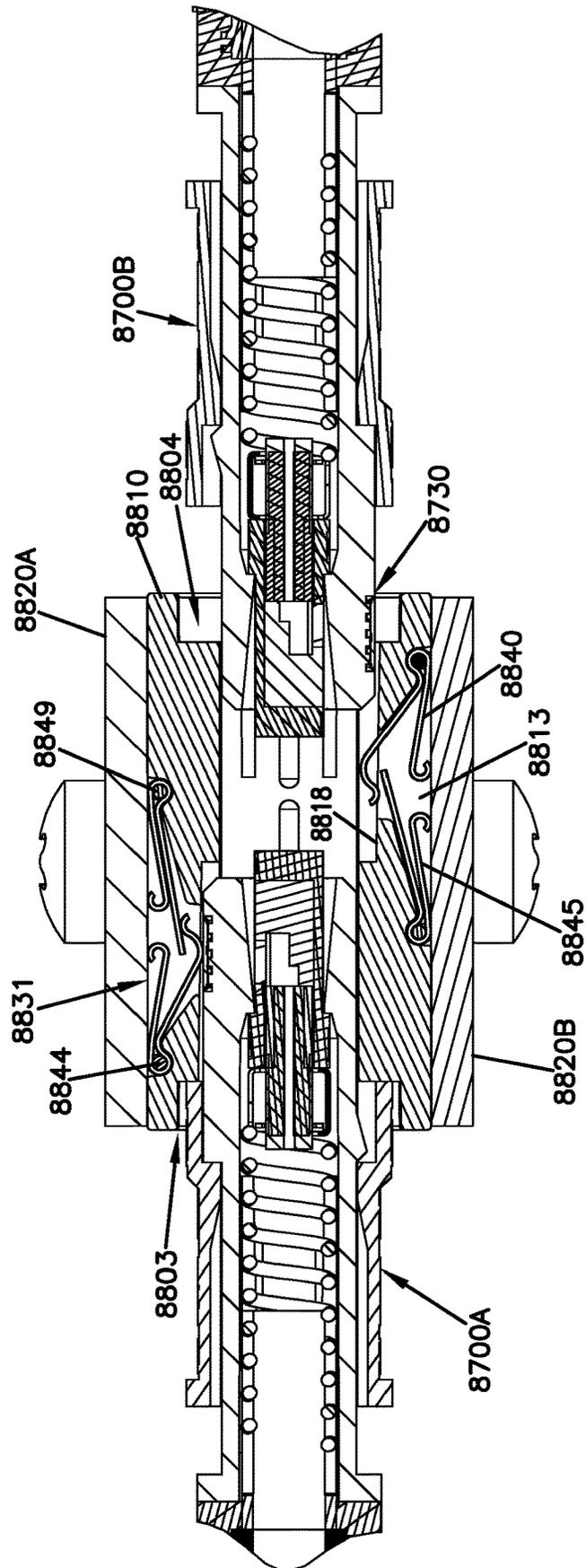
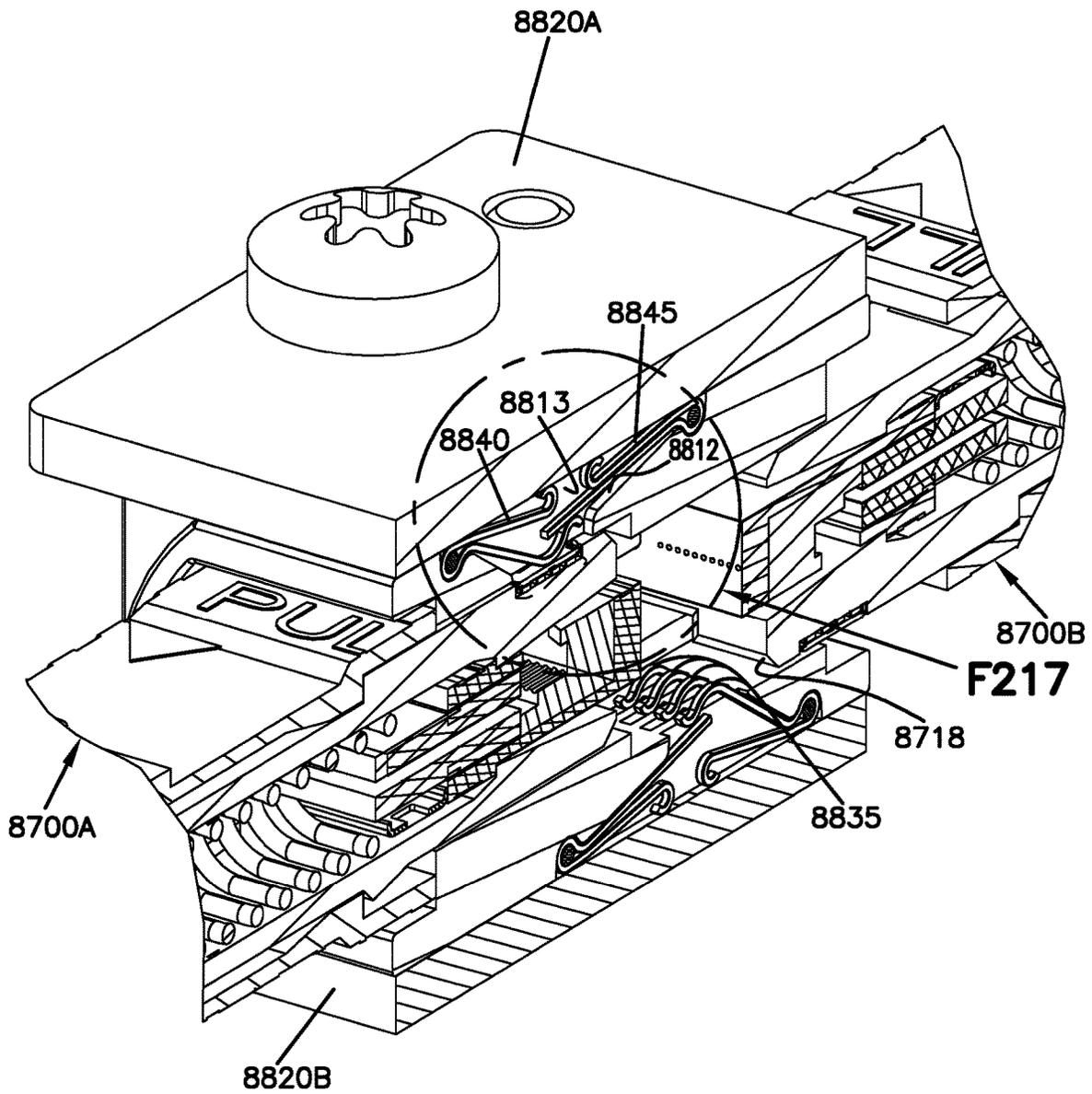


FIG. 215

FIG. 216



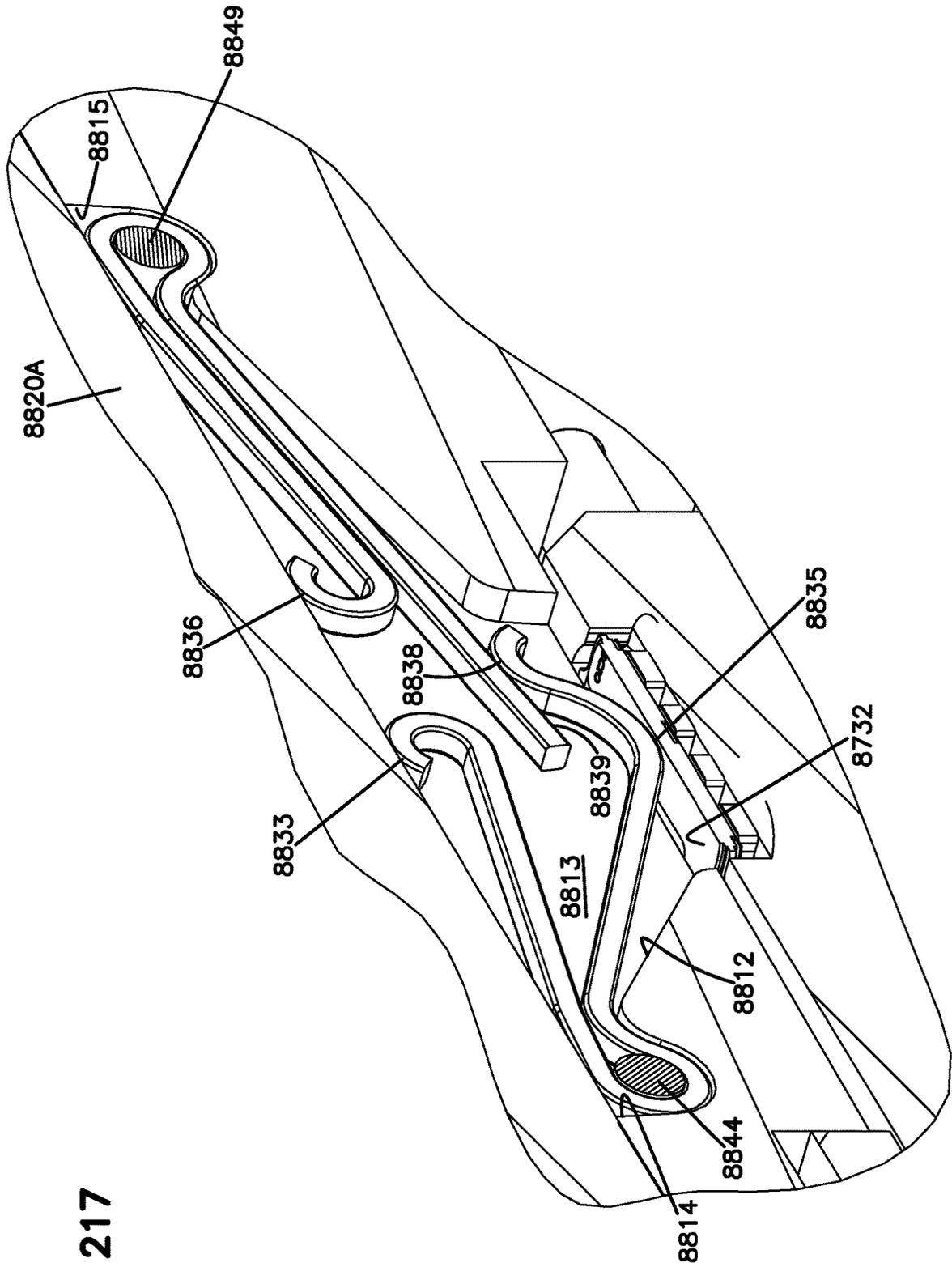


FIG. 217

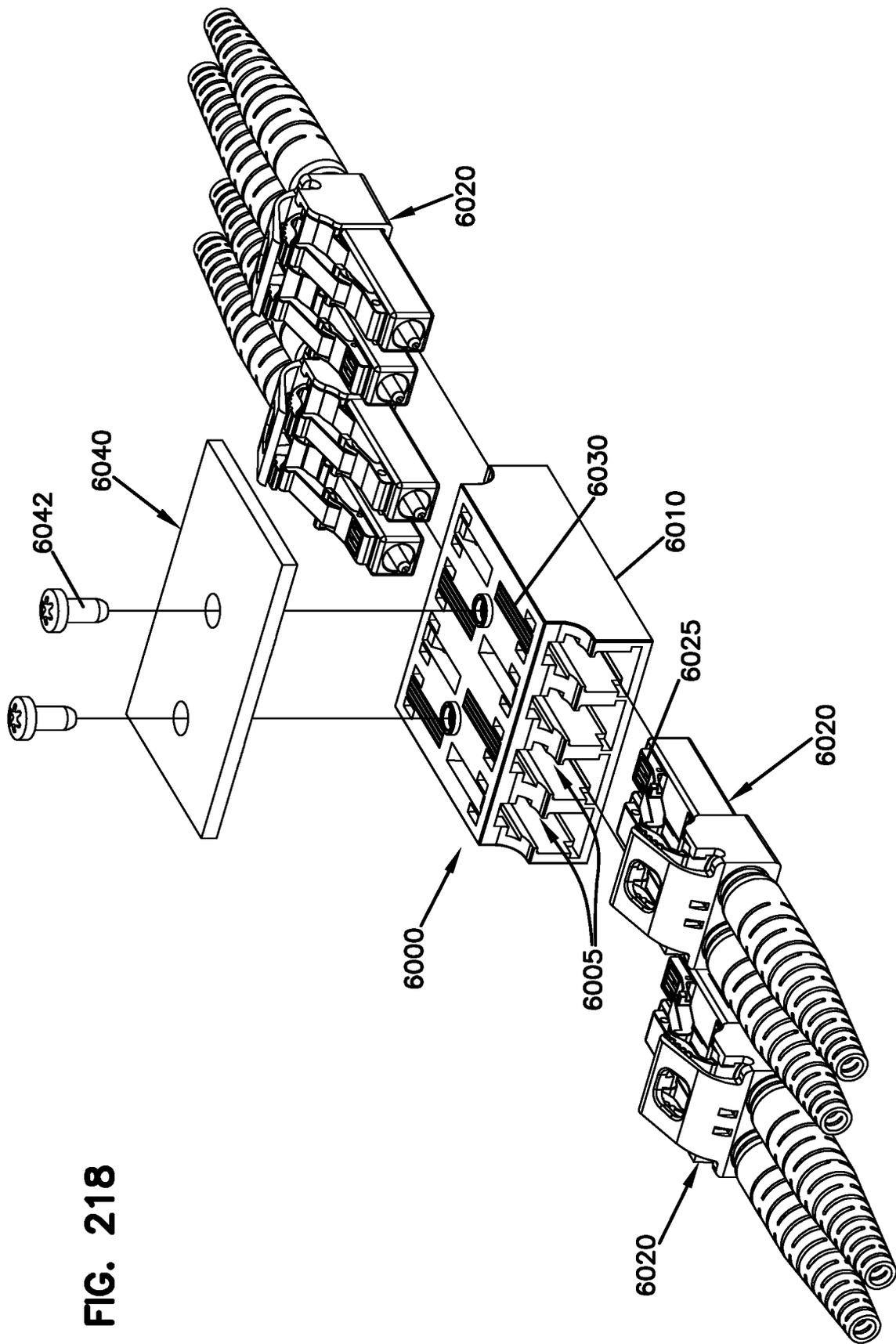


FIG. 218

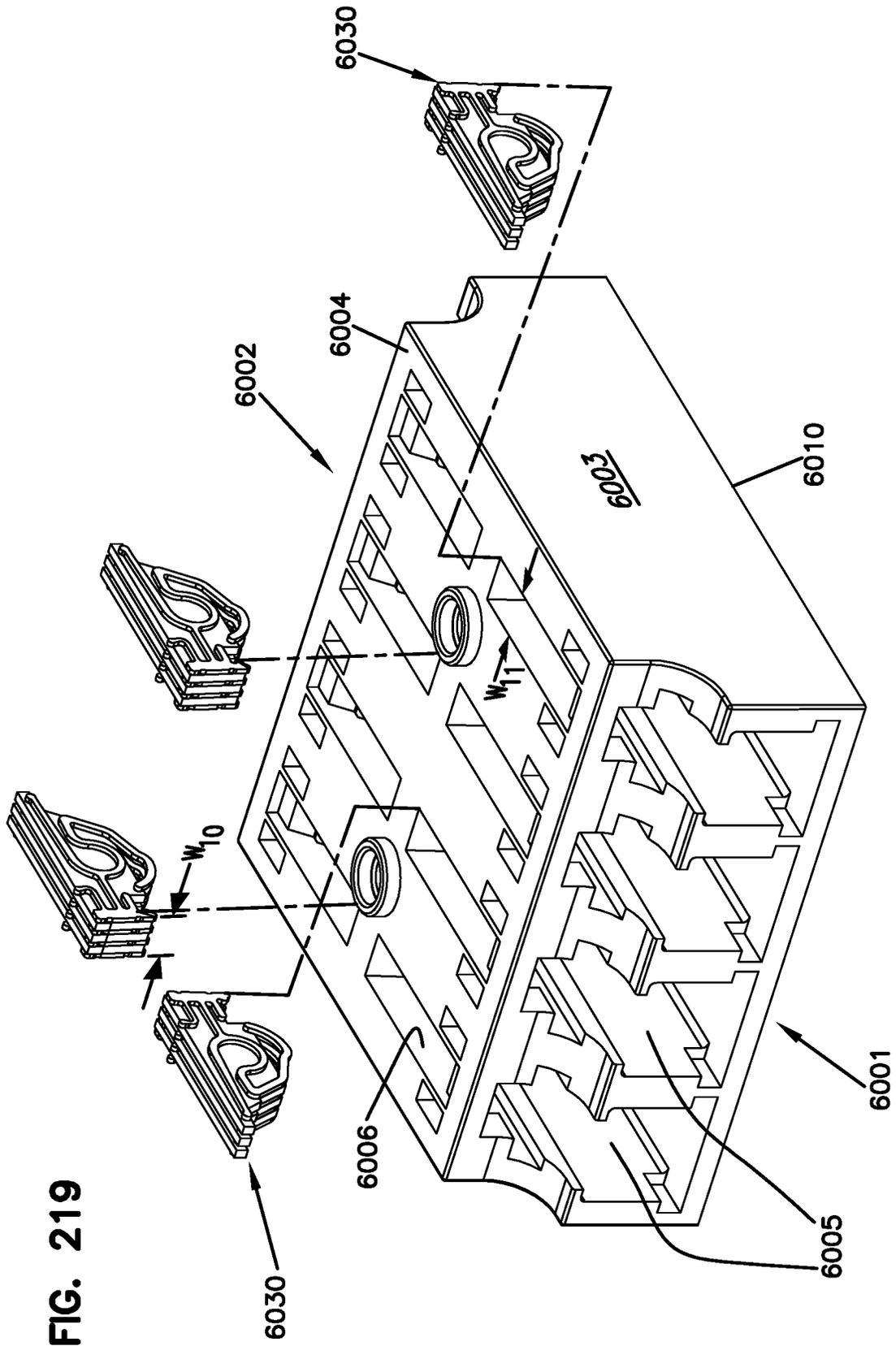


FIG. 219

FIG. 220

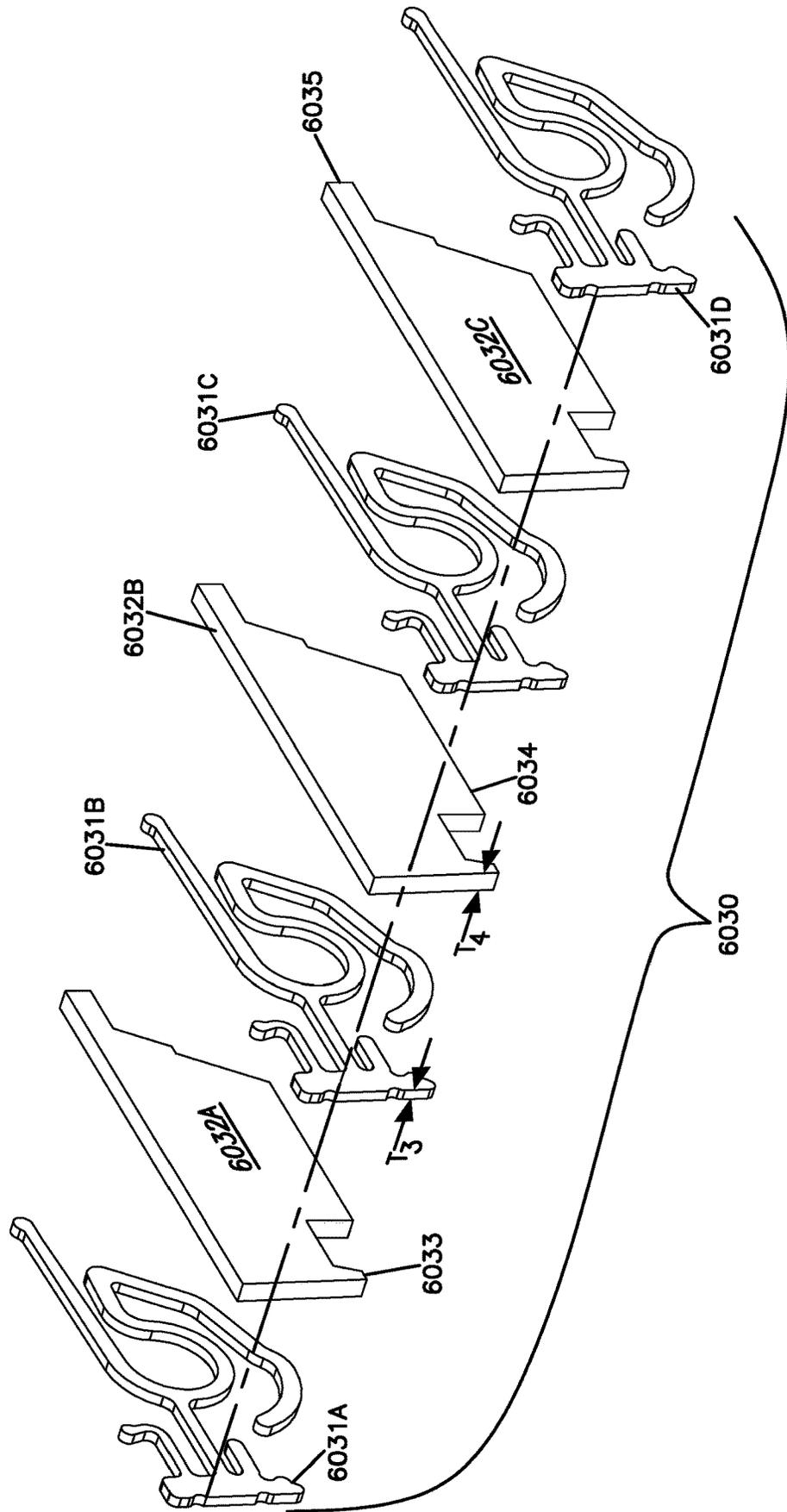
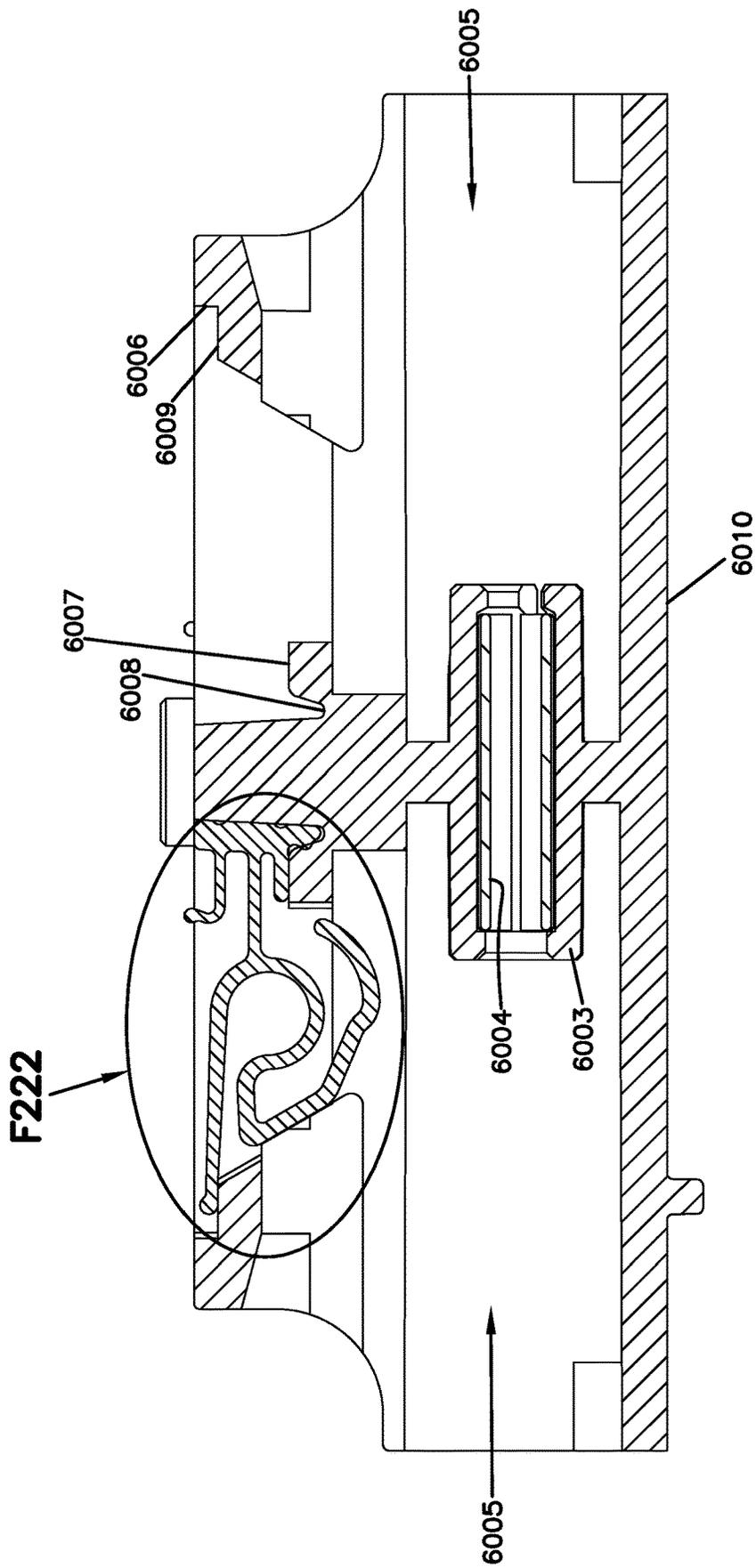


FIG. 221



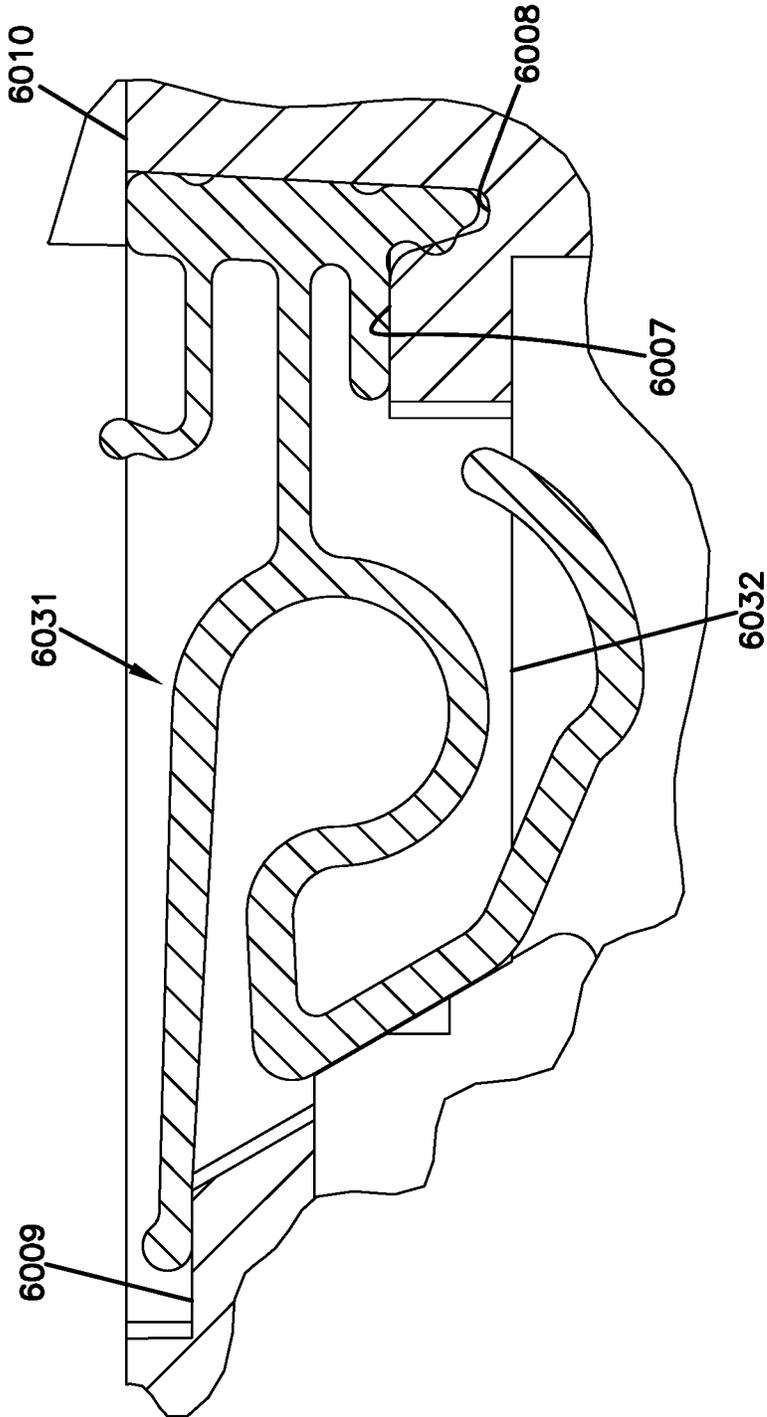


FIG. 222

FIG. 223

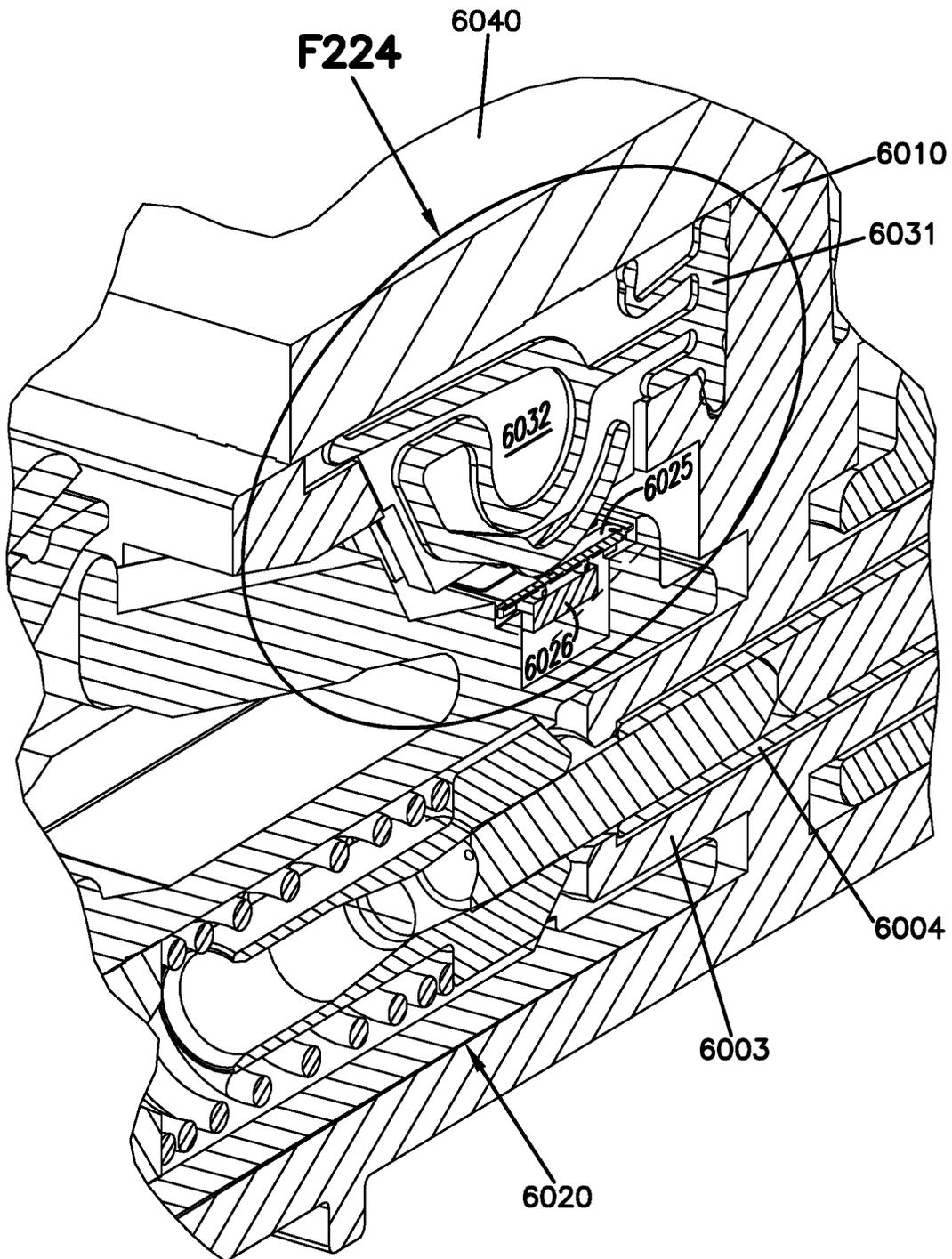
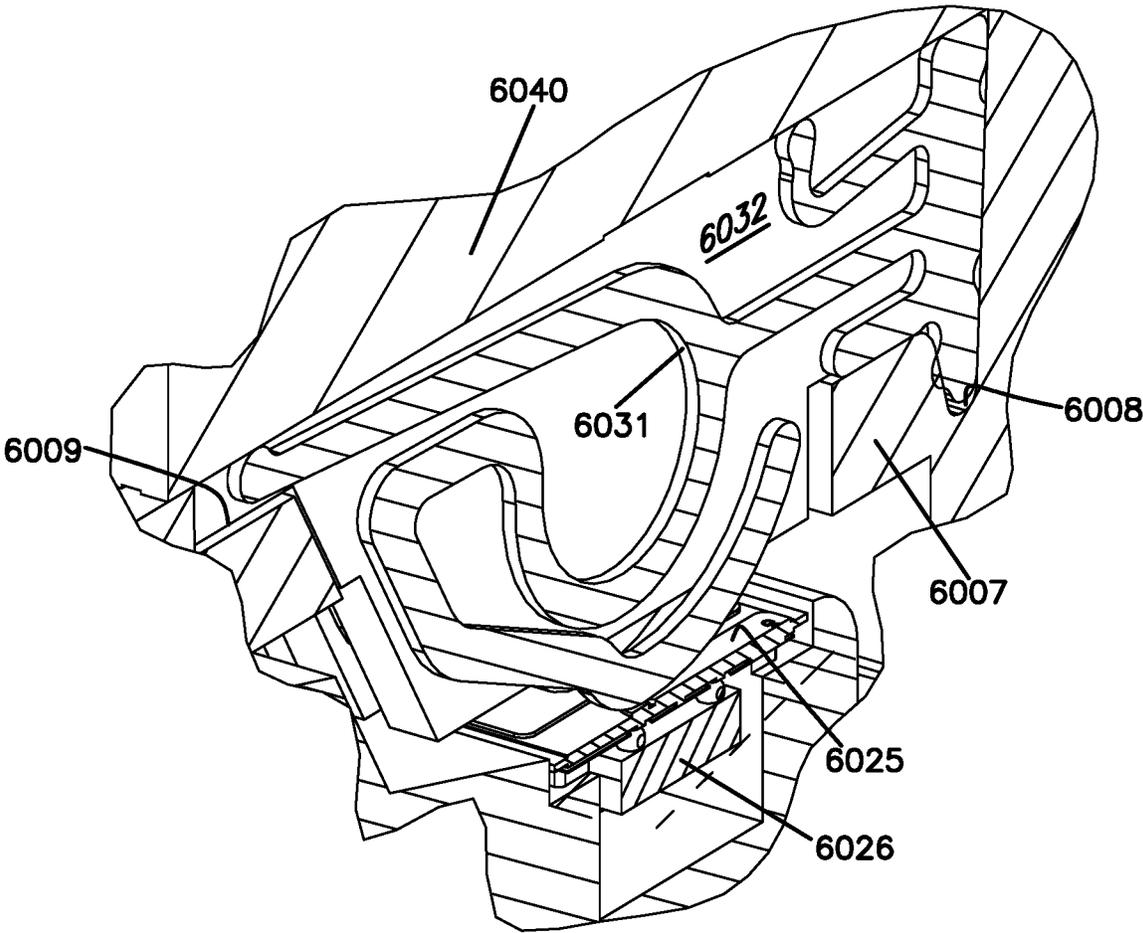


FIG. 224



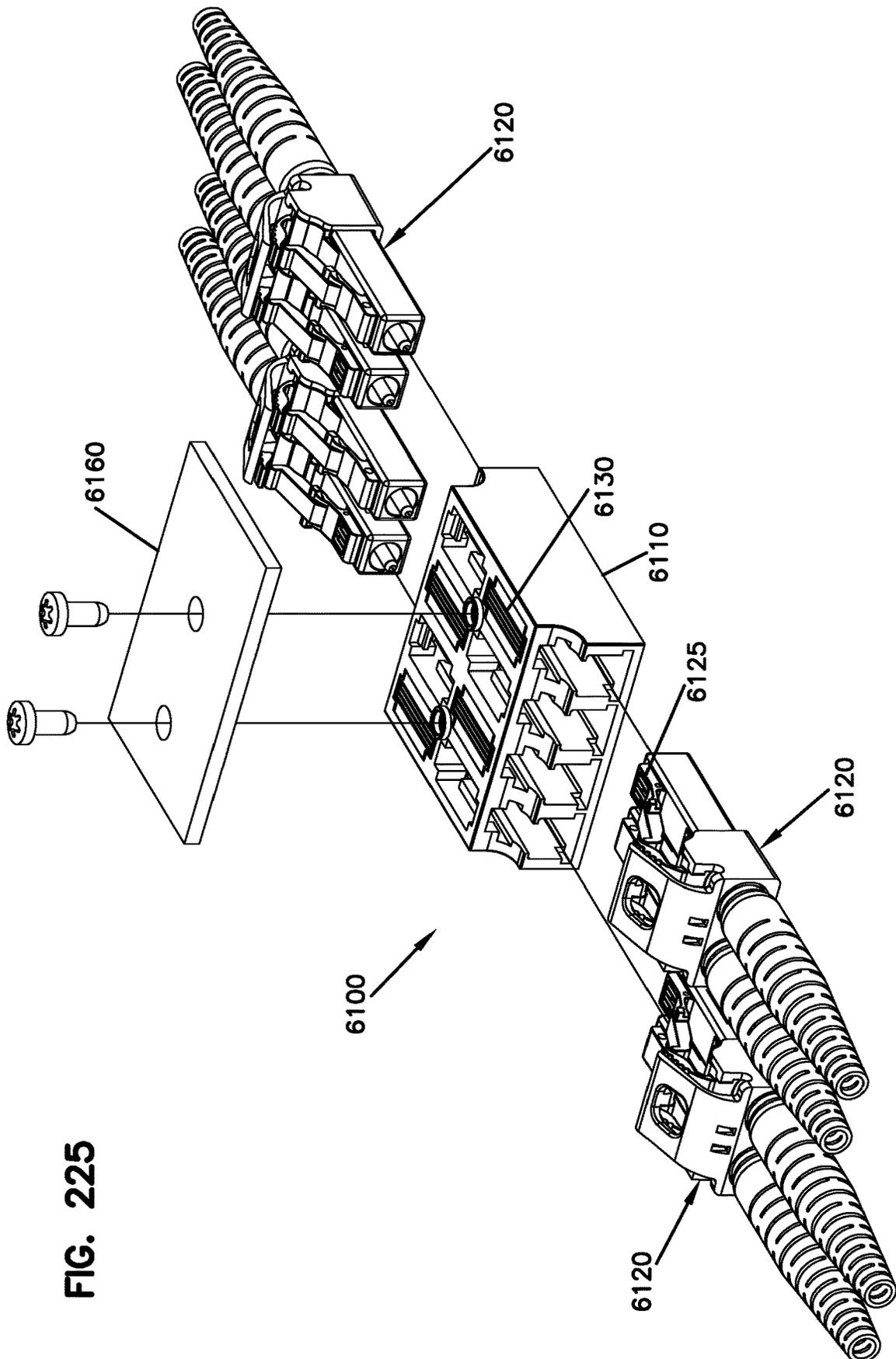
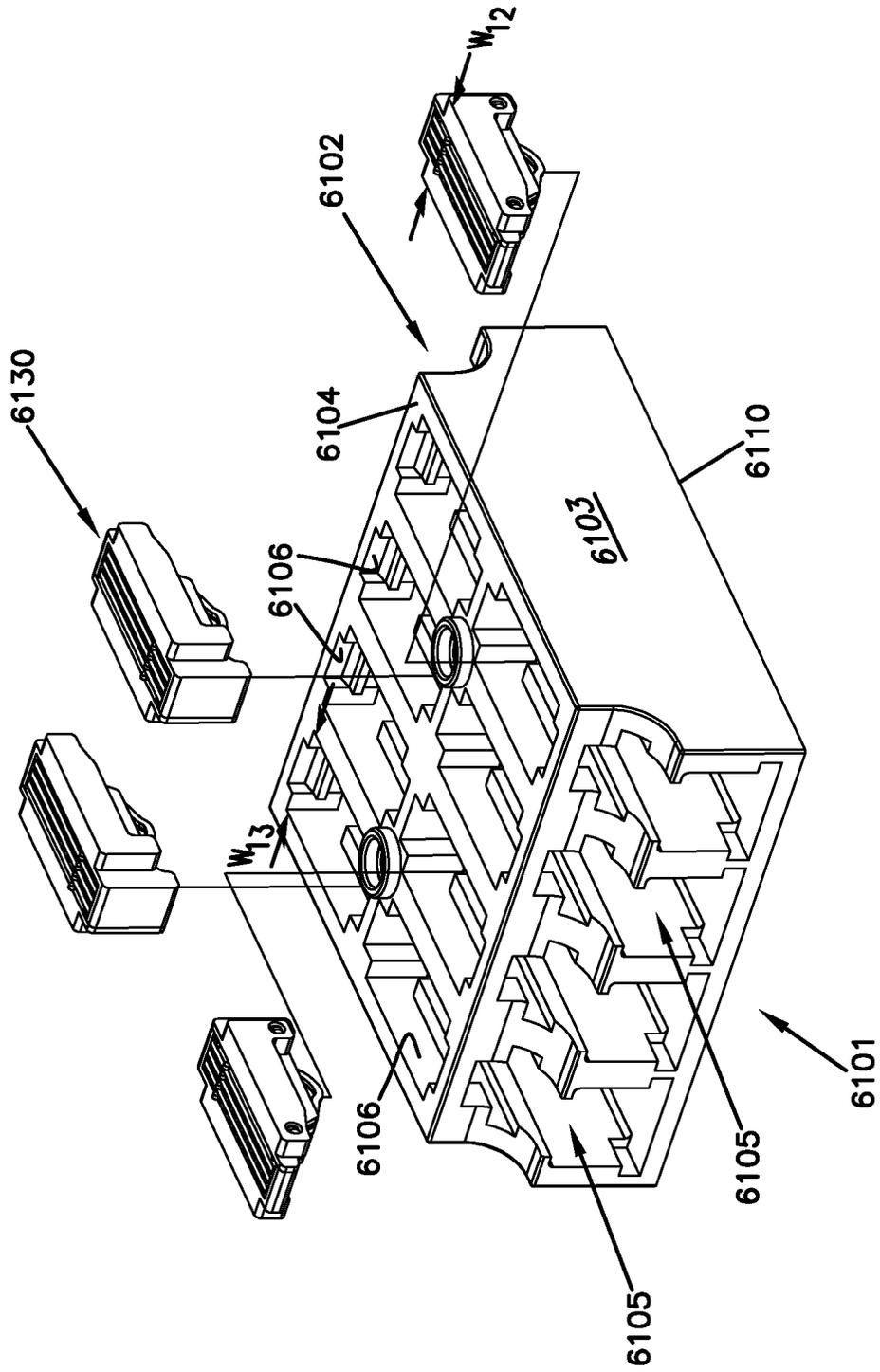
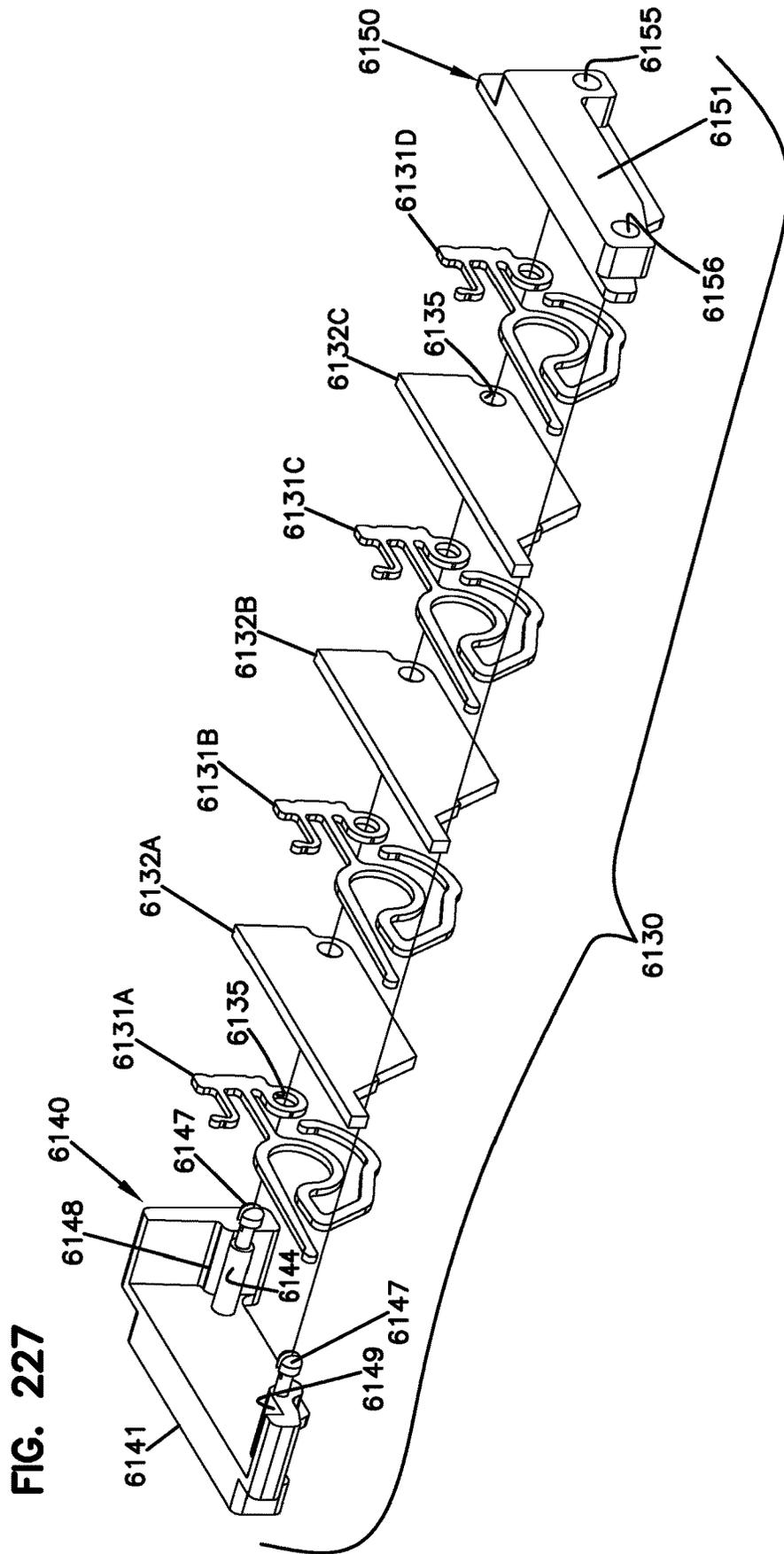


FIG. 225

FIG. 226





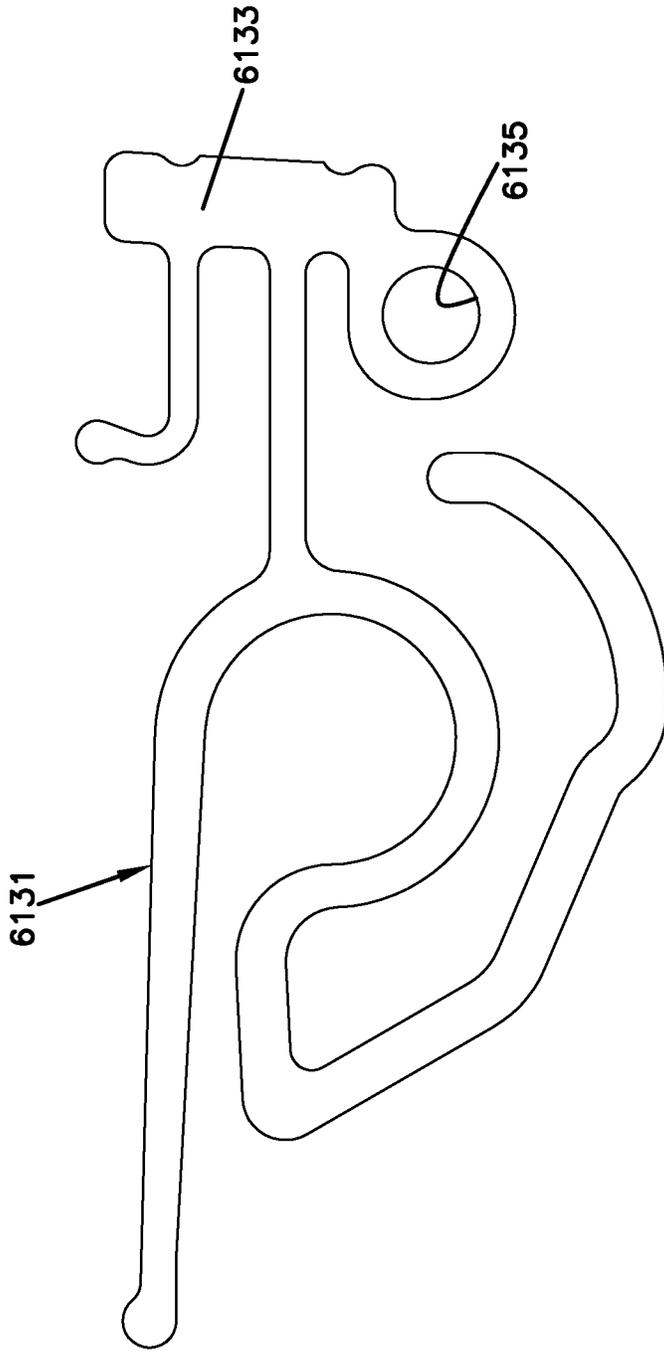


FIG. 228

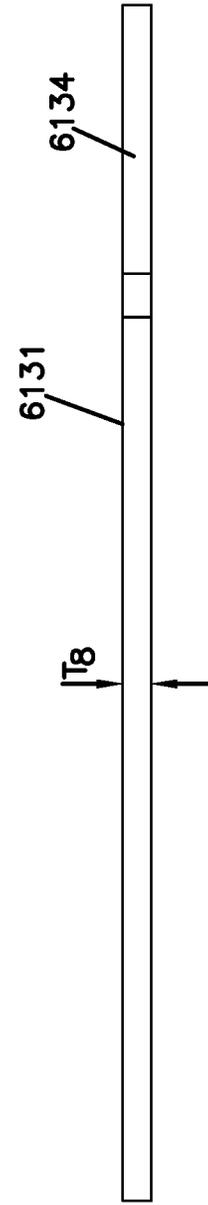


FIG. 229

FIG. 230

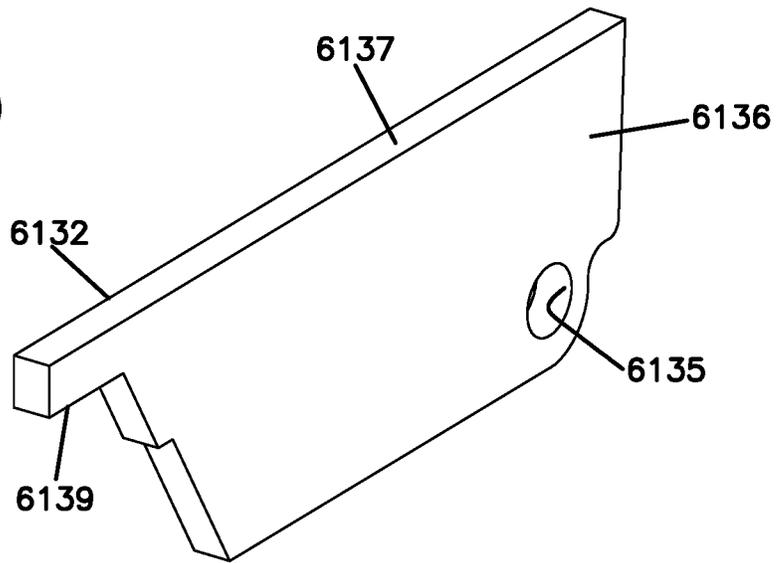


FIG. 231

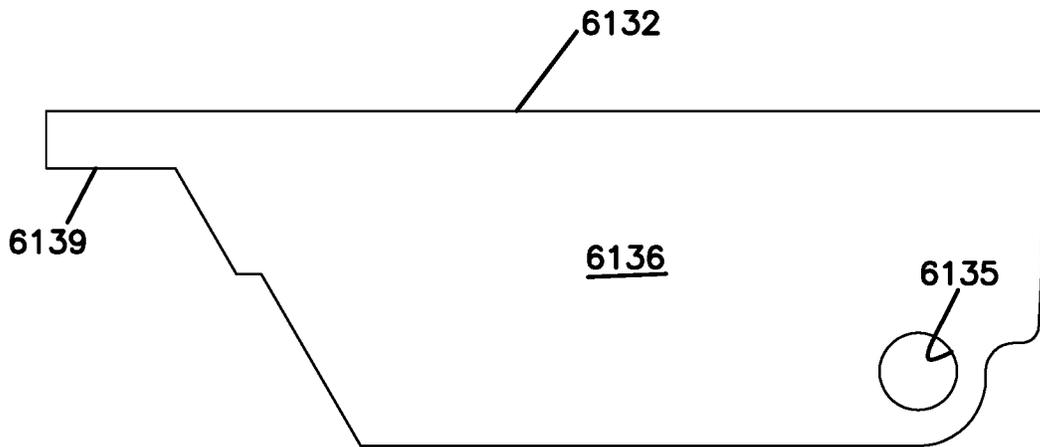


FIG. 232

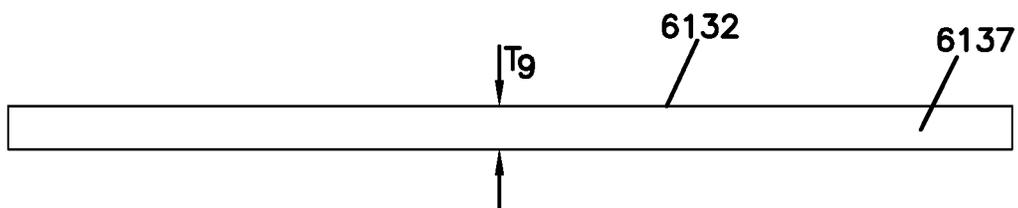


FIG. 233

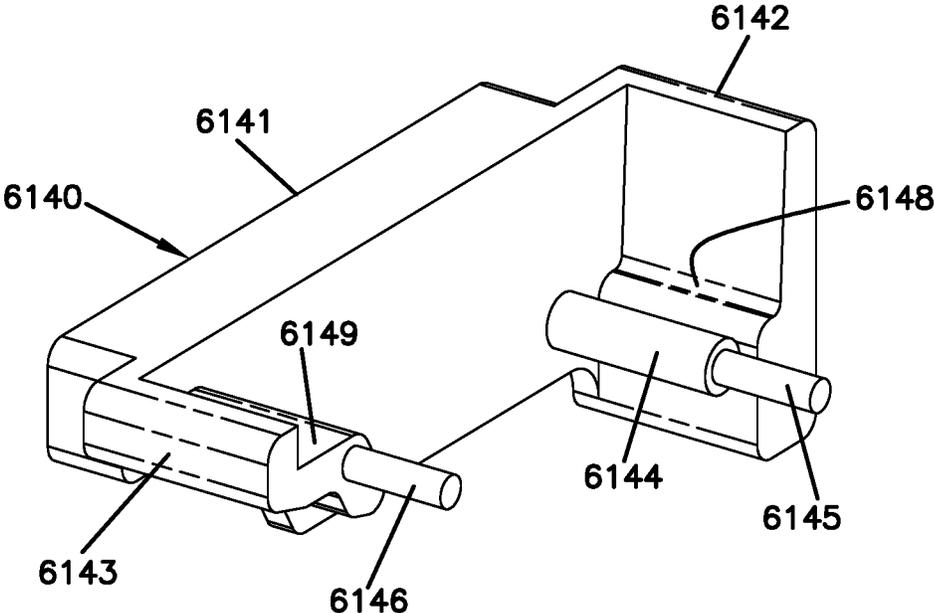


FIG. 234

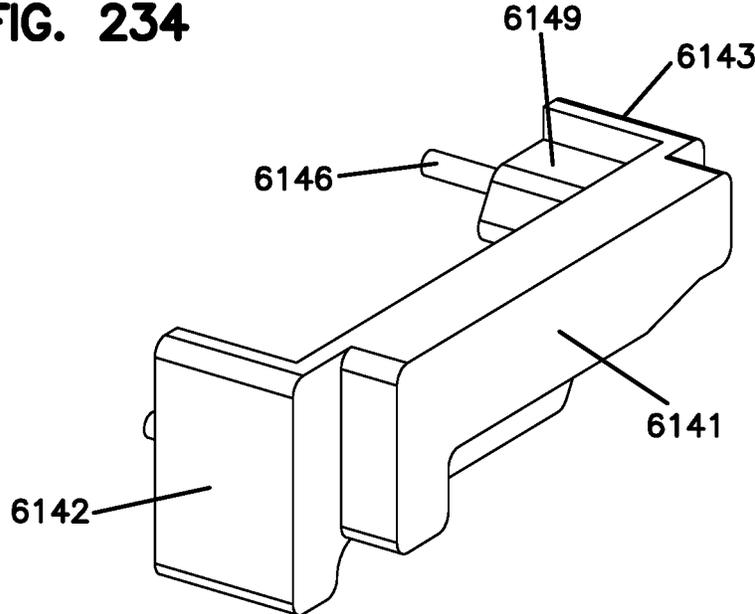


FIG. 235

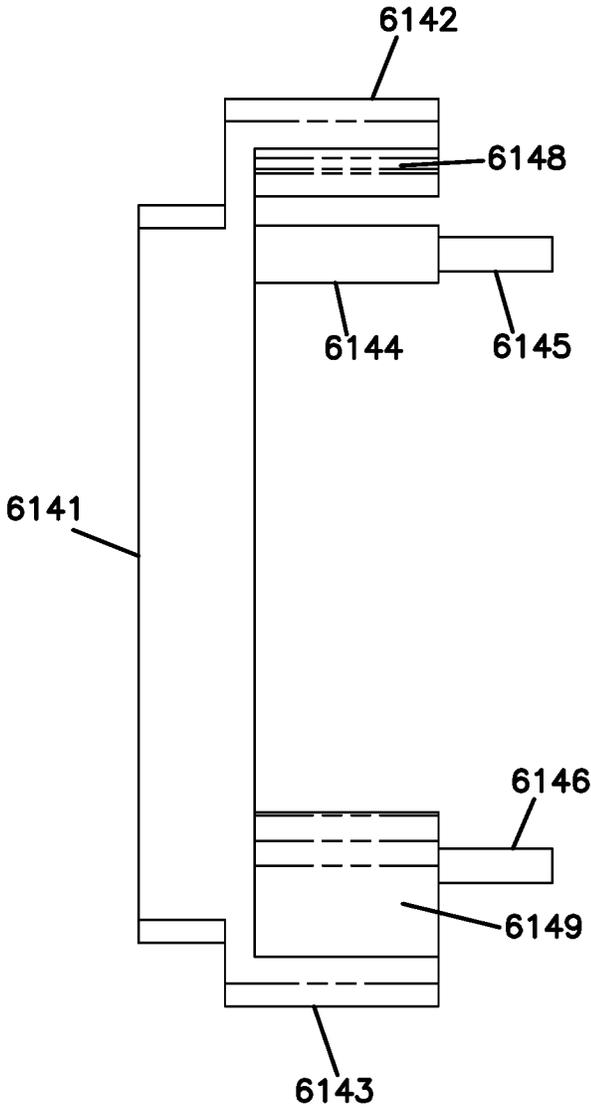


FIG. 236

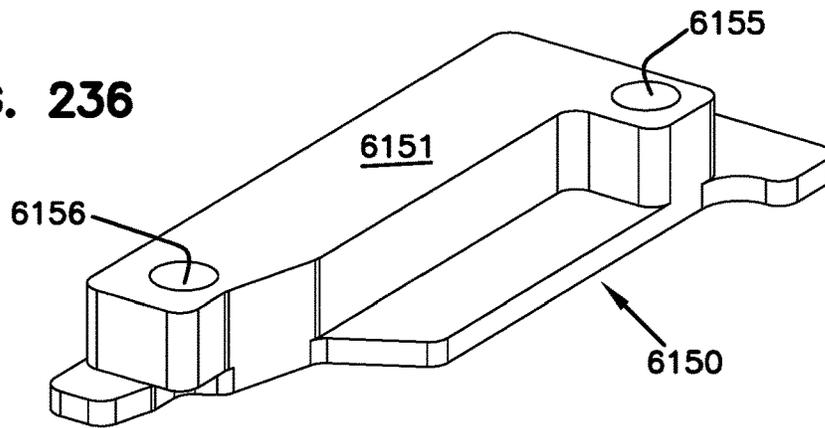


FIG. 237

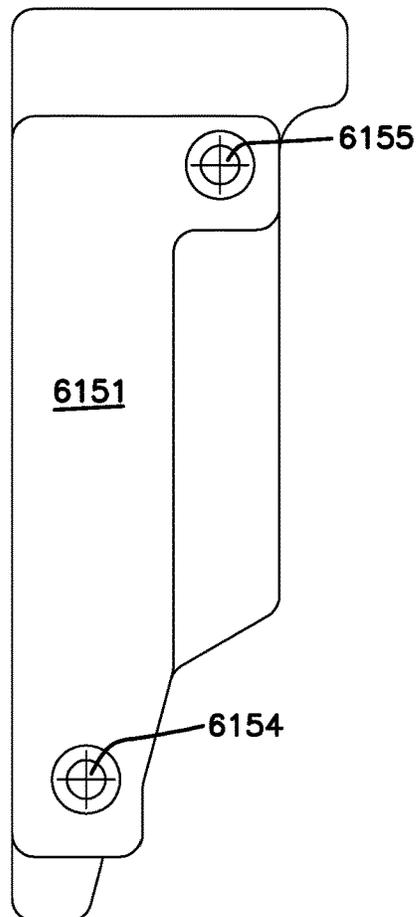
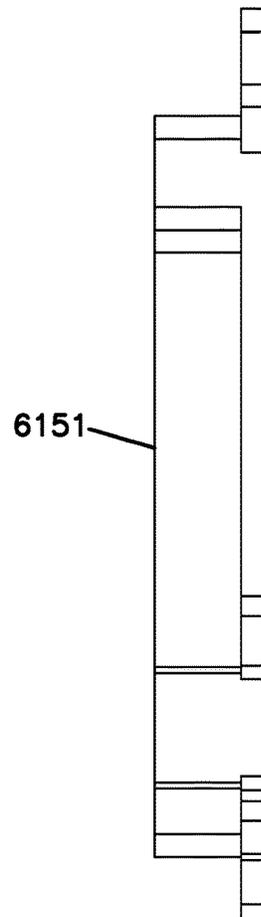


FIG. 238



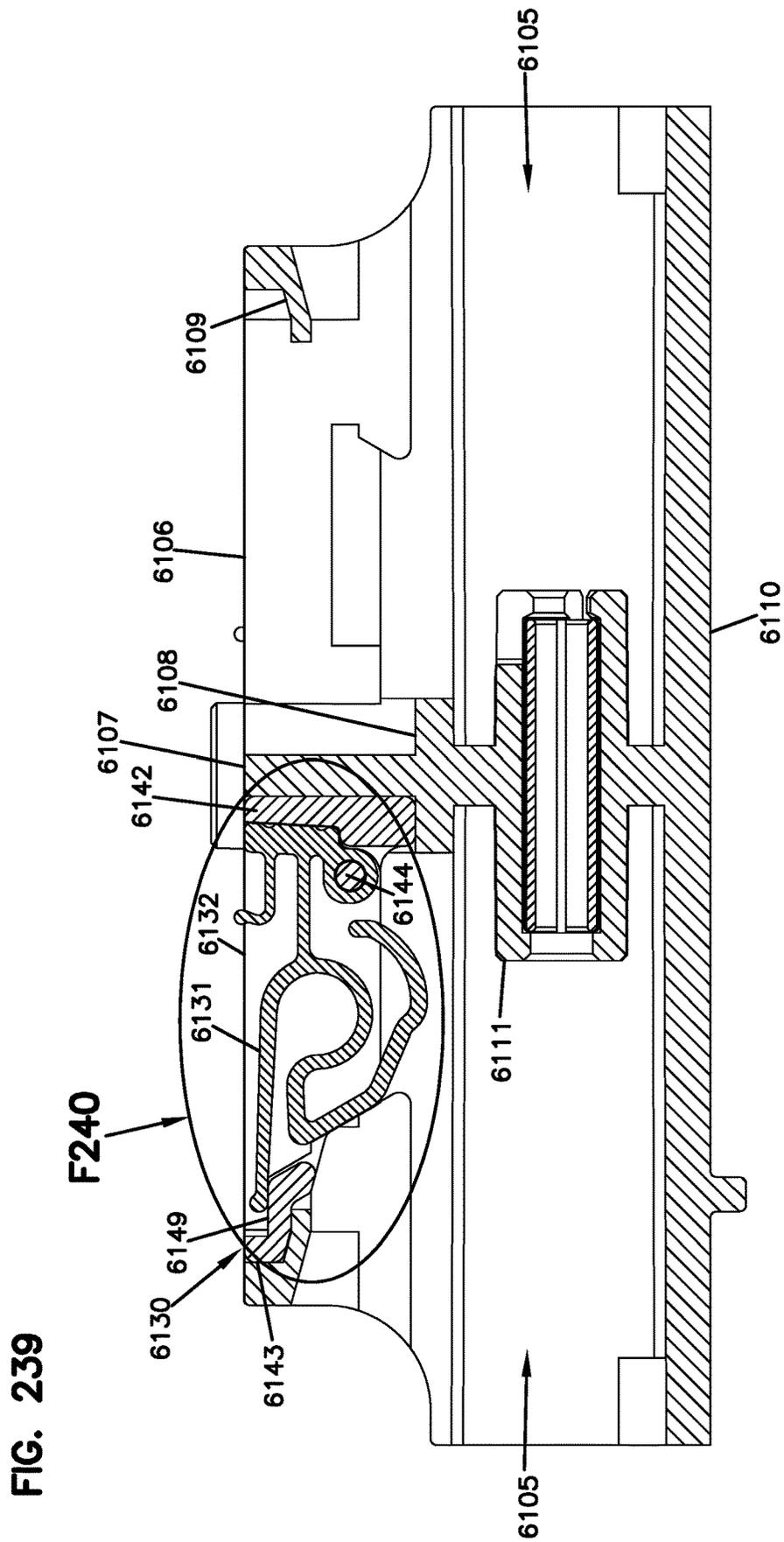
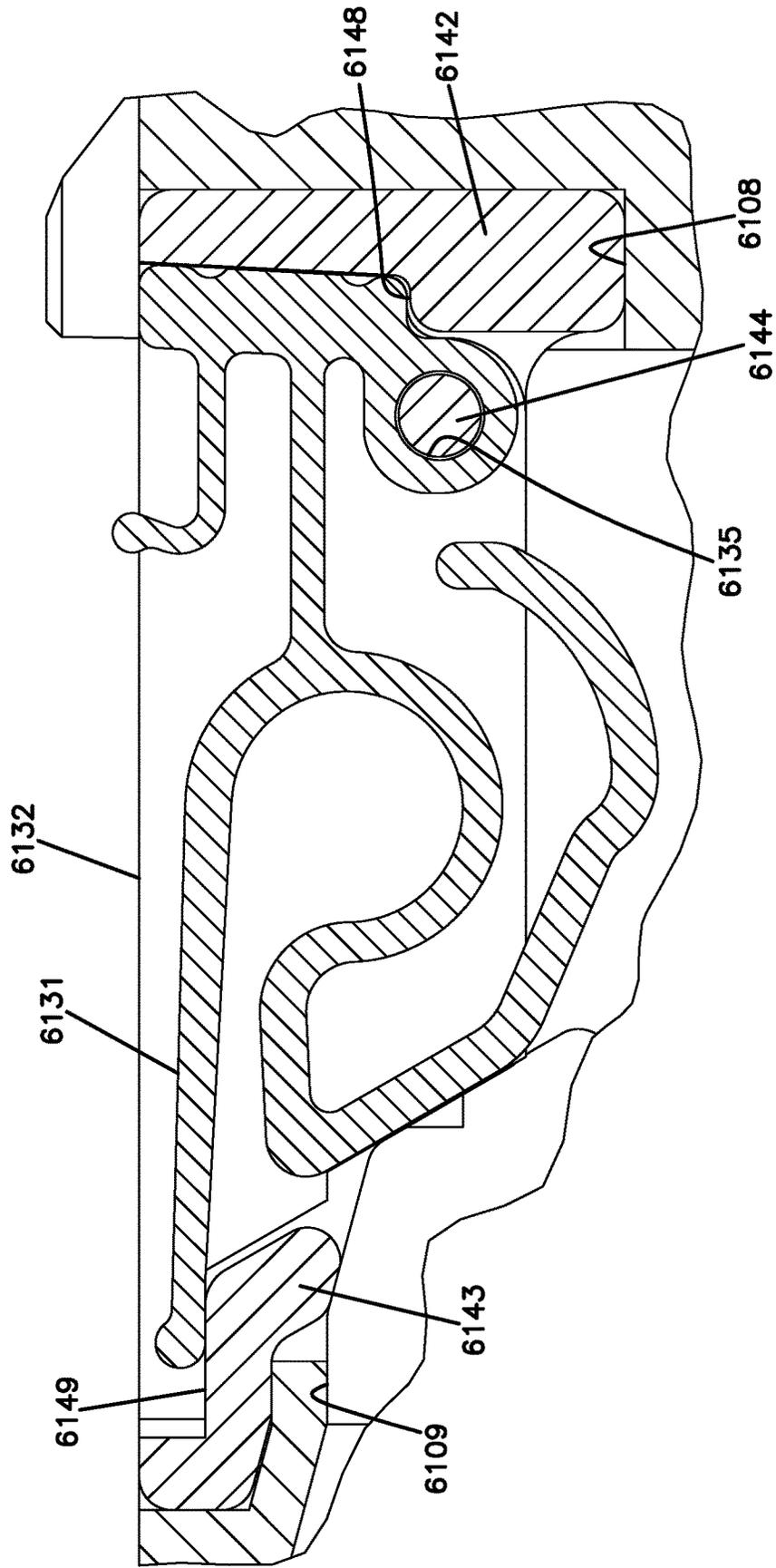


FIG. 240



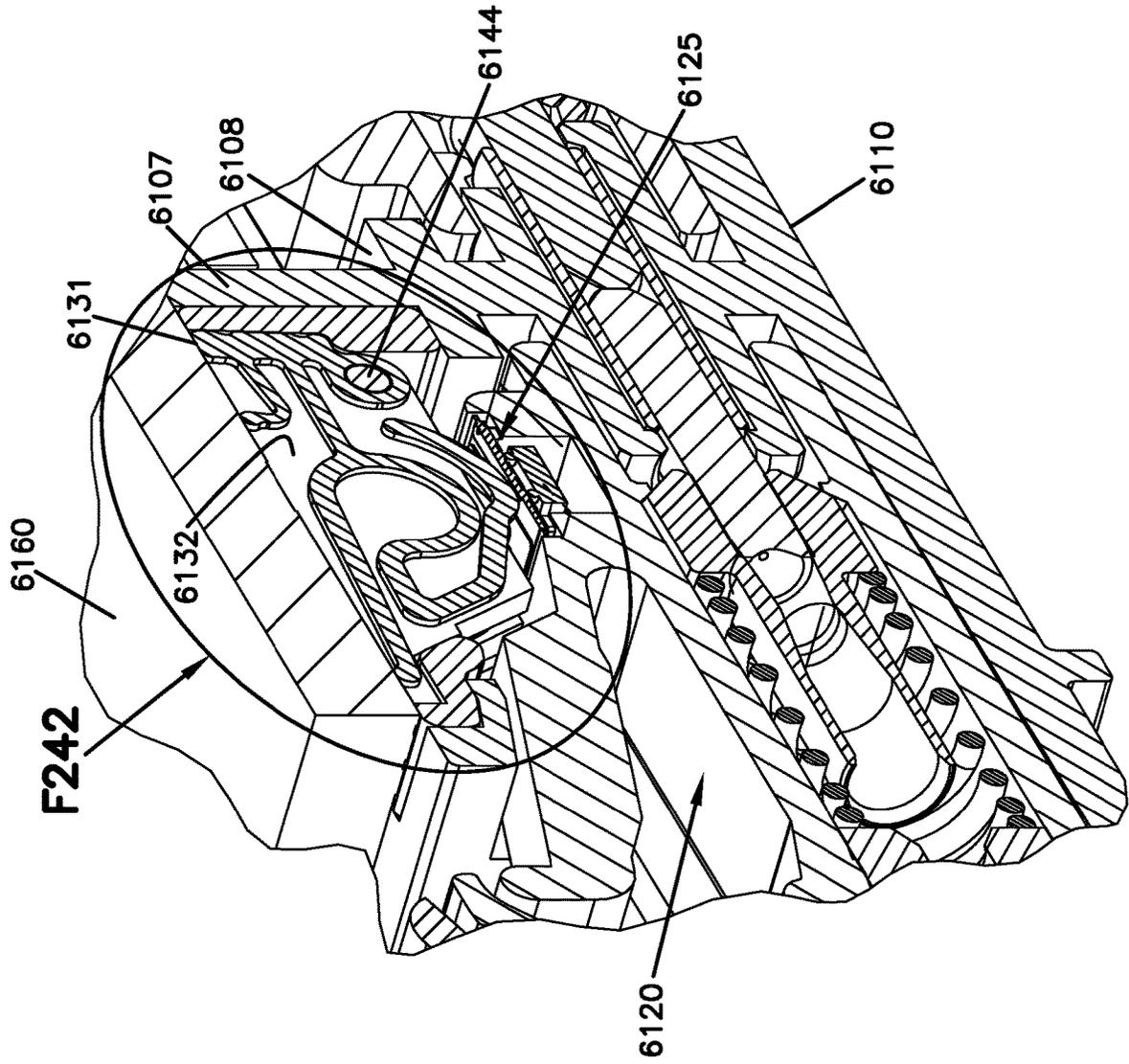
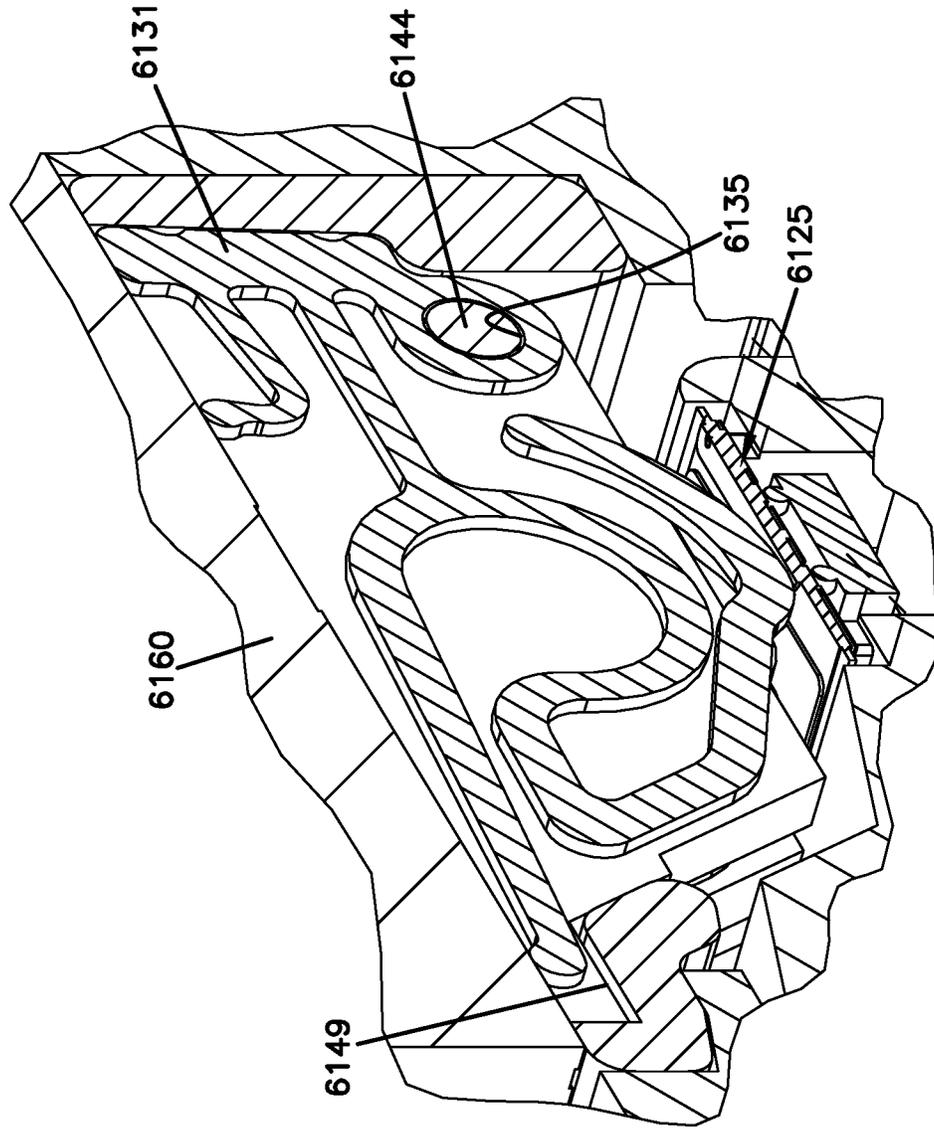


FIG. 241

FIG. 242



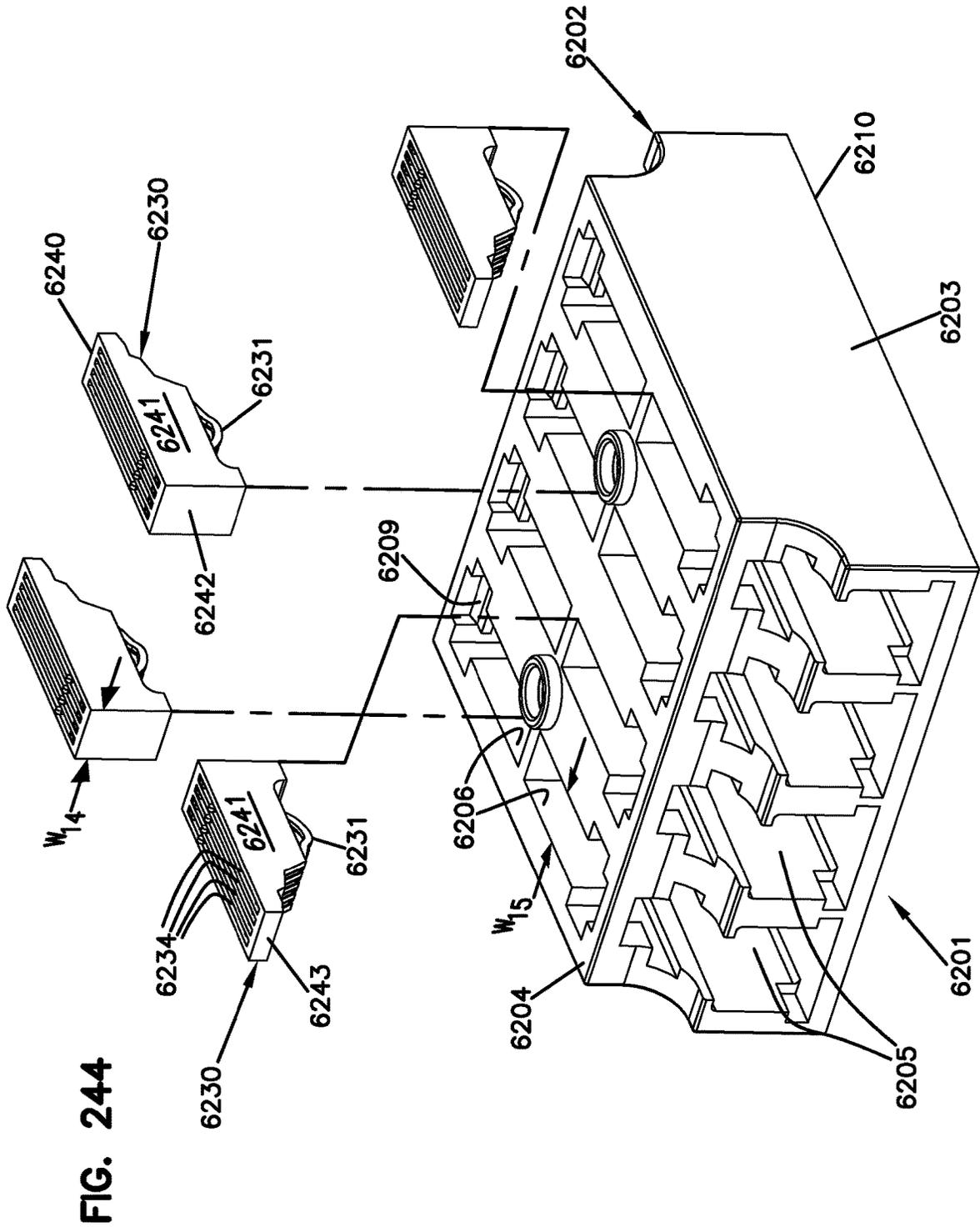


FIG. 245

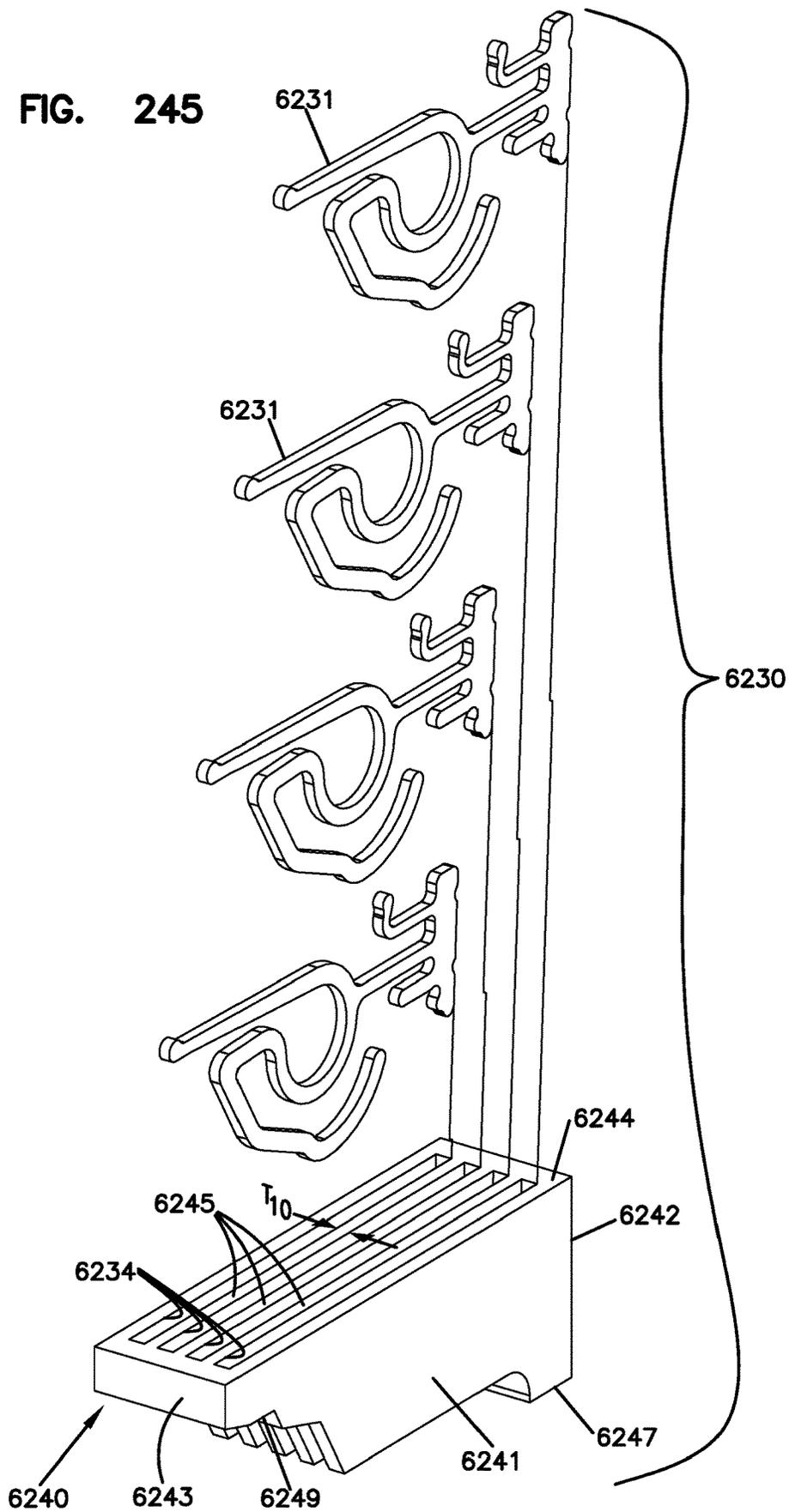


FIG. 246

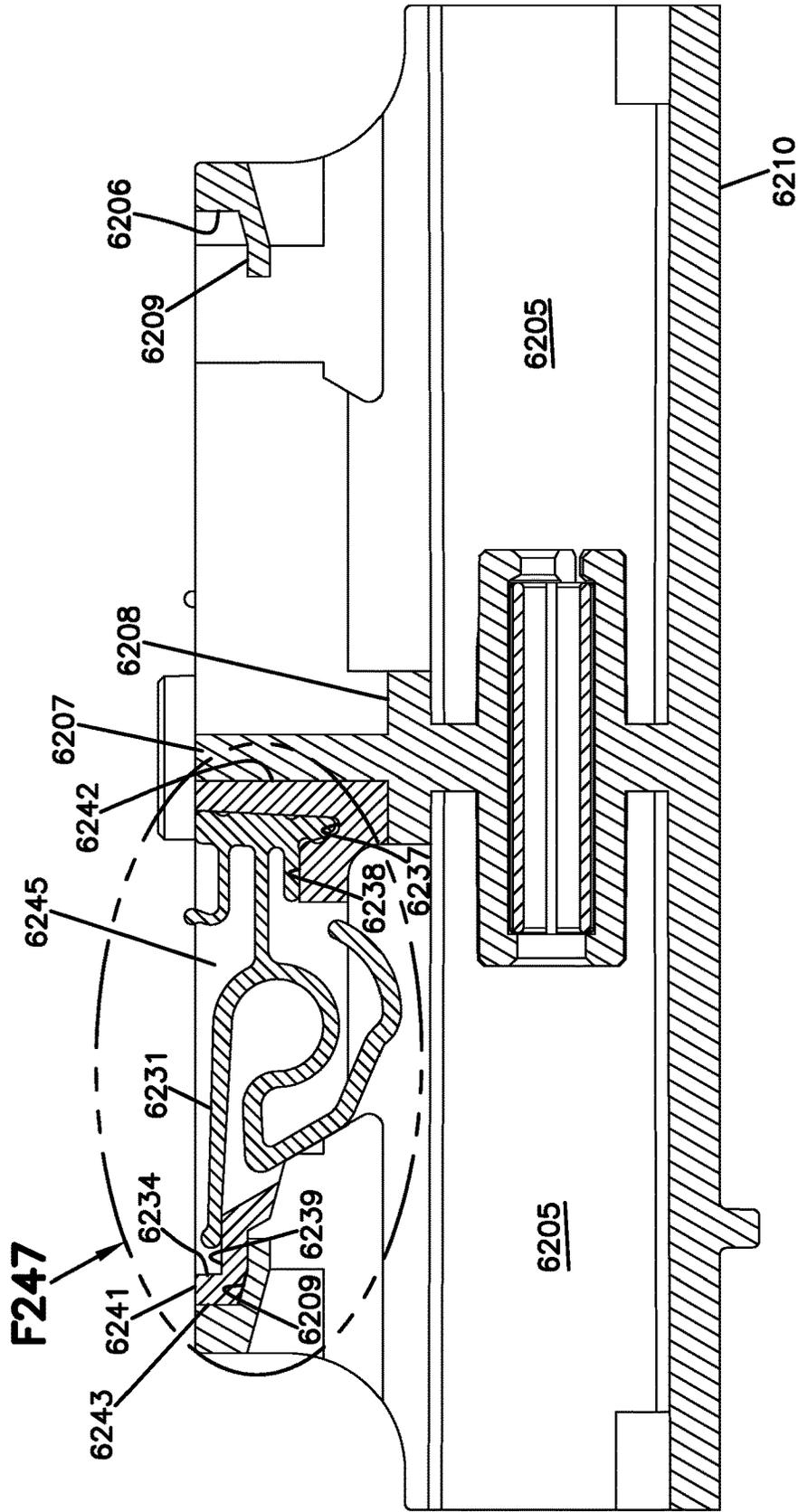


FIG. 247

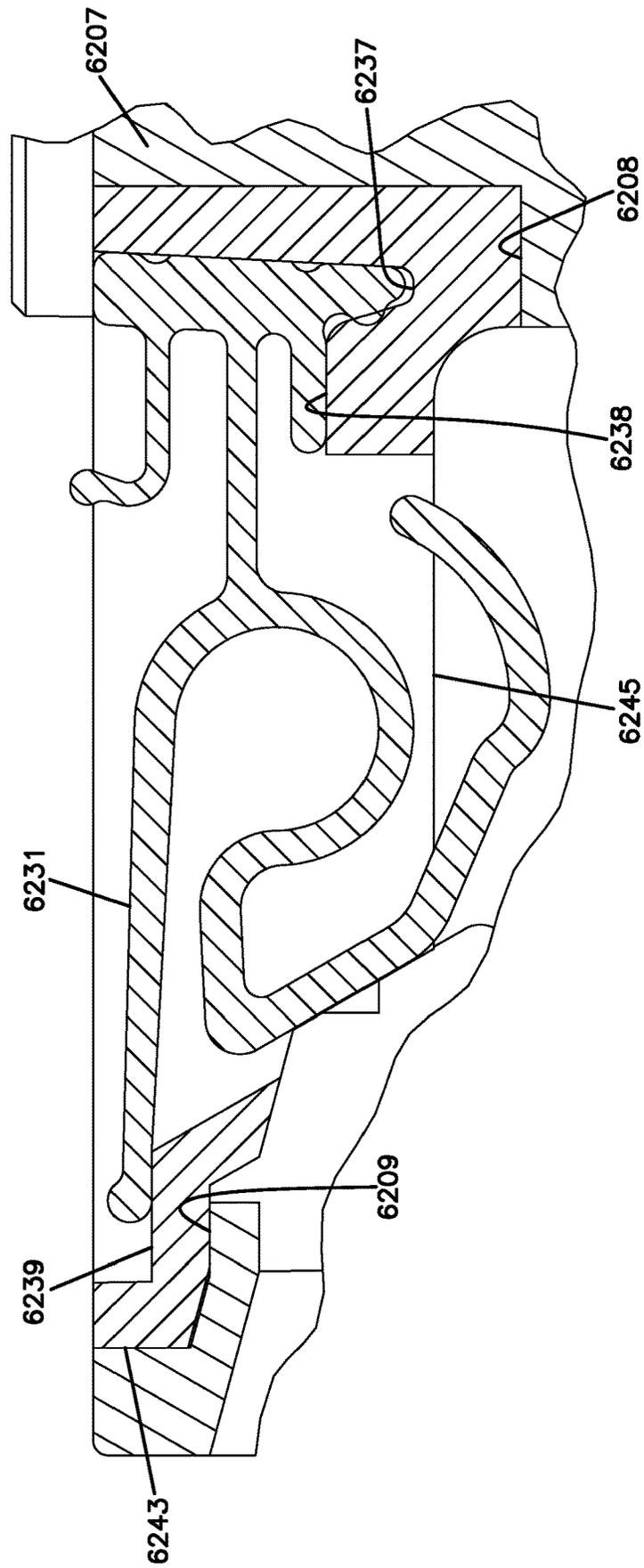


FIG. 248

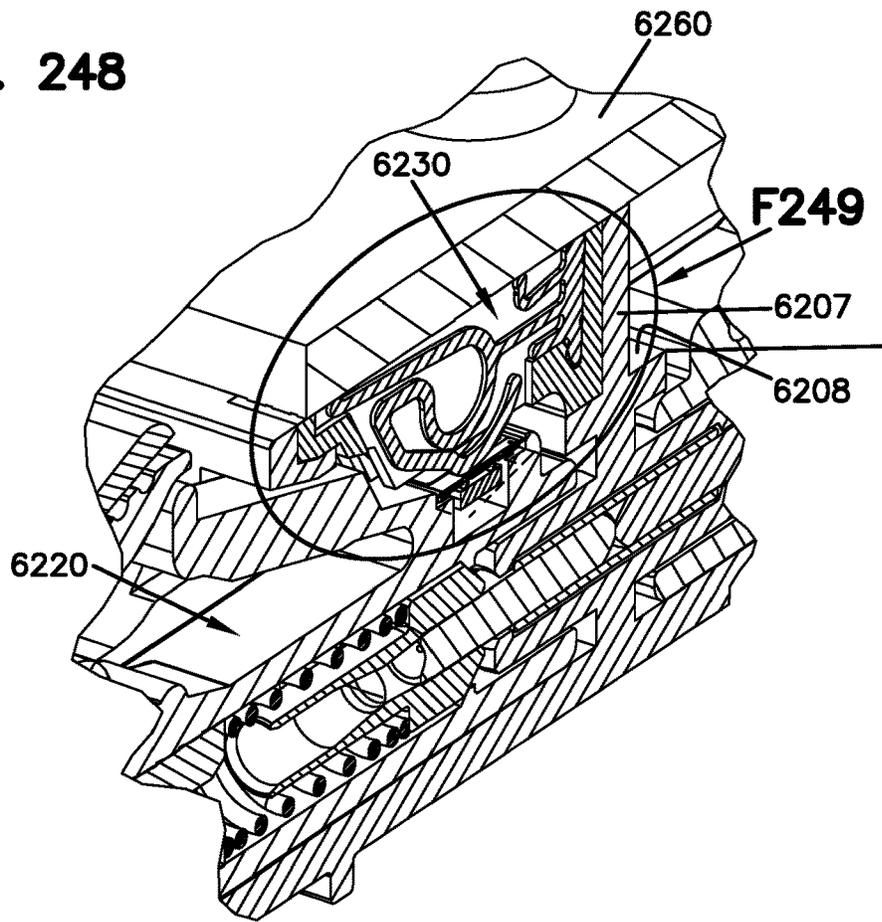
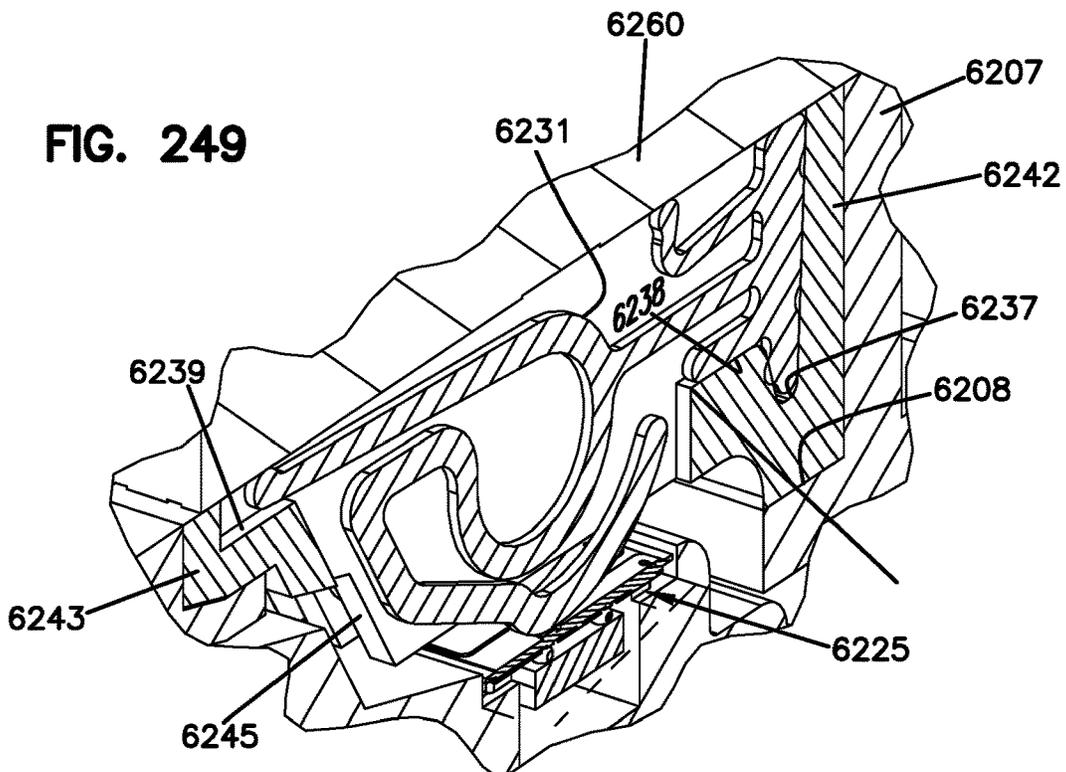


FIG. 249



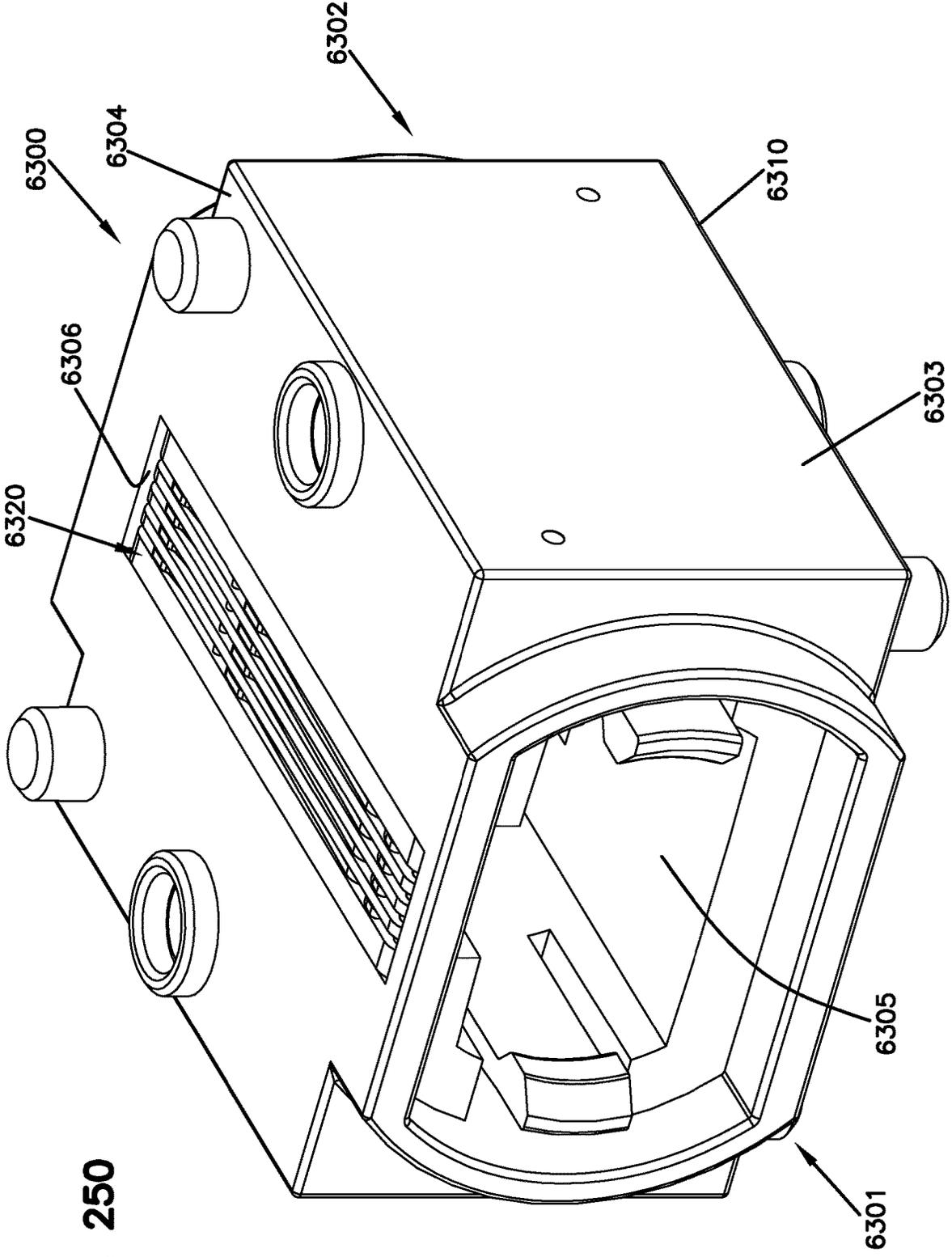
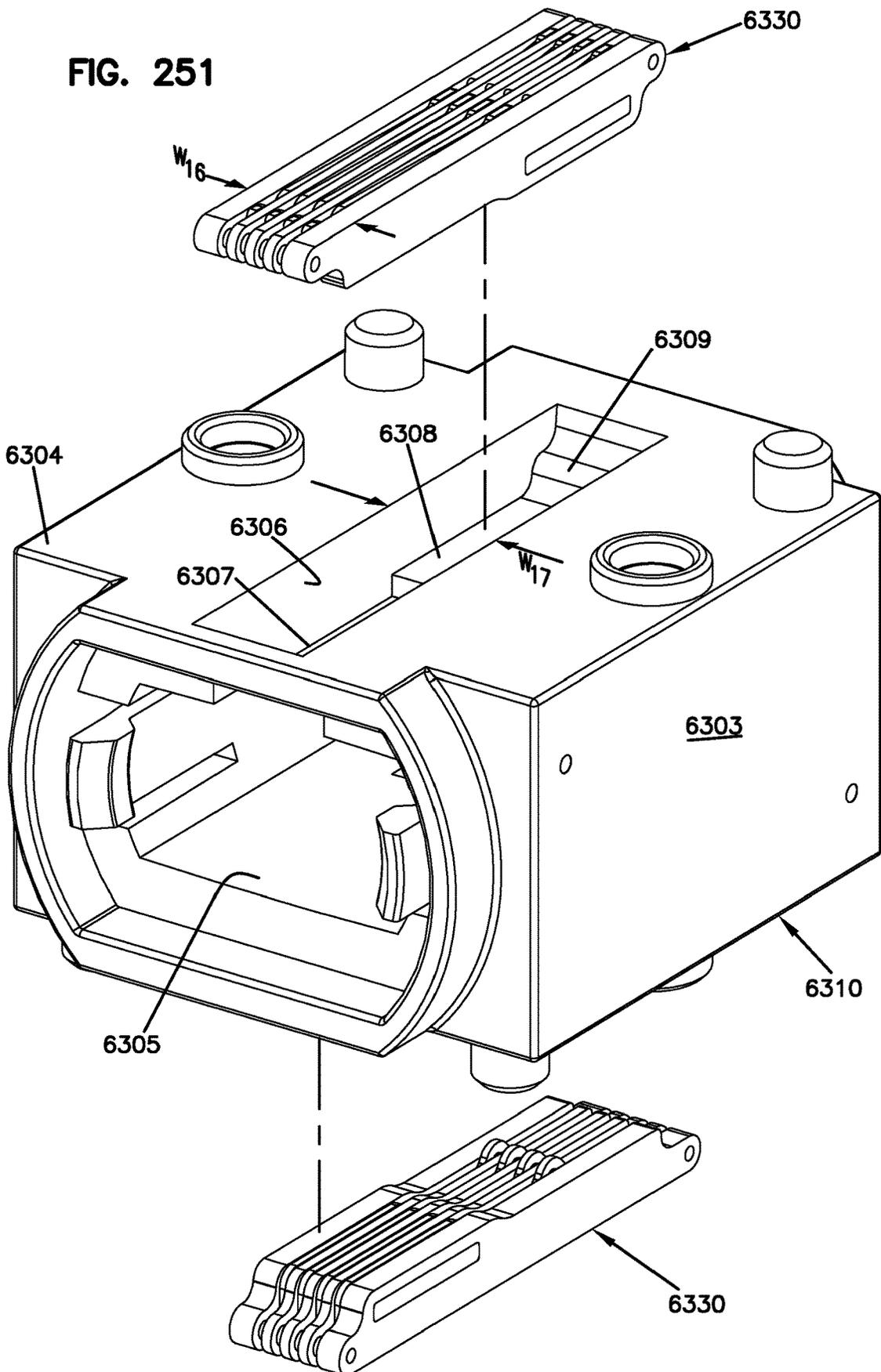


FIG. 250



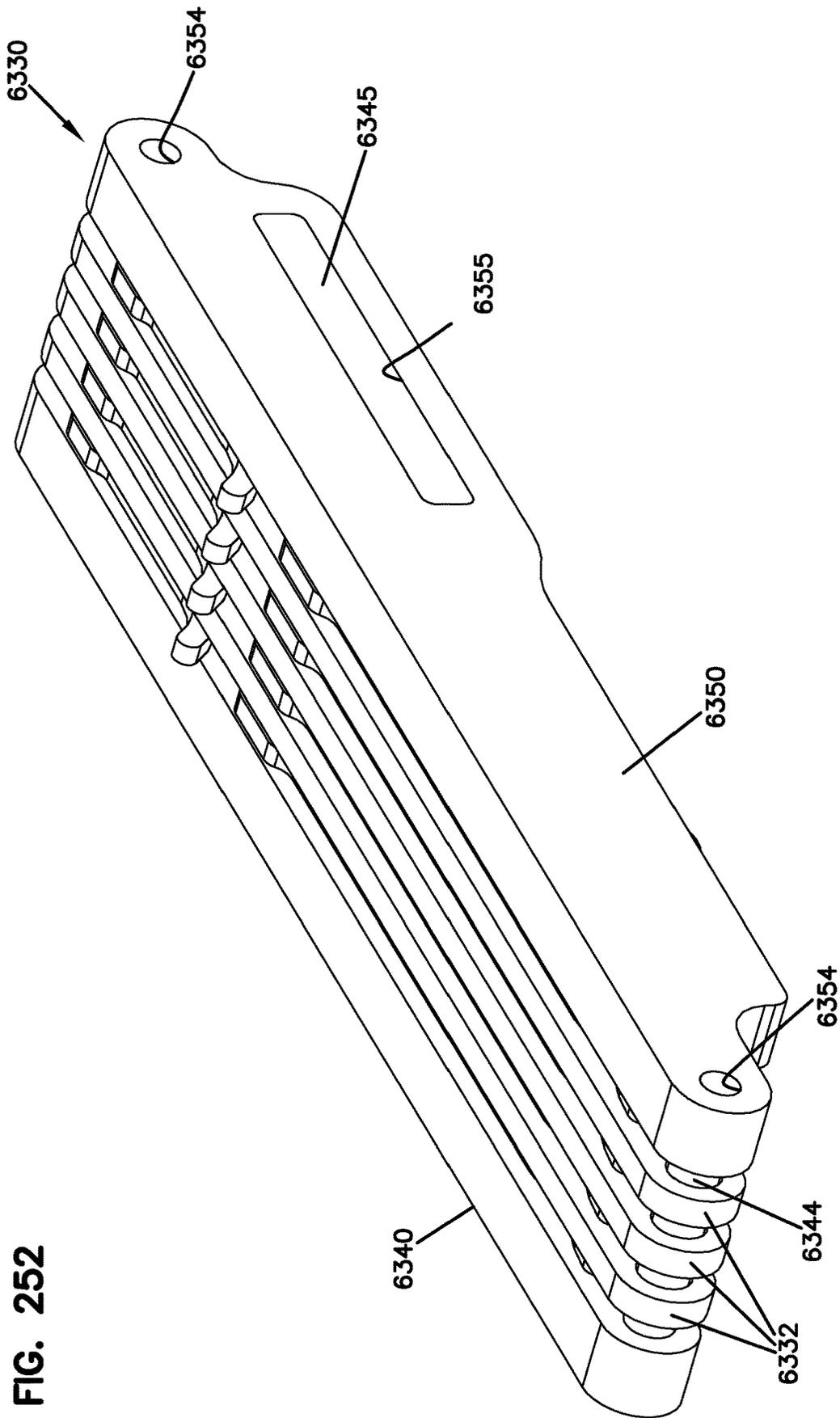


FIG. 252

FIG. 253

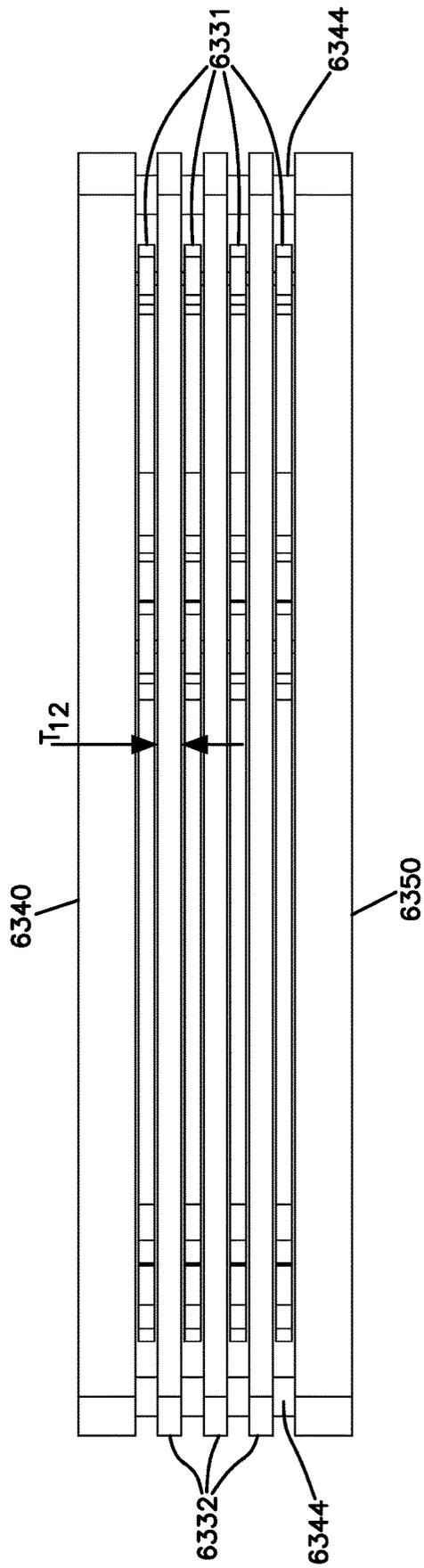
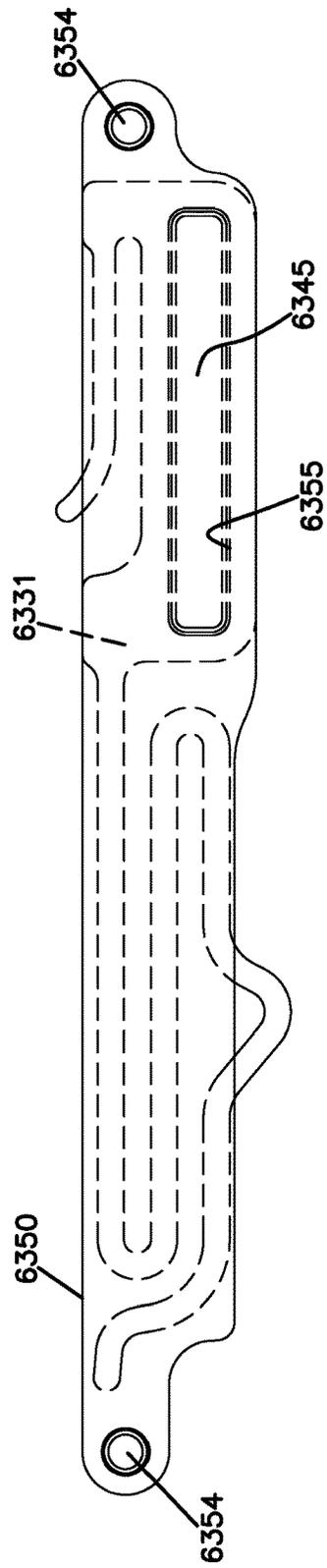


FIG. 254



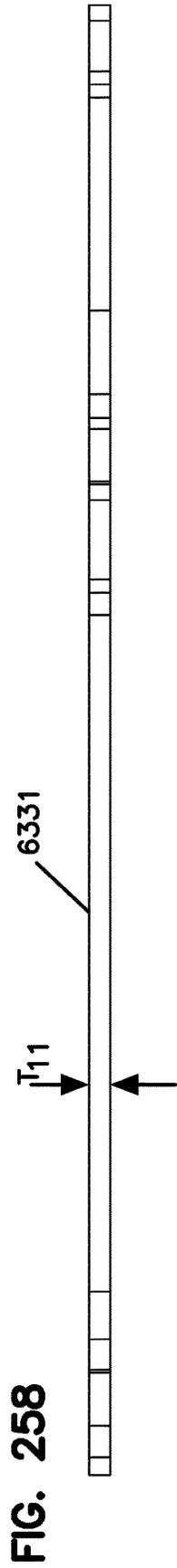
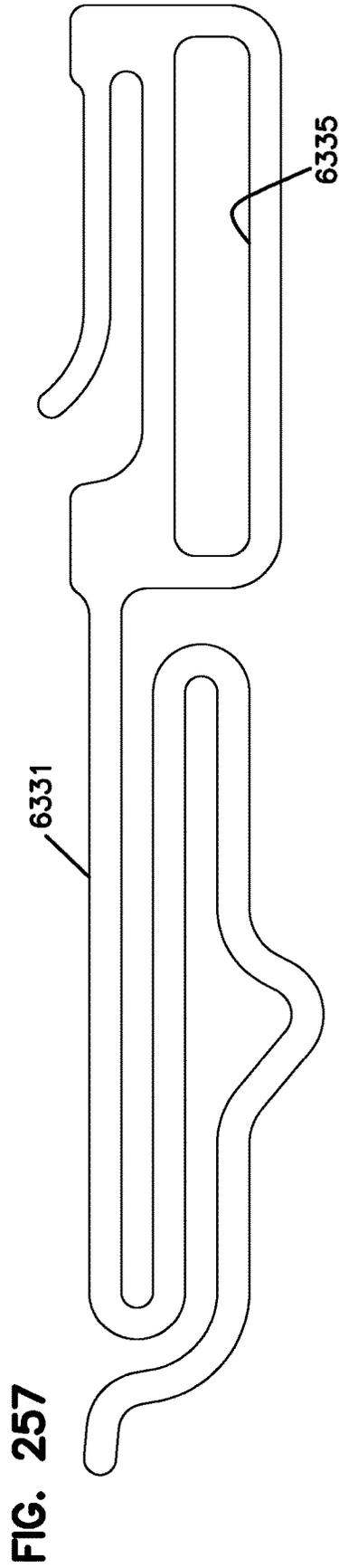
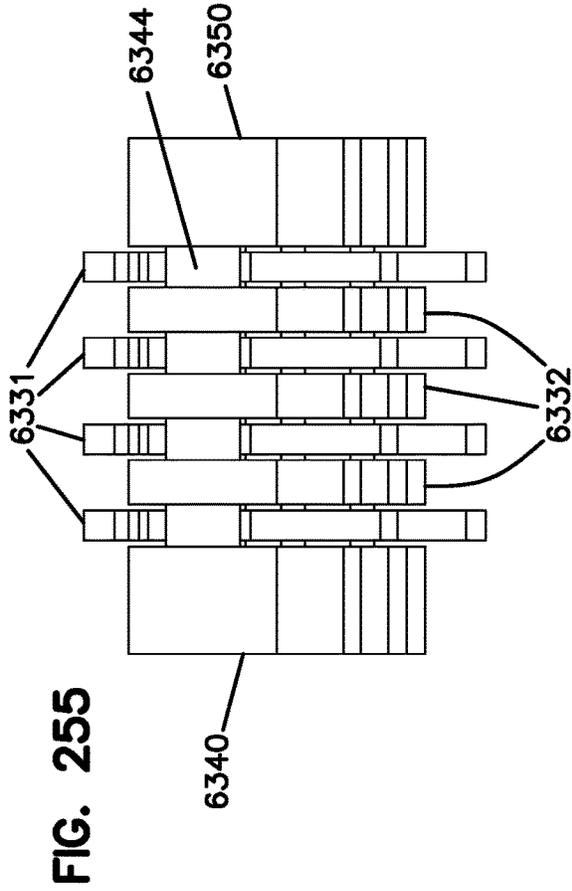
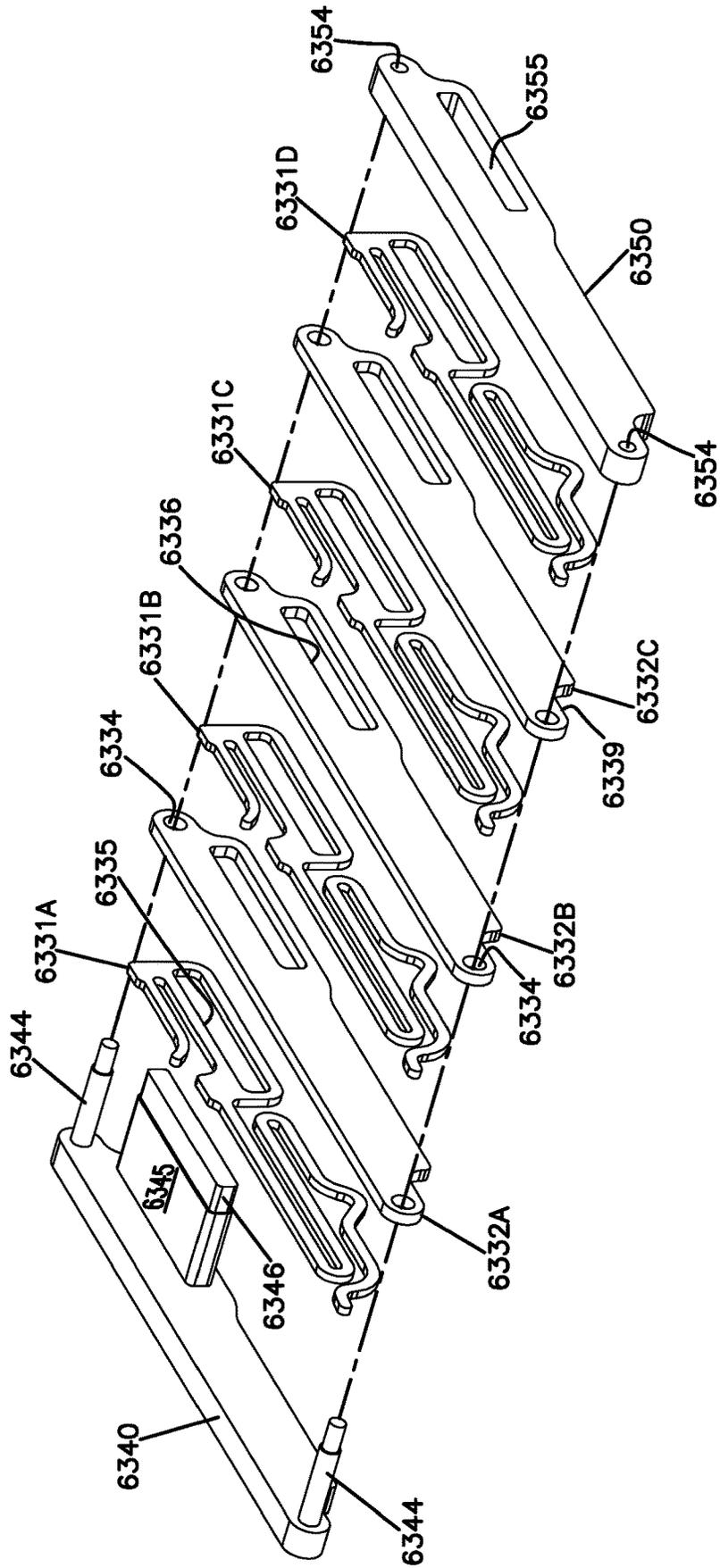


FIG. 256



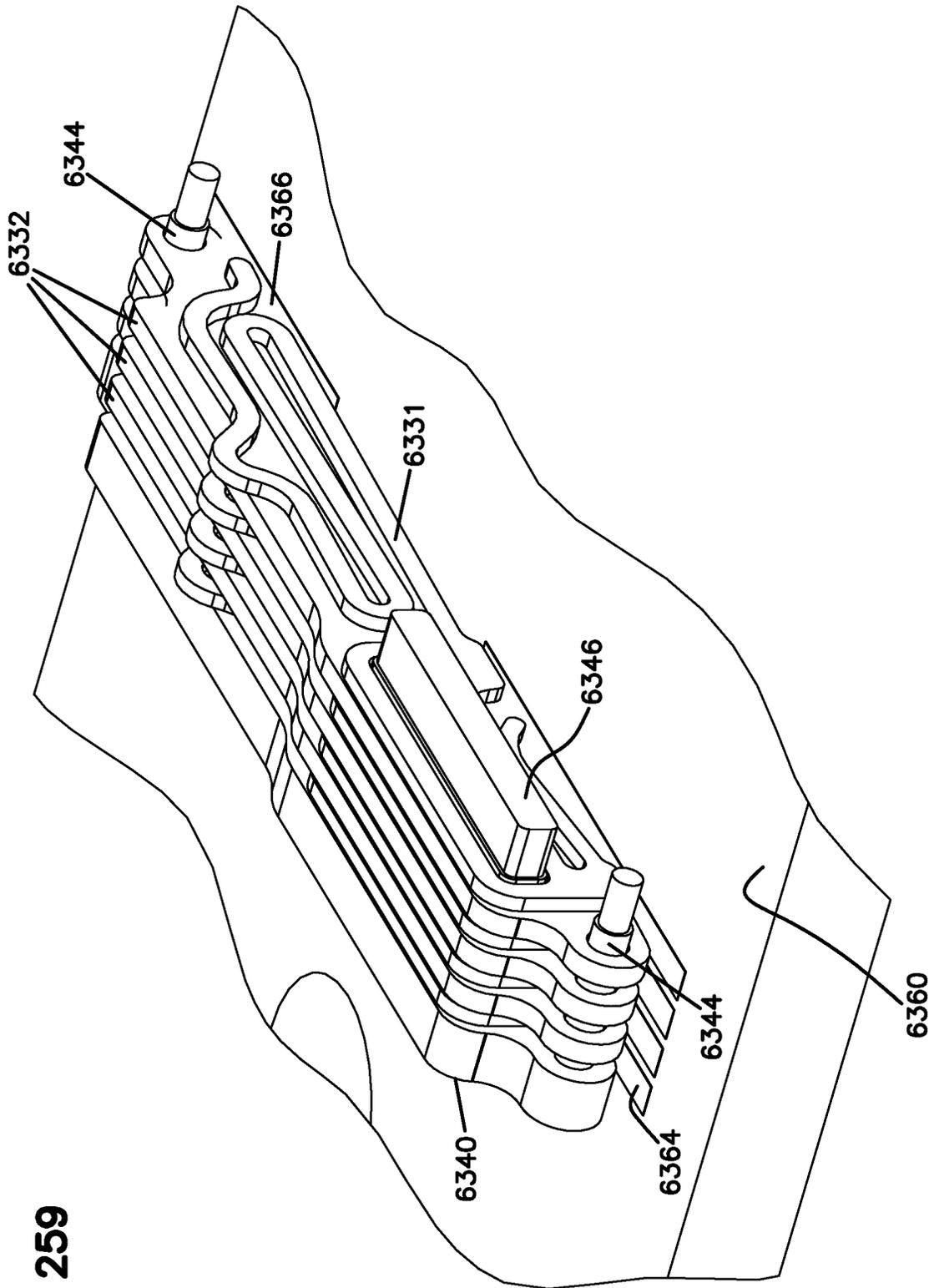


FIG. 259

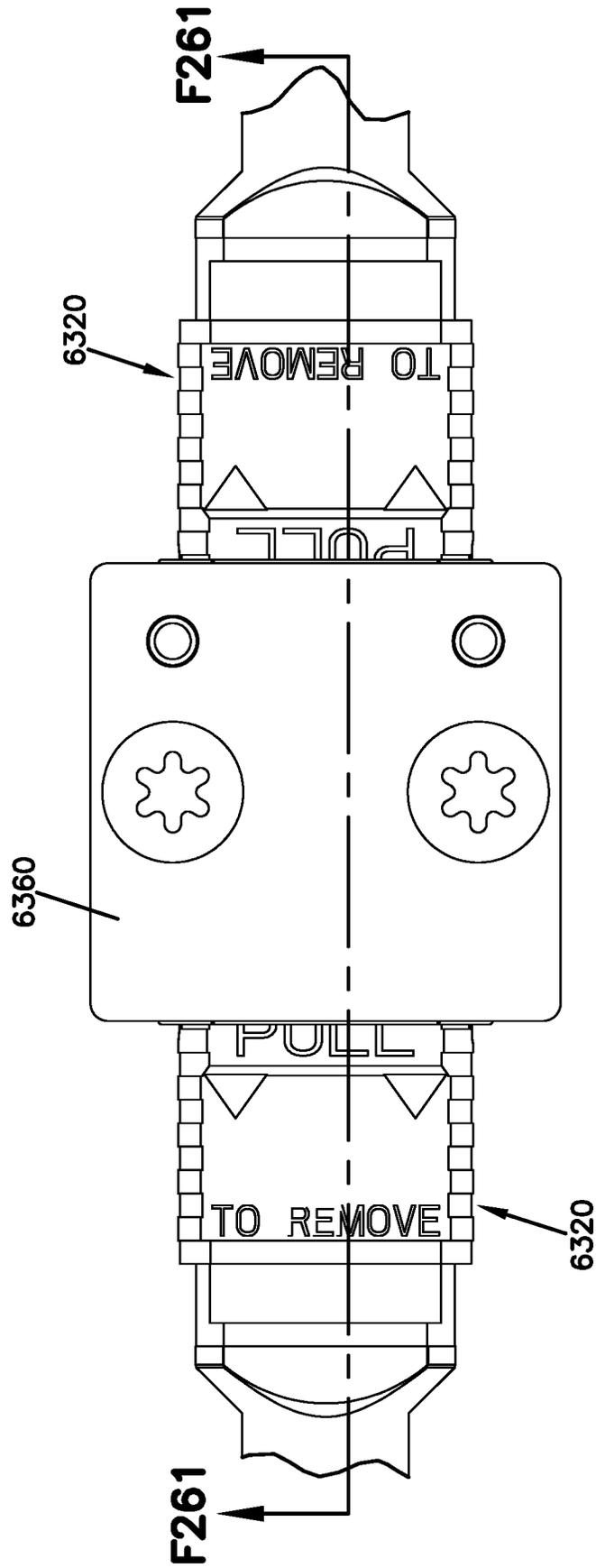


FIG. 260

FIG. 261

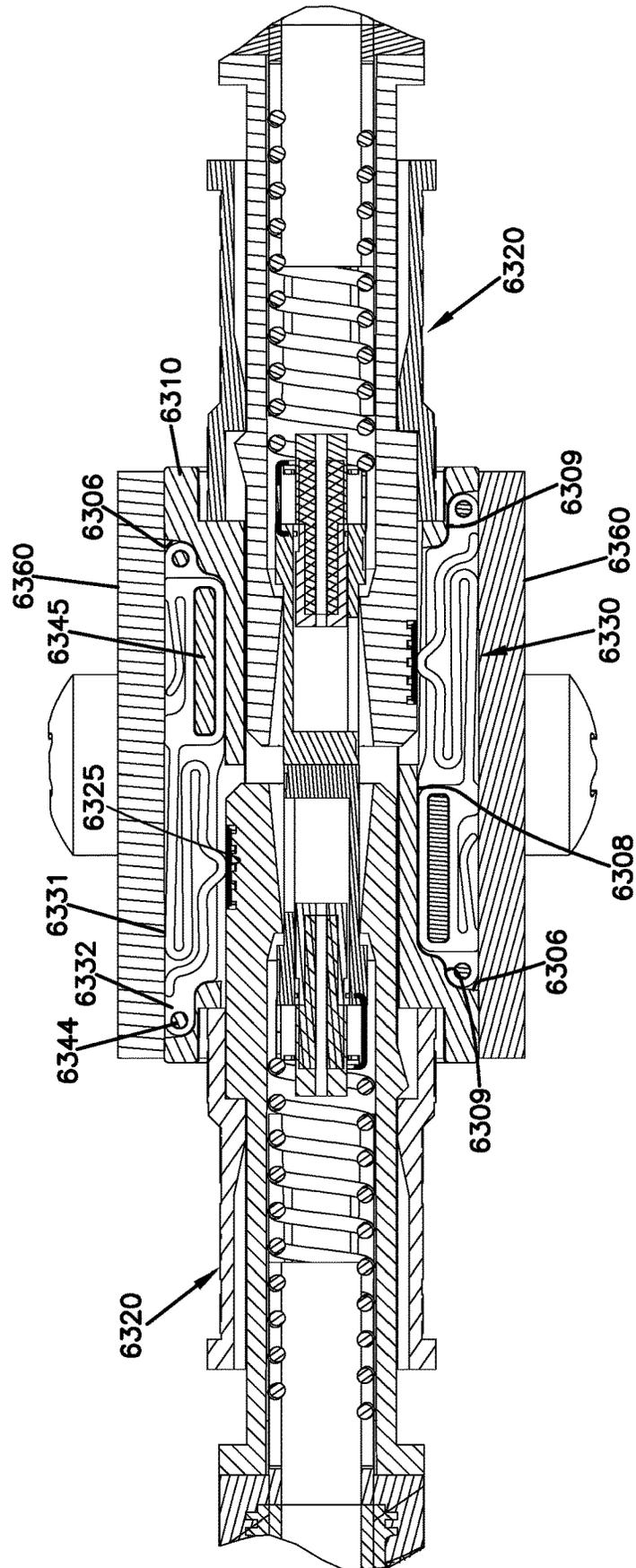


FIG. 263

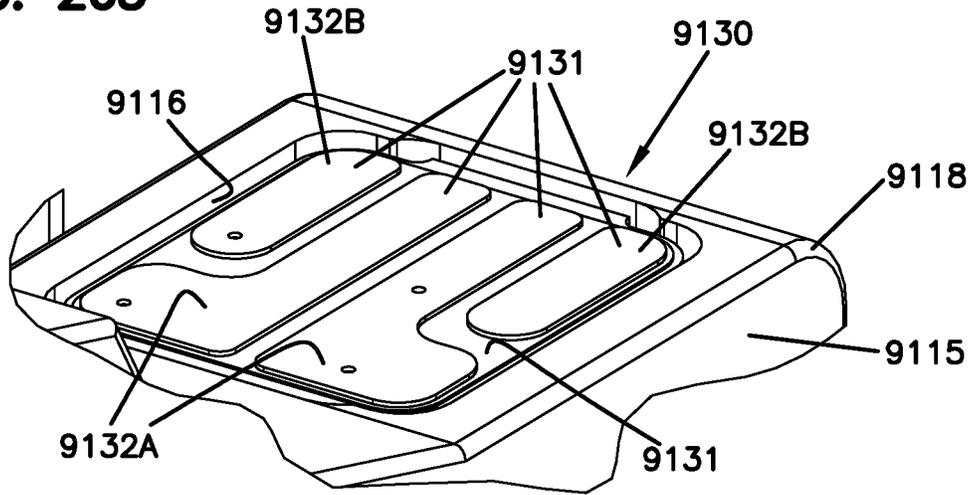
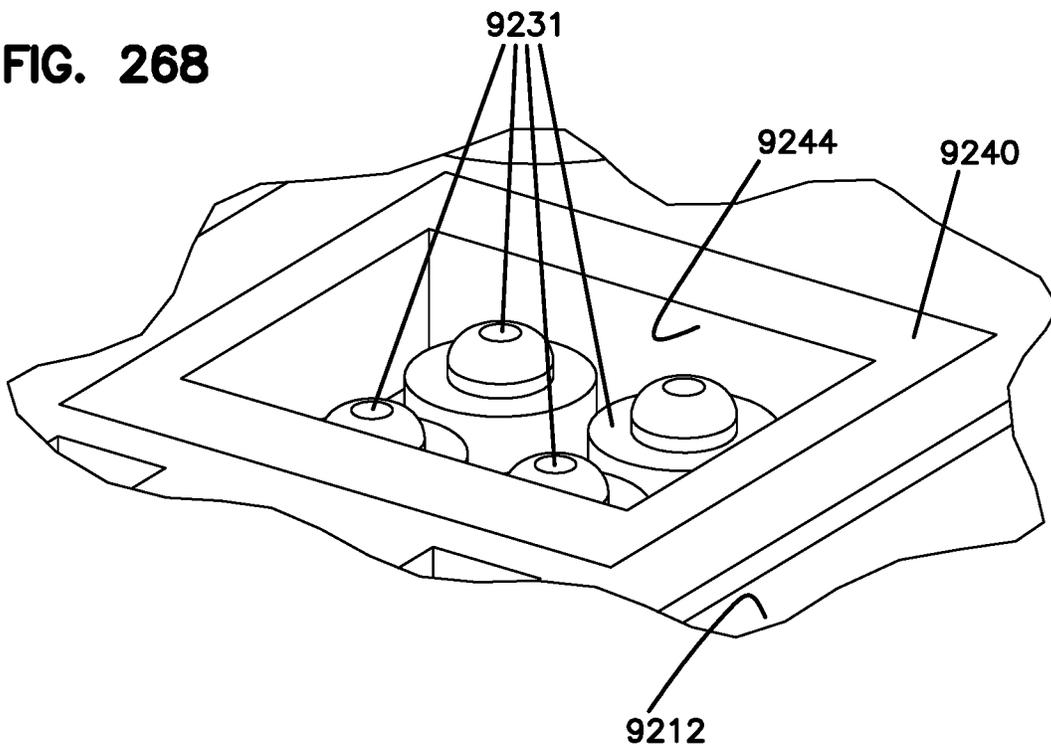


FIG. 268



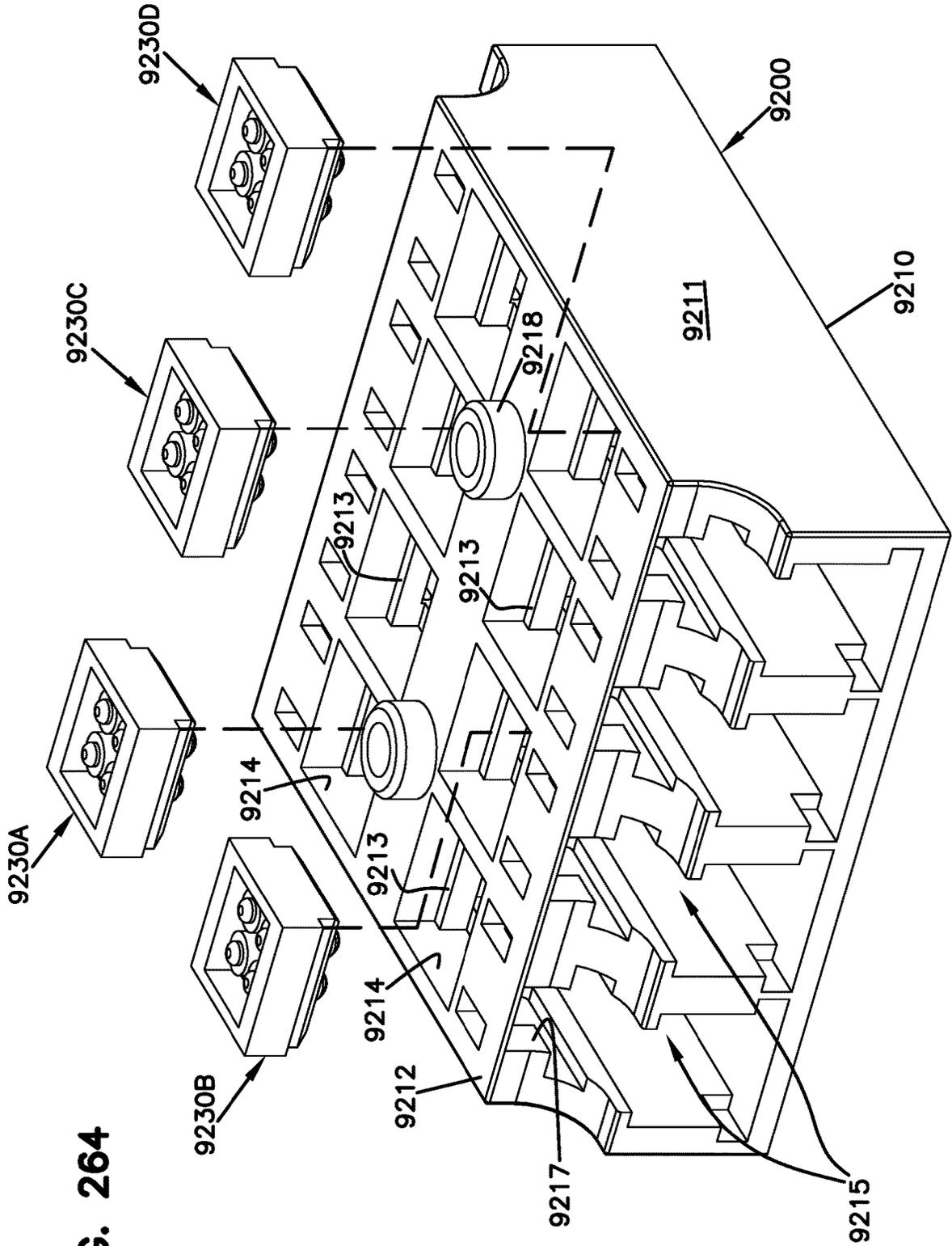


FIG. 264

FIG. 265

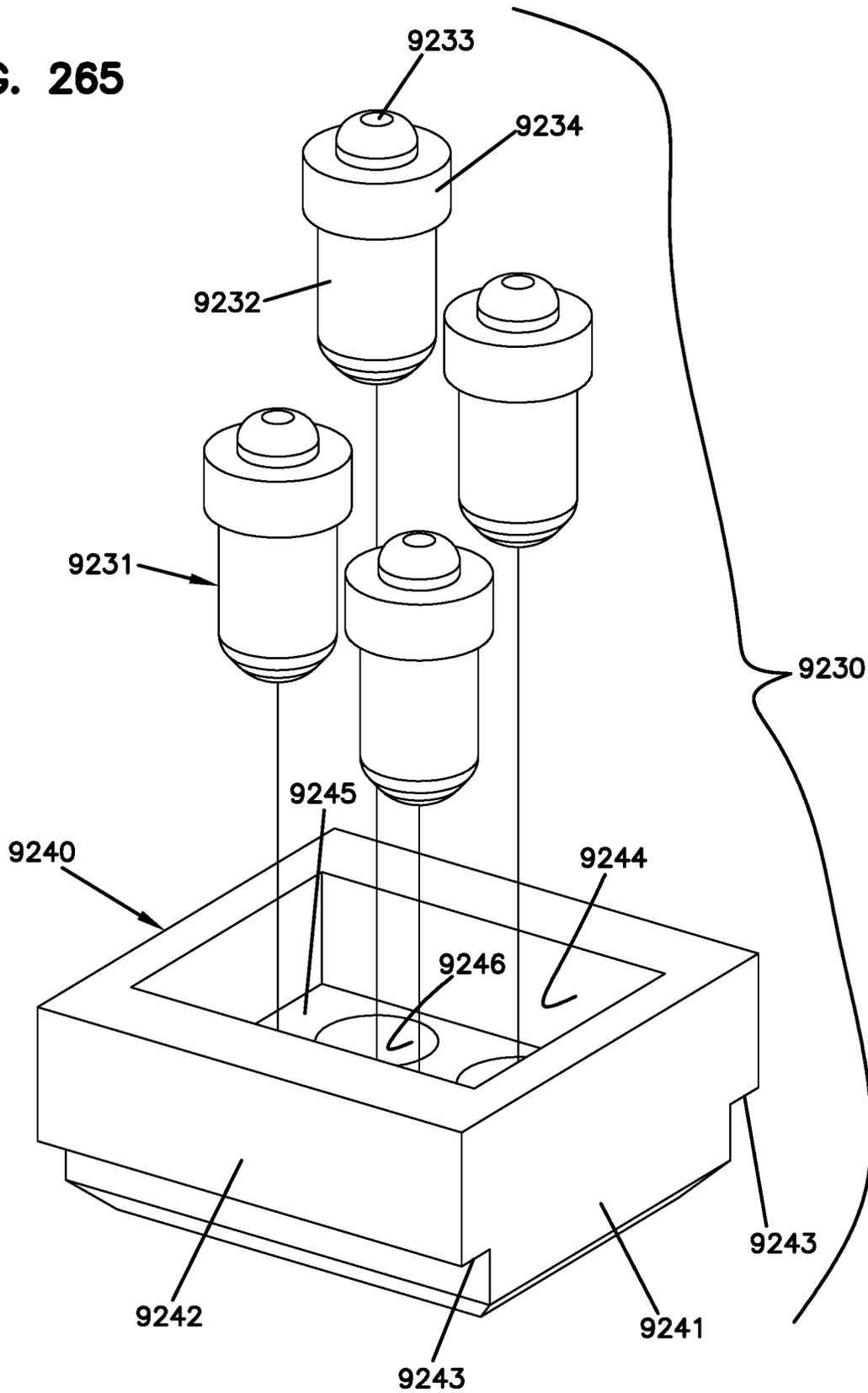


FIG. 266

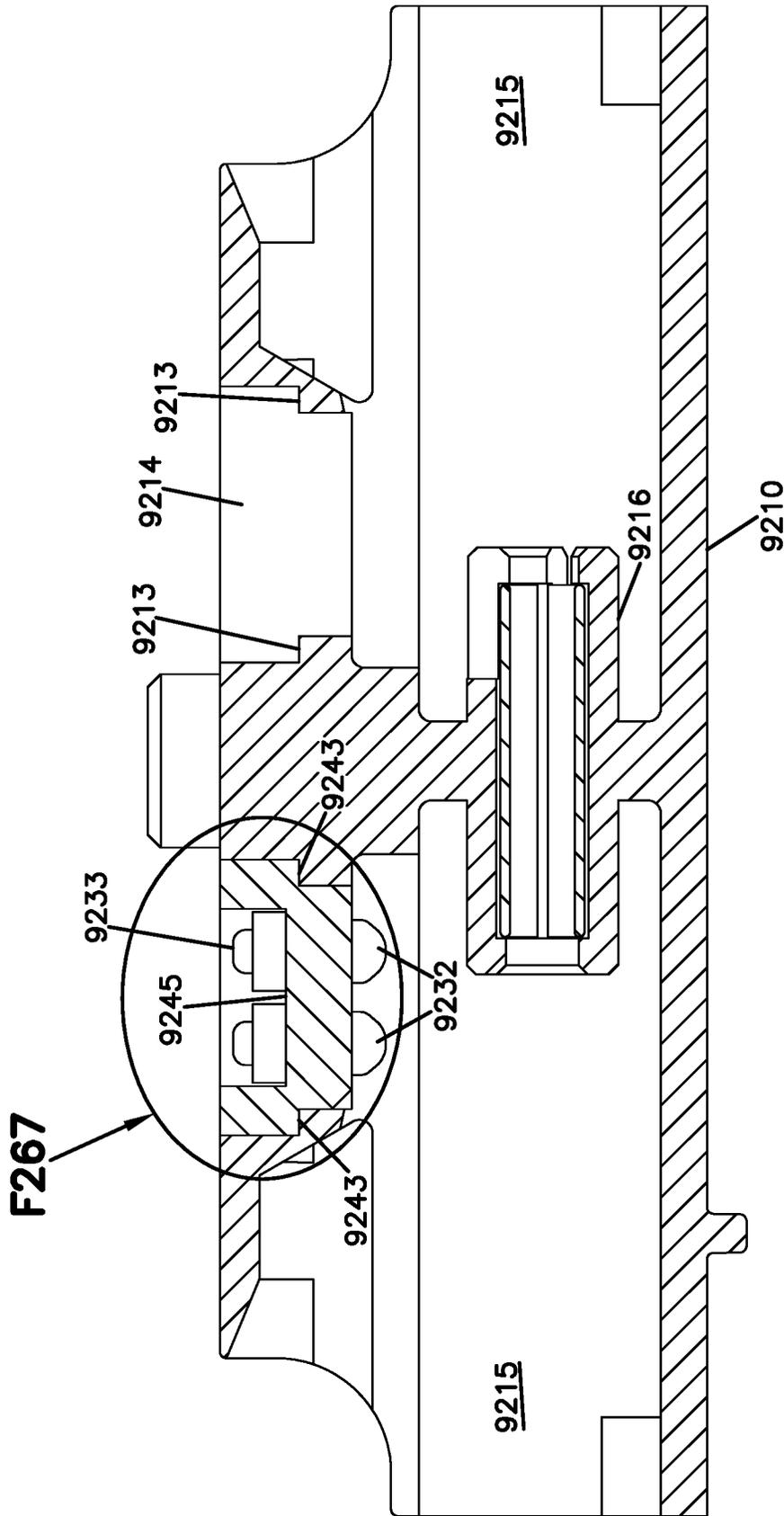
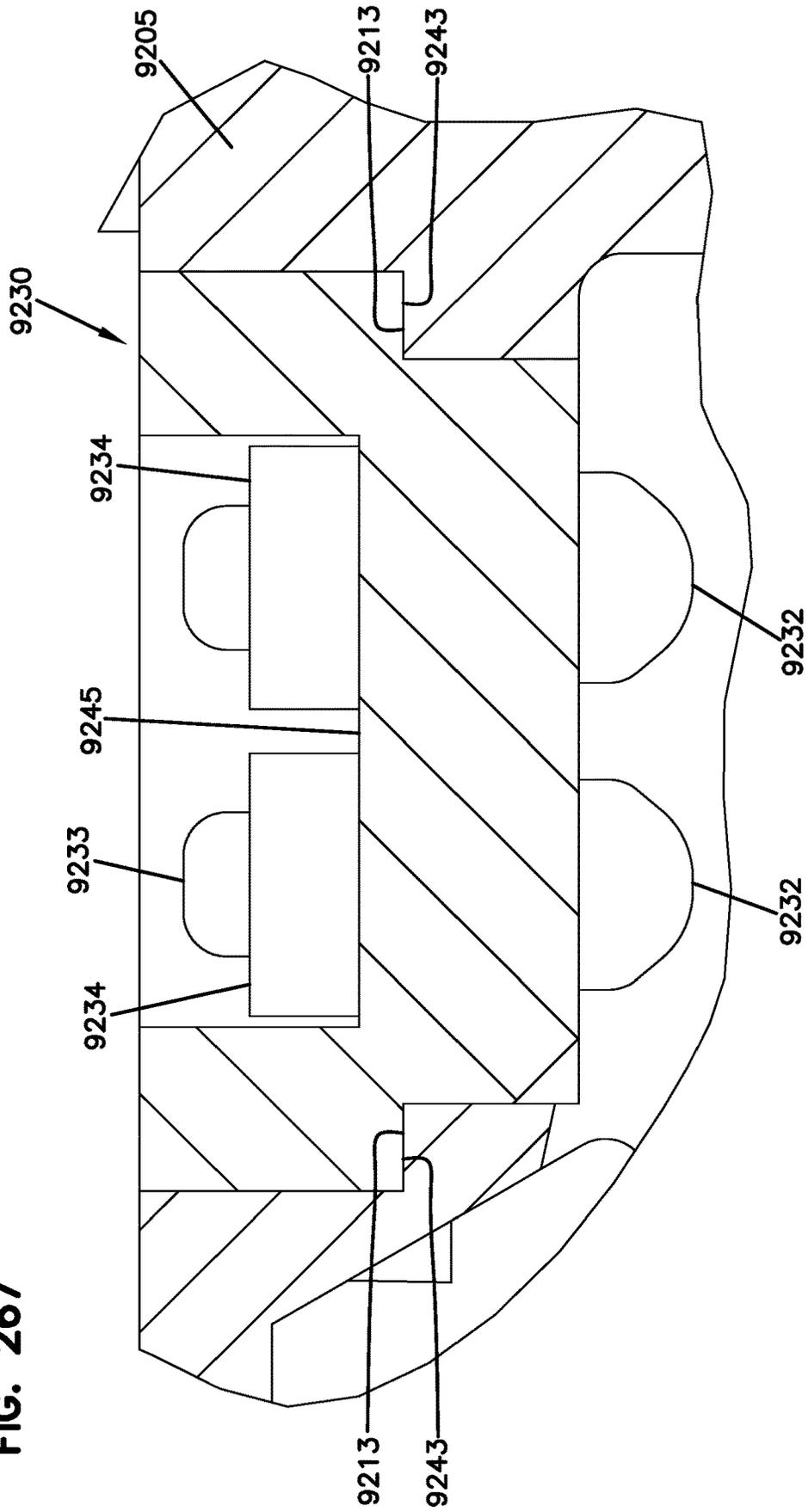


FIG. 267



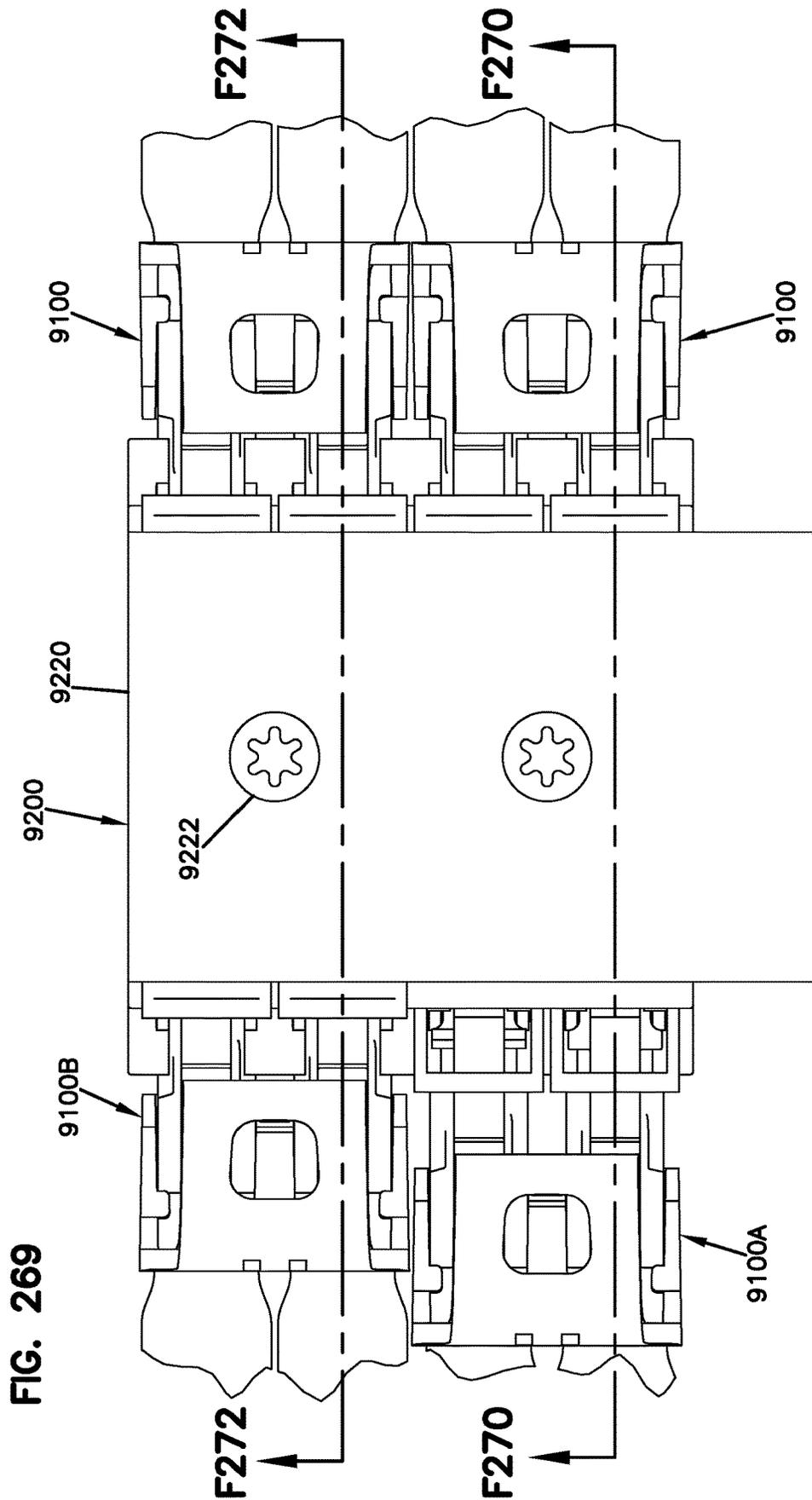


FIG. 269

FIG. 270

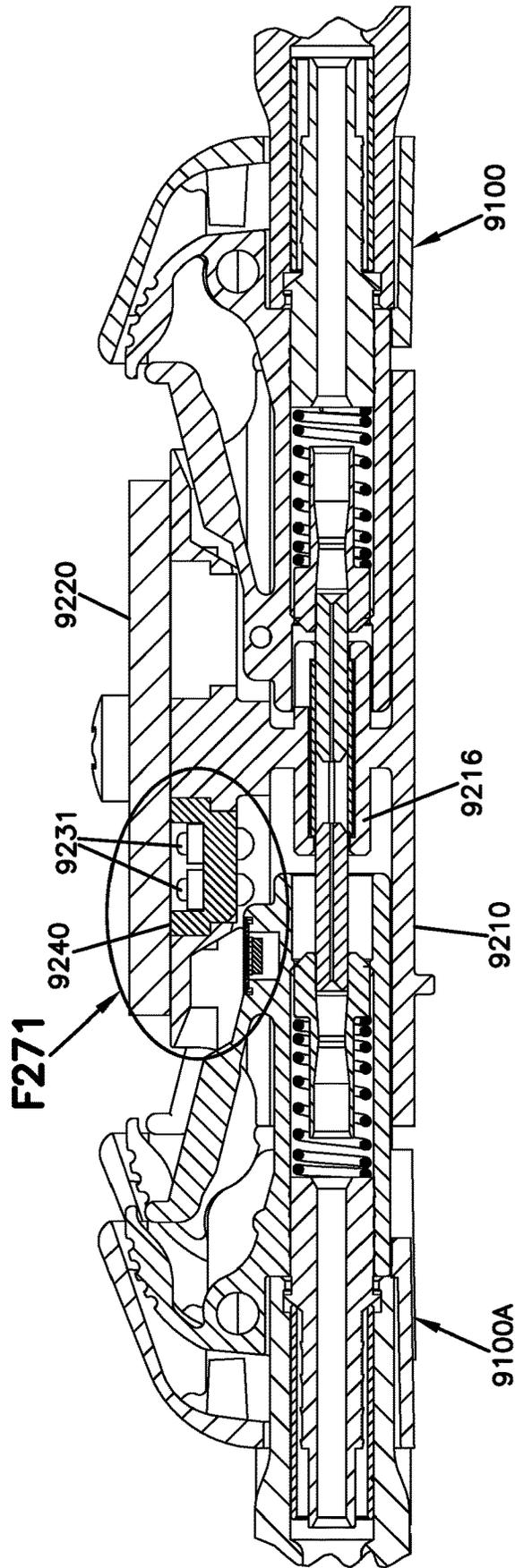


FIG. 271

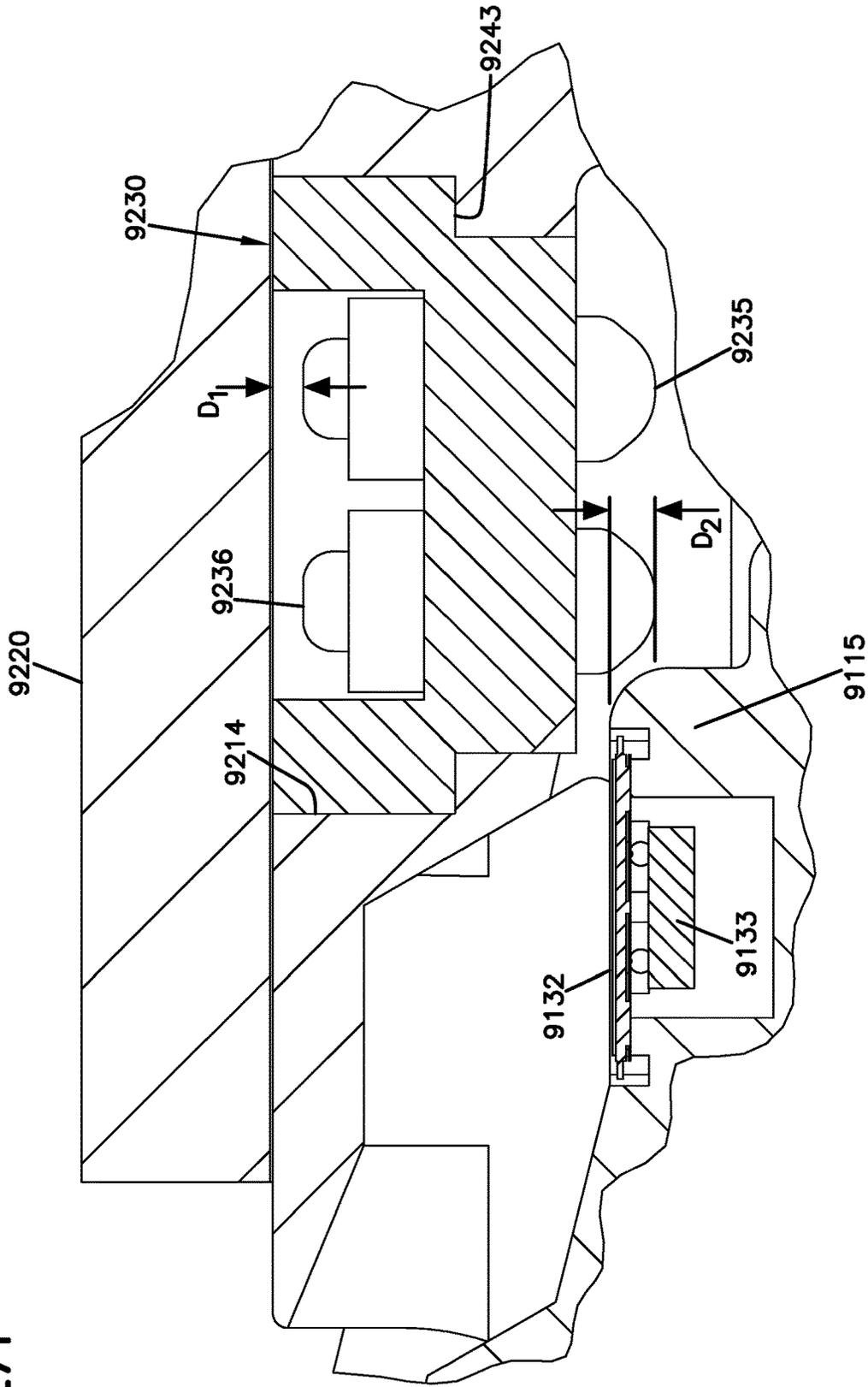
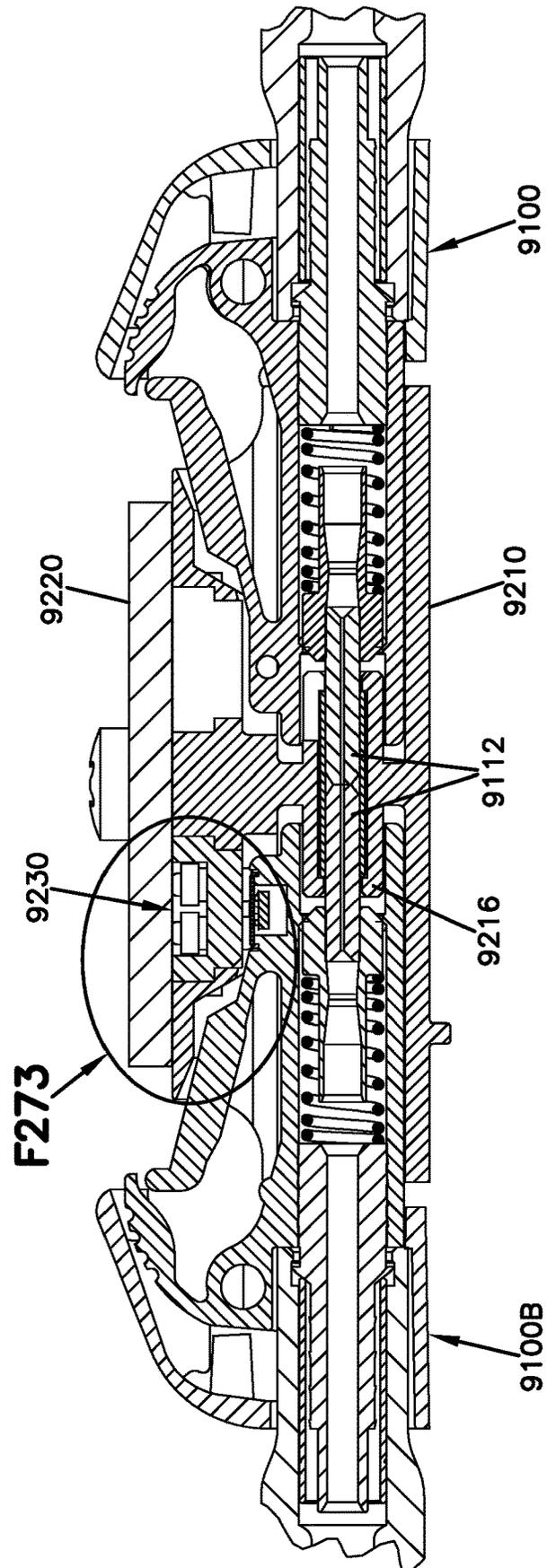


FIG. 272



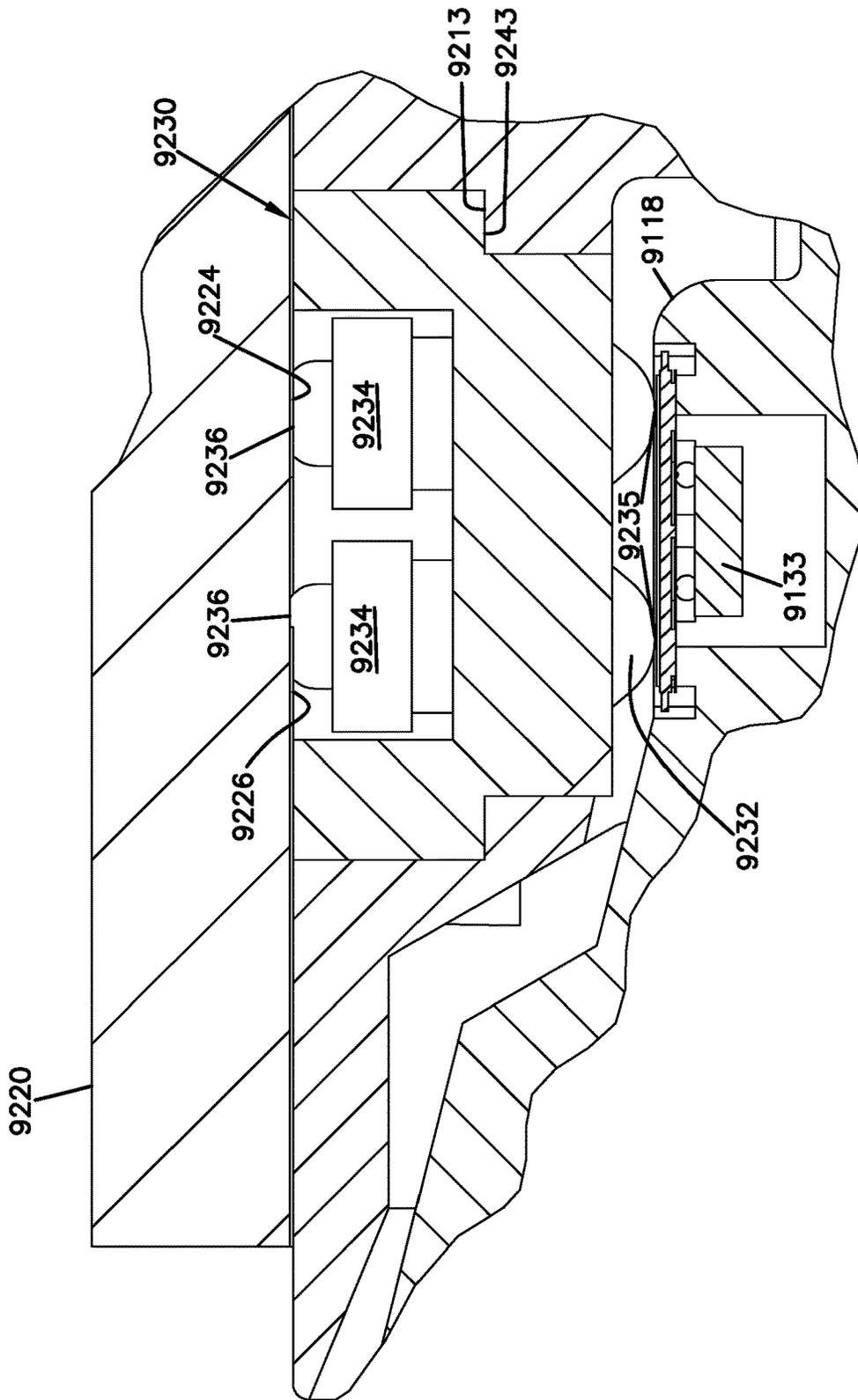


FIG. 273

FIG. 274

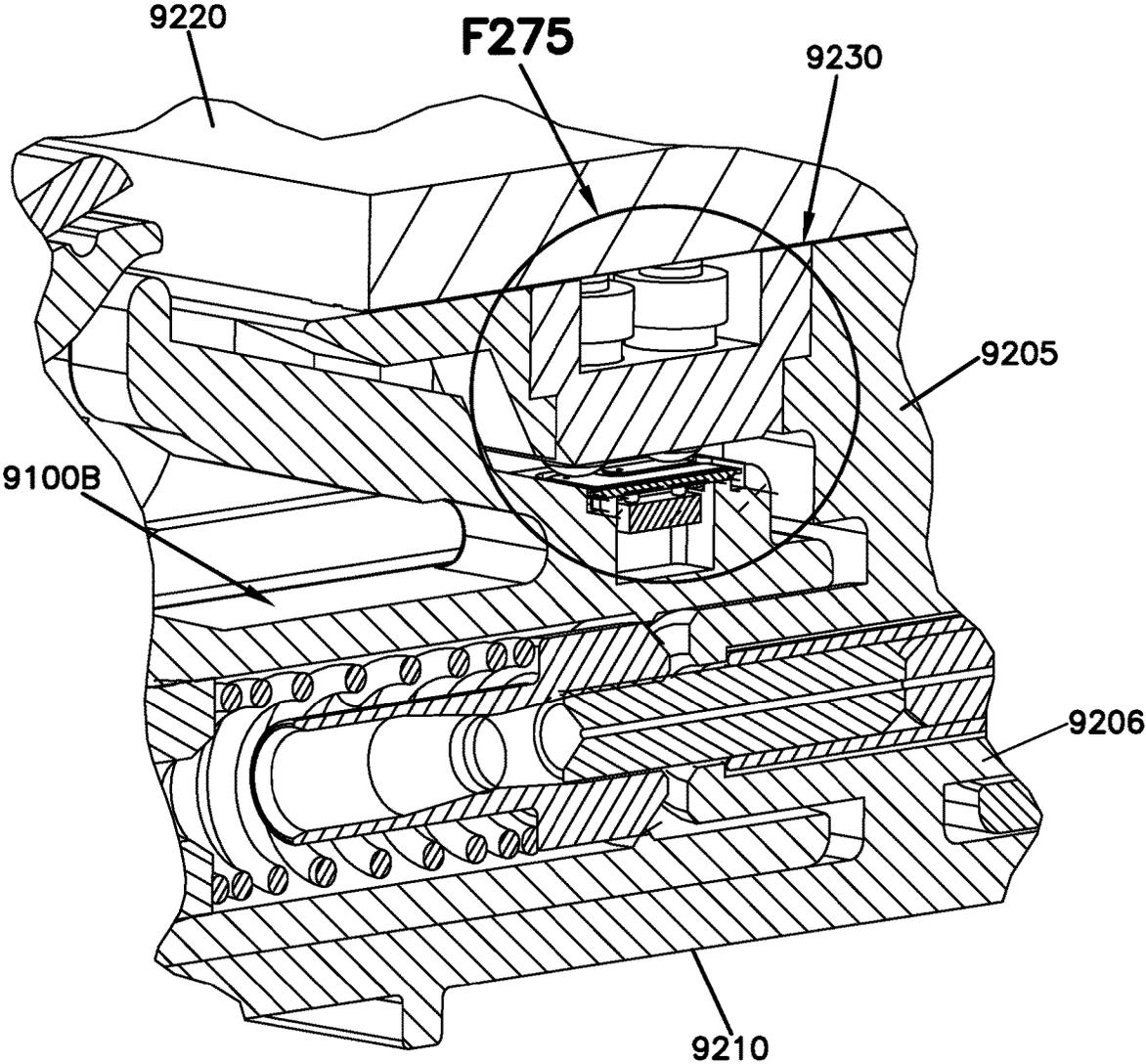
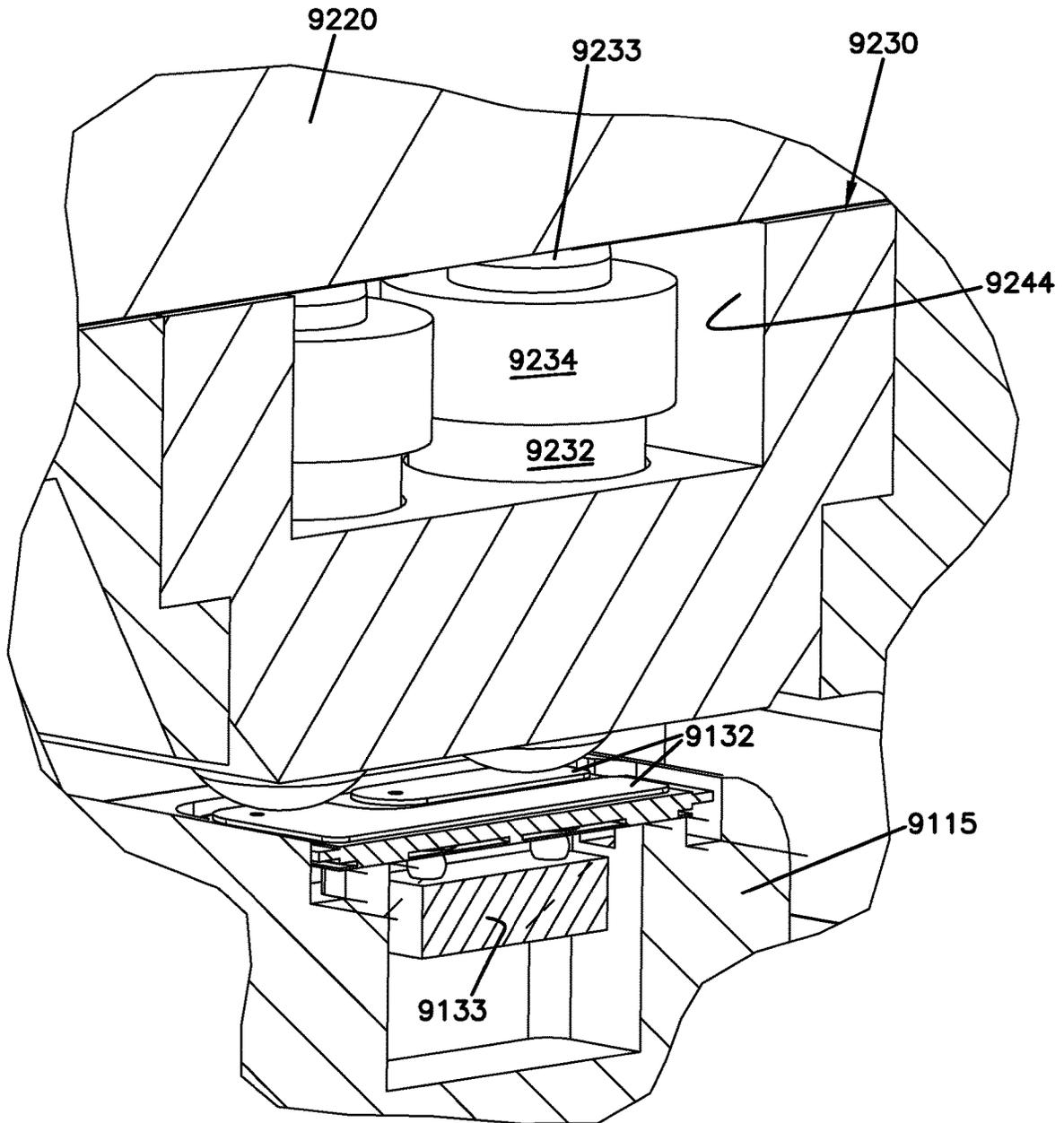


FIG. 275



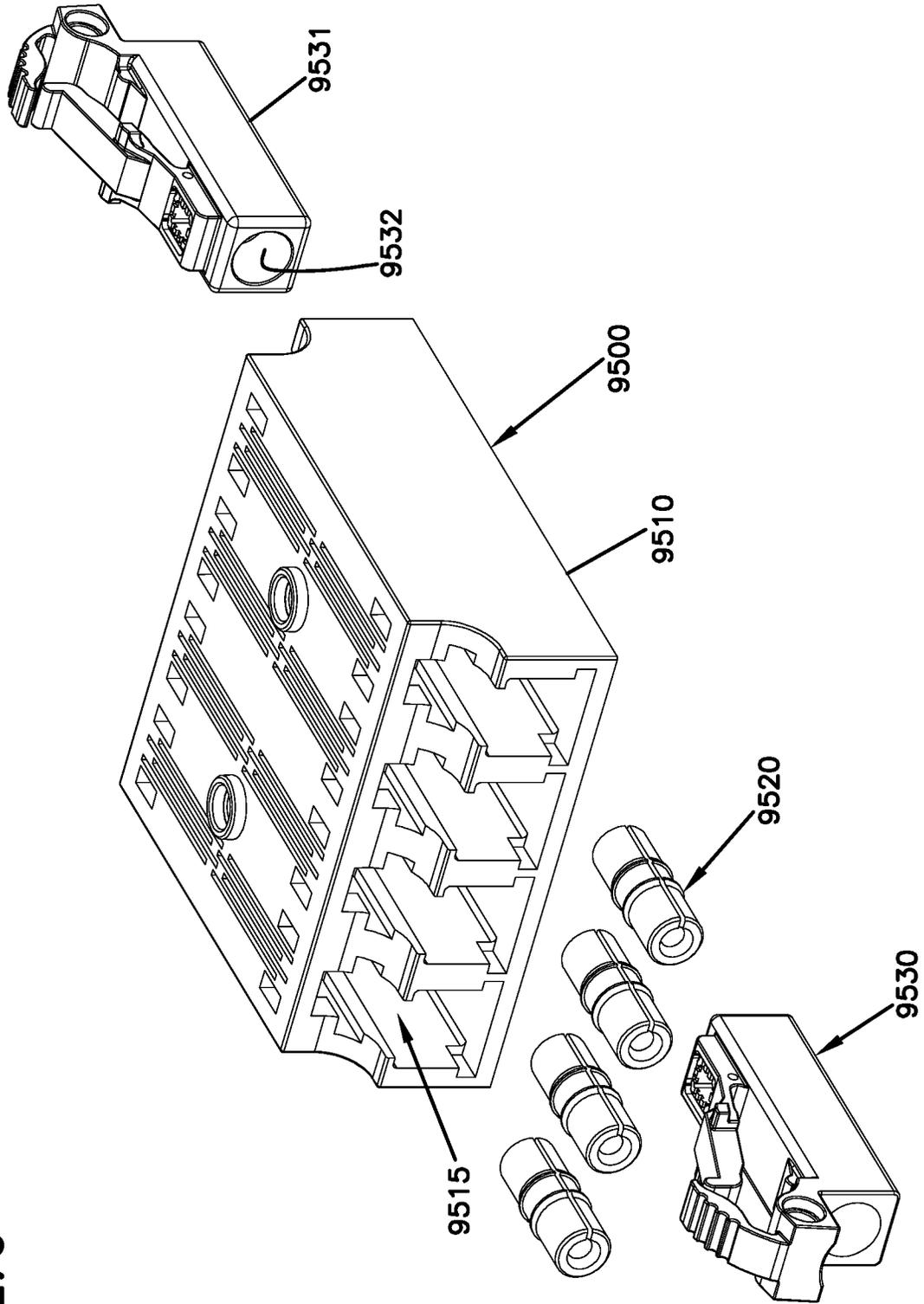
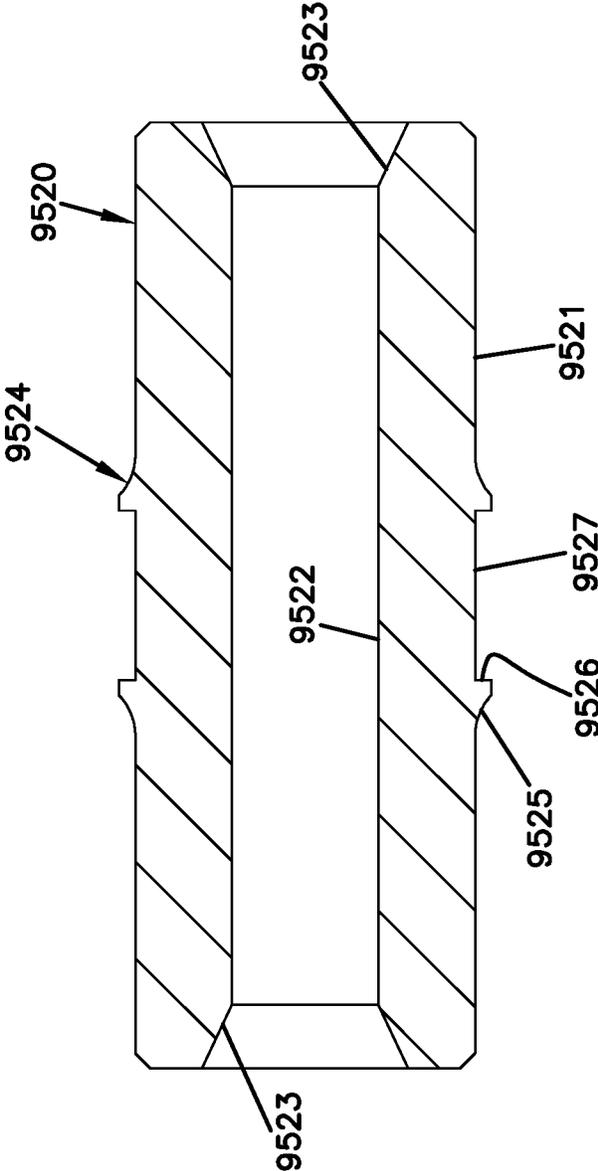


FIG. 276

FIG. 277



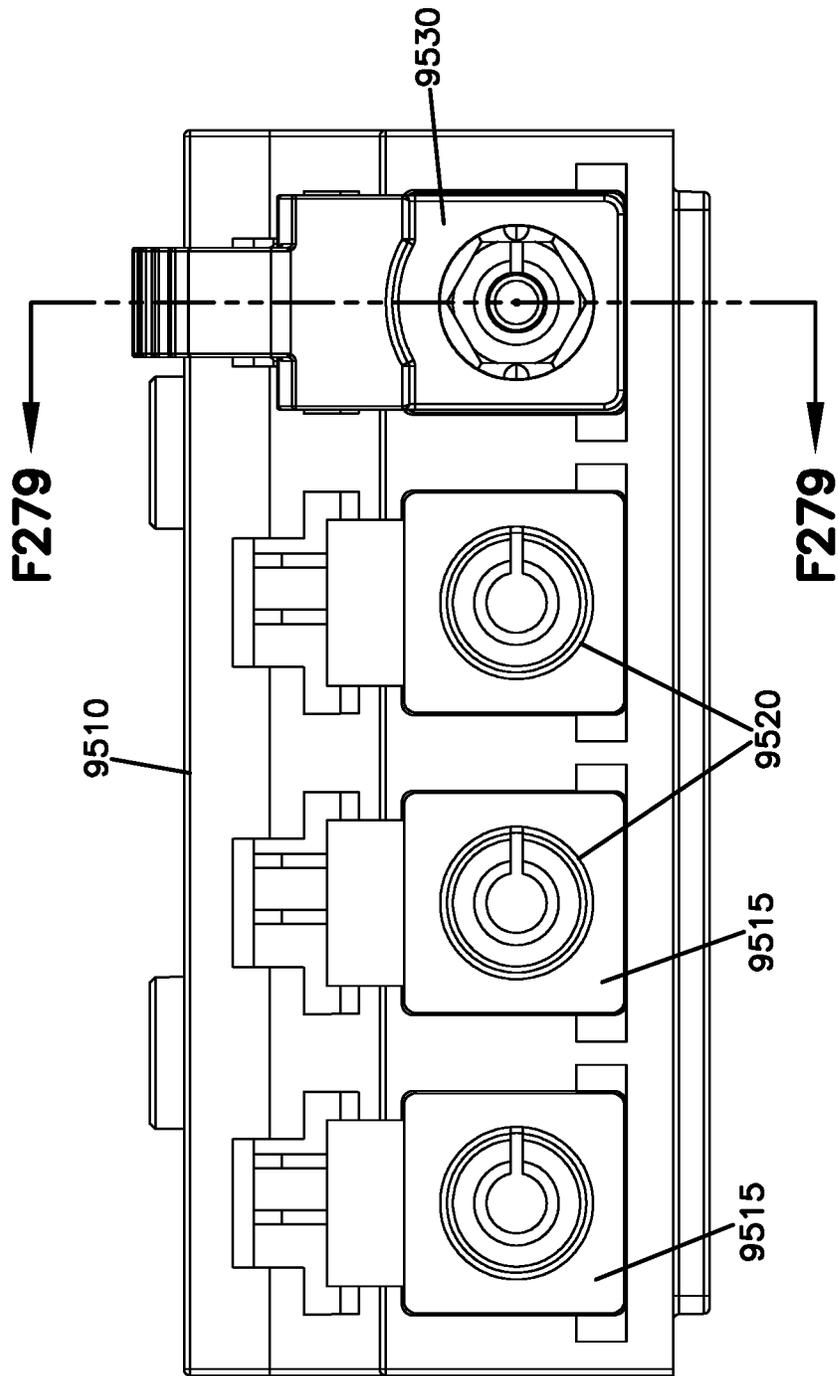


FIG. 278

FIG. 279

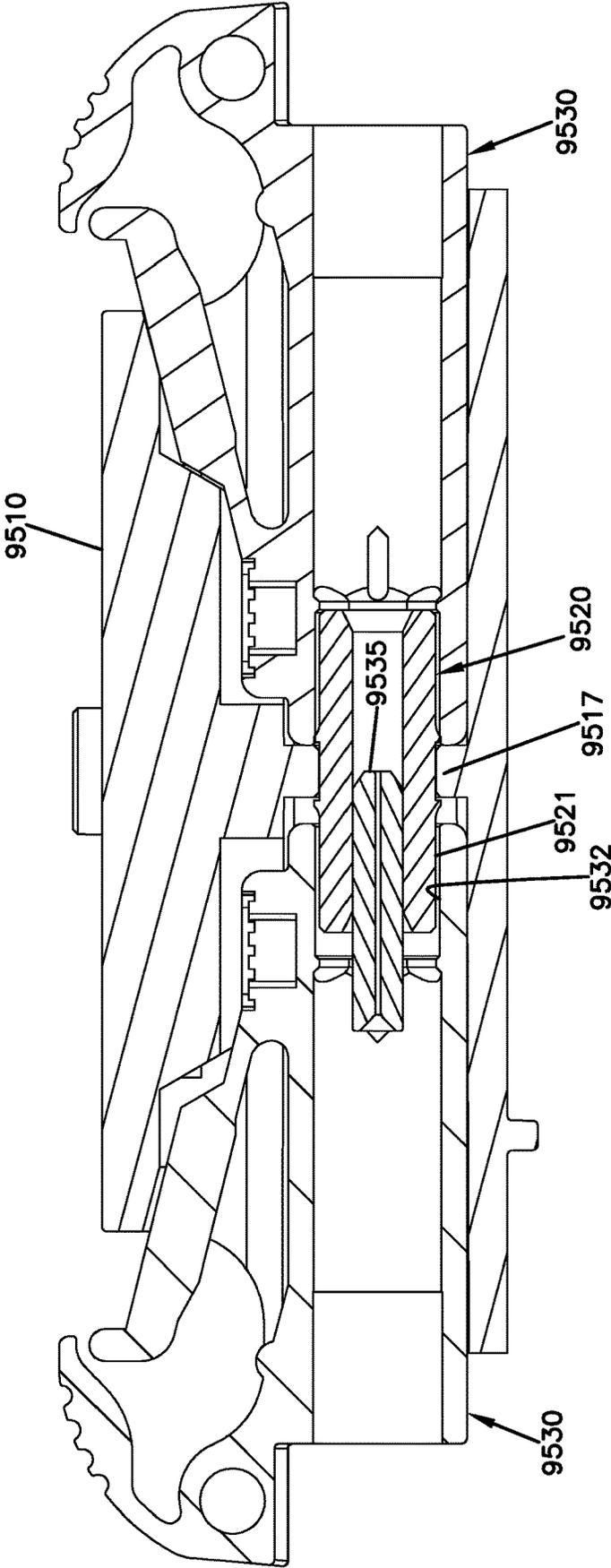


FIG. 280

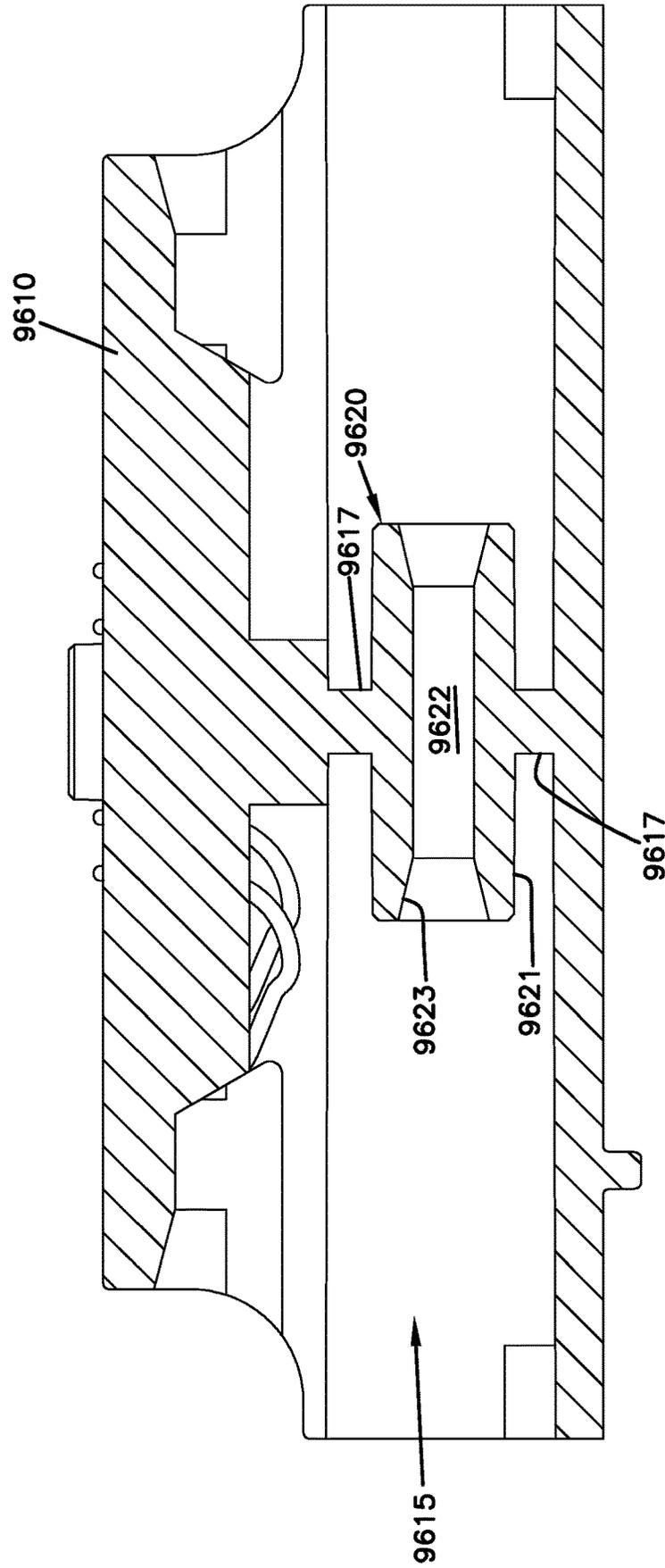


FIG. 281

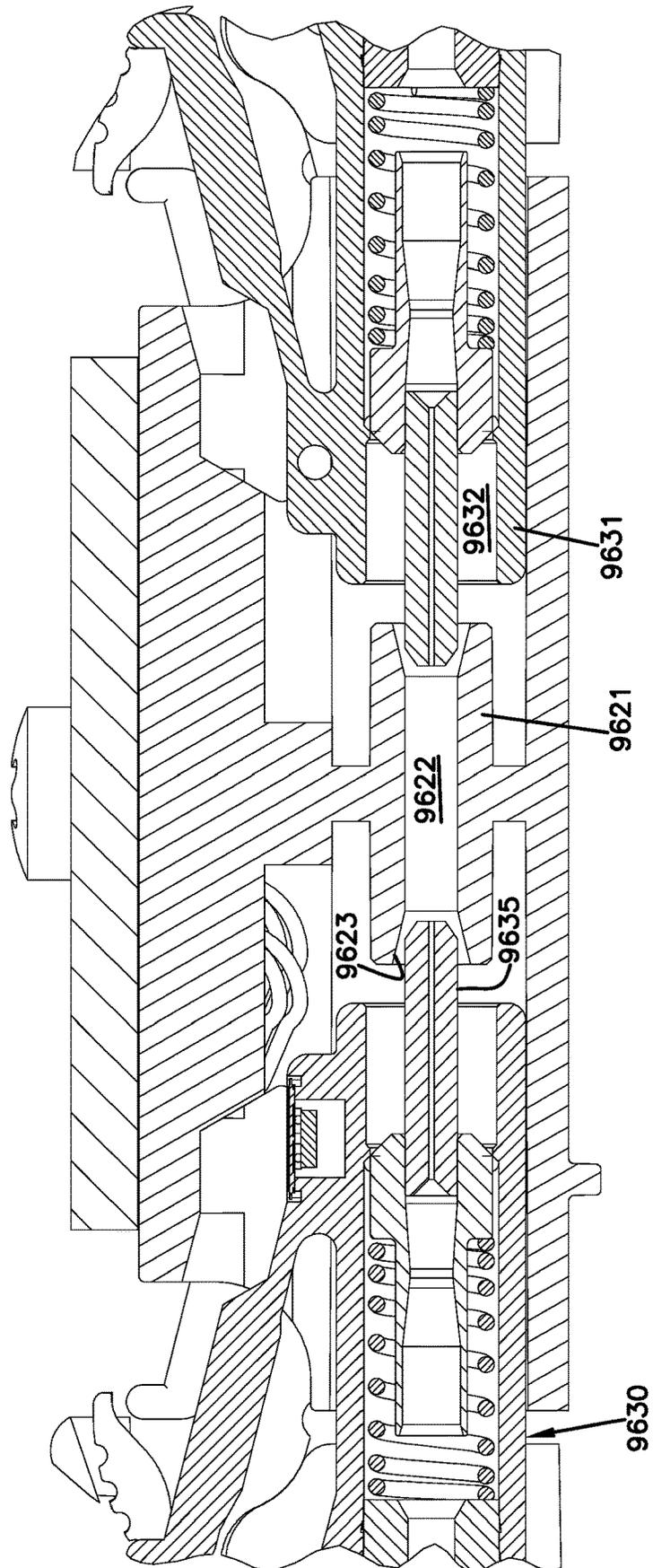
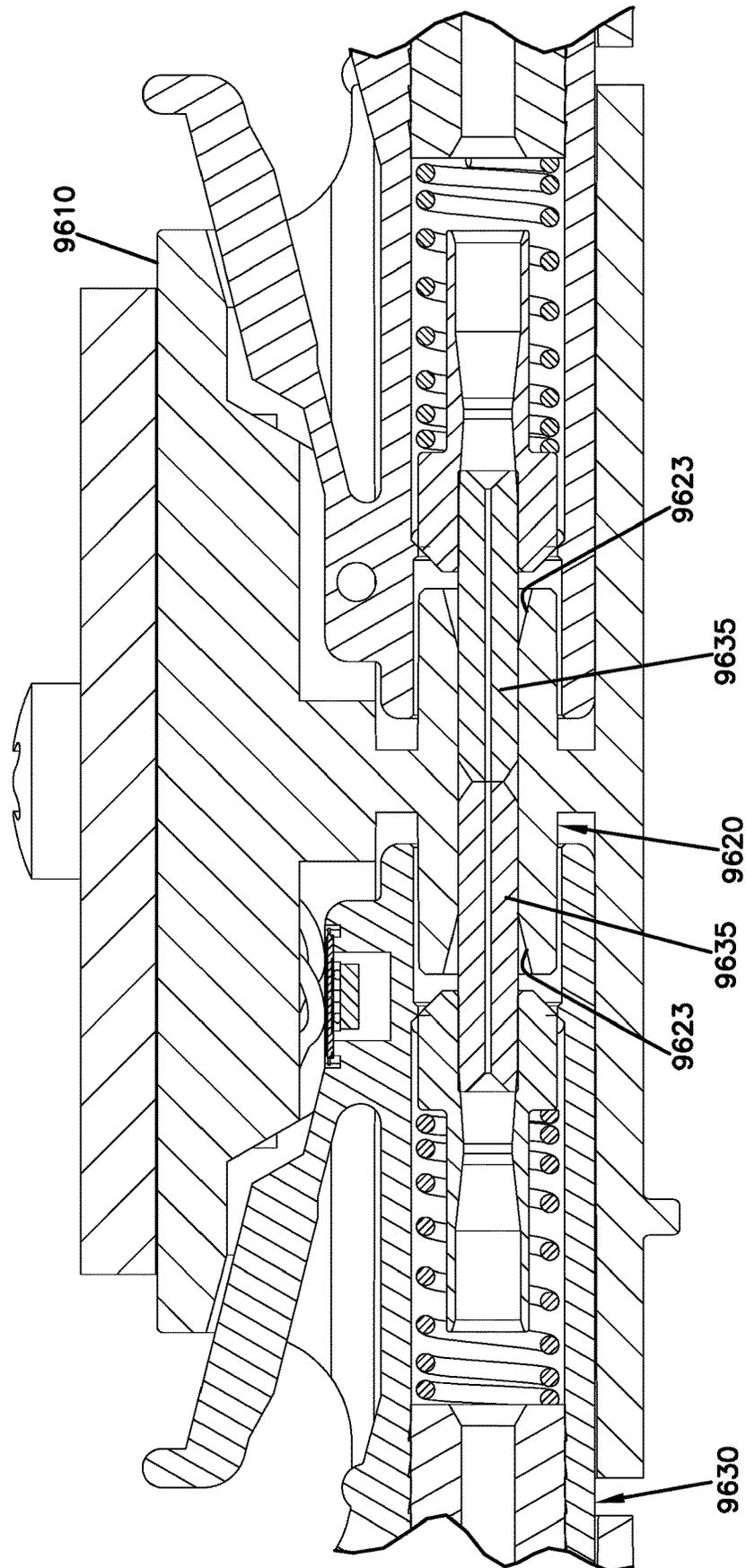


FIG. 282



MANAGED FIBER CONNECTIVITY SYSTEMS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 16/148,497, filed Oct. 1, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,473,864, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 15/493,968, filed Apr. 21, 2017, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,088,636, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 14/220,190, filed Mar. 20, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,632,255, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 13/025,841, filed Feb. 11, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,690,593, which claims the benefit of provisional application Ser. No. 61/303,961, filed Feb. 12, 2010, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/413,828, filed Nov. 15, 2010, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/437,504, filed Jan. 28, 2011, which applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

In communications infrastructure installations, a variety of communications devices can be used for switching, cross-connecting, and interconnecting communications signal transmission paths in a communications network. Some such communications devices are installed in one or more equipment racks to permit organized, high-density installations to be achieved in limited space available for equipment.

Communications devices can be organized into communications networks, which typically include numerous logical communication links between various items of equipment. Often a single logical communication link is implemented using several pieces of physical communication media. For example, a logical communication link between a computer and an inter-networking device such as a hub or router can be implemented as follows. A first cable connects the computer to a jack mounted in a wall. A second cable connects the wall-mounted jack to a port of a patch panel, and a third cable connects the inter-networking device to another port of a patch panel. A "patch cord" cross connects the two together. In other words, a single logical communication link is often implemented using several segments of physical communication media.

Network management systems (NMS) are typically aware of logical communication links that exist in a communications network, but typically do not have information about the specific physical layer media (e.g., the communications devices, cables, couplers, etc.) that are used to implement the logical communication links. Indeed, NMS systems typically do not have the ability to display or otherwise provide information about how logical communication links are implemented at the physical layer level.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure relates to communications connector assemblies and connector arrangements that provide physical layer management capabilities. In accordance with certain aspects, the disclosure relates to fiber optic connector assemblies and connector arrangements.

One aspect of the present disclosure relates to a communications panel systems and methods including one or more connector arrangements and connector assemblies implemented as LC-type fiber optic connections.

Another aspect of the present disclosure relates to a communications panel systems and methods including one or more connector arrangements and connector assemblies implemented as MPO-type fiber optic connections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the description, illustrate several aspects of the present disclosure. A brief description of the drawings is as follows:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a portion of an example communications and data management system in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a communications management system that includes PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of one high-level example of a coupler assembly and media reading interface that are suitable for use in the management system of FIG. 2 in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 4-12 illustrate a first example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 13-22 illustrate a second example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 23-50 illustrate a third example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 51-79 illustrate a fourth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 80-102 illustrate a fifth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 103-122 and 123A-123D illustrate a sixth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 124-155 illustrate a seventh example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 156-168 illustrate an eighth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 169-181 illustrate a ninth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 182-199 illustrate a tenth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 200-217 illustrate an eleventh example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 218-224 illustrate a twelfth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 225-242 illustrate a thirteenth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 243-249 illustrate a fourteenth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 250-261 illustrate a fifteenth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 262-275 illustrate a sixteenth example implementation of a connector system that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure; and

FIGS. 276-282 illustrate example coupler assemblies having alternative alignment features for aligning ferrules of connector arrangements received at the coupler assemblies.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary aspects of the present disclosure that are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a portion of an example communications and data management system 100. The example system 100 shown in FIG. 1 includes a part of a communications network 101 along which communications signals S1 pass. In one example implementation, the network 101 can include an Internet Protocol network. In other implementations, however, the communications network 101 may include other types of networks.

The communications network 101 includes interconnected network components (e.g., connector assemblies, inter-networking devices, internet working devices, servers, outlets, and end user equipment (e.g., computers)). In one example implementation, communications signals S1 pass from a computer, to a wall outlet, to a port of communication panel, to a first port of an inter-networking device, out another port of the inter-networking device, to a port of the same or another communications panel, to a rack mounted server. In other implementations, the communications signals S1 may follow other paths within the communications network 101.

The portion of the communications network 101 shown in FIG. 1 includes first and second connector assemblies 130, 130' at which communications signals S1 pass from one portion of the communications network 101 to another portion of the communications network 101. Non-limiting examples of connector assemblies 130, 130' include, for example, rack-mounted connector assemblies (e.g., patch panels, distribution units, and media converters for fiber and copper physical communication media), wall-mounted connector assemblies (e.g., boxes, jacks, outlets, and media converters for fiber and copper physical communication media), and inter-networking devices (e.g., switches, routers, hubs, repeaters, gateways, and access points).

In the example shown, the first connector assembly 130 defines at least one port 132 configured to communicatively couple at least a first media segment (e.g., cable) 105 to at least a second media segment (e.g., cable) 115 to enable the communication signals S1 to pass between the media segments 105, 115. The at least one port 132 of the first connector assembly 130 may be directly connected to a port 132' of the second connector assembly 130'. As the term is used herein, the port 132 is directly connected to the port 132' when the communications signals S1 pass between the two ports 132, 132' without passing through an intermediate port. For example, plugging a first terminated end of a patch cable into the port 132 and a second terminated end of the patch cable into the port 132' directly connects the ports 132, 132'.

The port 132 of the first connector assembly 130 also may be indirectly connected to the port 132' of the second connector assembly 130'. As the term is used herein, the port 132 is indirectly connected to the port 132' when the communications signals S1 pass through an intermediate port when traveling between the ports 132, 132'. For example, in one implementation, the communications signals S1 may be routed over one media segment from the port 132 at the first connector assembly 130, to a port of a third connector assembly at which the media segment is coupled, to another media segment that is routed from the port of the third connector assembly to the port 132' of the second connector assembly 130'.

Non-limiting examples of media segments include optical cables, electrical cables, and hybrid cables. The media segments may be terminated with electrical plugs, electrical jacks, fiber optic connectors, fiber optic adapters, media converters, or other termination components. In the example shown, each media segment 105, 115 is terminated at a plug or connector 110, 120, respectively, which is configured to communicatively connect the media segments 105, 115. For example, in one implementation, the port 132 of the connector assembly 130 can be configured to align ferrules of two fiber optic connectors 110, 120. In another implementation, the port 132 of the connector assembly 130 can be configured to electrically connect an electrical plug with an electrical socket (e.g., a jack). In yet another implementation, the port 132 can include a media converter configured to connect an optical fiber to an electrical conductor.

In accordance with some aspects, the connector assembly 130 does not actively manage (e.g., is passive with respect to) the communications signals S1 passing through port 132. For example, in some implementations, the connector assembly 130 does not modify the communications signal S1 carried over the media segments 105, 115. Further, in some implementations, the connector assembly 130 does not read, store, or analyze the communications signal S1 carried over the media segments 105, 115.

In accordance with aspects of the disclosure, the communications and data management system **100** also provides physical layer information (PLI) functionality as well as physical layer management (PLM) functionality. As the term is used herein, “PLI functionality” refers to the ability of a physical component or system to identify or otherwise associate physical layer information with some or all of the physical components used to implement the physical layer of the system. As the term is used herein, “PLM functionality” refers to the ability of a component or system to manipulate or to enable others to manipulate the physical components used to implement the physical layer of the system (e.g., to track what is connected to each component, to trace connections that are made using the components, or to provide visual indications to a user at a selected component).

As the term is used herein, “physical layer information” refers to information about the identity, attributes, and/or status of the physical components used to implement the physical layer of the communications system **101**. In accordance with some aspects, physical layer information of the communications system **101** can include media information, device information, and location information.

As the term is used herein, “media information” refers to physical layer information pertaining to cables, plugs, connectors, and other such physical media. In accordance with some aspects, the media information is stored on or in the physical media, themselves. In accordance with other aspects, the media information can be stored at one or more data repositories for the communications system, either alternatively or in addition to the media, themselves.

Non-limiting examples of media information include a part number, a serial number, a plug or other connector type, a conductor or fiber type, a cable or fiber length, cable polarity, a cable or fiber pass-through capacity, a date of manufacture, a manufacturing lot number, information about one or more visual attributes of physical communication media (e.g., information about the color or shape of the physical communication media or an image of the physical communication media), and an insertion count (i.e., a record of the number of times the media segment has been connected to another media segment or network component). Media information also can include testing or media quality or performance information. The testing or media quality or performance information, for example, can be the results of testing that is performed when a particular segment of media is manufactured.

As the term is used herein, “device information” refers to physical layer information pertaining to the communications panels, inter-networking devices, media converters, computers, servers, wall outlets, and other physical communications devices to which the media segments attach. In accordance with some aspects, the device information is stored on or in the devices, themselves. In accordance with other aspects, the device information can be stored at one or more data repositories for the communications system, either alternatively or in addition to the devices, themselves. In accordance with still other aspects, the device information can be stored in the media segments attached thereto. Non-limiting examples of device information include a device identifier, a device type, port priority data (that associates a priority level with each port), and port updates (described in more detail herein).

As the term is used herein, “location information” refers to physical layer information pertaining to a physical layout of a building or buildings in which the network **101** is deployed. Location information also can include informa-

tion indicating where each communications device, media segment, network component, or other component is physically located within the building. In accordance with some aspects, the location information of each system component is stored on or in the respective component. In accordance with other aspects, the location information can be stored at one or more data repositories for the communications system, either alternatively or in addition to the system components, themselves.

In accordance with some aspects, one or more of the components of the communications network **101** are configured to store physical layer information pertaining to the component as will be disclosed in more detail herein. In FIG. **1**, the connectors **110**, **120**, the media segments **105**, **115**, and/or the connector assemblies **130**, **130'** may store physical layer information. For example, in FIG. **1**, each connector **110**, **120** may store information pertaining to itself (e.g., type of connector, data of manufacture, etc.) and/or to the respective media segment **105**, **115** (e.g., type of media, test results, etc.).

In another example implementation, the media segments **105**, **115** or connectors **110**, **120** may store media information that includes a count of the number of times that the media segment (or connector) has been inserted into port **132**. In such an example, the count stored in or on the media segment is updated each time the segment (or plug or connector) is inserted into port **132**. This insertion count value can be used, for example, for warranty purposes (e.g., to determine if the connector has been inserted more than the number of times specified in the warranty) or for security purposes (e.g., to detect unauthorized insertions of the physical communication media).

One or more of the components of the communications network **101** can read the physical layer information from one or more media segments retained thereat. In certain implementations, one or more network components includes a media reading interface that is configured to read physical layer information stored on or in the media segments or connectors attached thereto. For example, in one implementation, the connector assembly **130** includes a media reading interface **134** that can read media information stored on the media cables **105**, **115** retained within the port **132**. In another implementation, the media reading interface **134** can read media information stored on the connectors or plugs **110**, **120** terminating the cables **105**, **115**, respectively.

In accordance with some aspects of the disclosure, the physical layer information read by a network component may be processed or stored at the component. For example, in certain implementations, the first connector assembly **130** shown in FIG. **1** is configured to read physical layer information stored on the connectors **110**, **120** and/or on the media segments **105**, **115** using media reading interface **134**. Accordingly, in FIG. **1**, the first connector assembly **130** may store not only physical layer information about itself (e.g., the total number of available ports at that assembly **130**, the number of ports currently in use, etc.), but also physical layer information about the connectors **110**, **120** inserted at the ports and/or about the media segments **105**, **115** attached to the connectors **110**, **120**.

The physical layer information obtained by the media reading interface may be communicated (see PLI signals **S2**) over the network **101** for processing and/or storage. In accordance with some aspects, the communications network **101** includes a data network (e.g., see network **218** of FIG. **2**) along which the physical layer information is communicated. At least some of the media segments and other components of the data network may be separate from those

of the communications network **101** to which such physical layer information pertains. For example, in some implementations, the first connector assembly **130** may include a plurality of “normal” ports (e.g., fiber optic adapter ports) at which connectorized media segments (e.g., optical fibers) are coupled together to create a path for communications signals **S1**. The first connector assembly **130** also may include one or more PLI ports **136** at which the physical layer information (see PLI signals **S2**) are passed to components of the data network (e.g., to one or more aggregation points **150** and/or to one or more computer systems **160**).

In other implementations, however, the physical layer information may be communicated over the communications network **101** just like any other signal, while at the same time not affecting the communication signals **S1** that pass through the connector assembly **130** on the normal ports **132**. Indeed, in some implementations, the physical layer information may be communicated as one or more of the communication signals **S1** that pass through the normal ports **132** of the connector assemblies **130**, **130'**. For example, in one implementation, a media segment may be routed between the PLI port **136** and one of the “normal” ports **132**. In another implementation, the media segment may be routed between the PLI port **136** and a “normal” port of another connector assembly. In such implementations, the physical layer information may be passed along the communications network **101** to other components of the communications network **101** (e.g., to another connector assembly, to one or more aggregation points **150** and/or to one or more computer systems **160**). By using the network **101** to communicate physical layer information pertaining to it, an entirely separate data network need not be provided and maintained in order to communicate such physical layer information.

For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. 1, each connector assembly **130** includes at least one PLI port **136** that is separate from the “normal” ports **132** of the connector assembly **130**. Physical layer information is communicated between the connector assembly **130** and the communications network **101** through the PLI port **136**. Components of the communications network **101** may be connected to one or more aggregation devices **150** and/or to one or more computing systems **160**. In the example shown in FIG. 1, the connector assembly **130** is connected to a representative aggregation device **150**, a representative computing system **160**, and to other components of the network **101** (see looped arrows) via the PLI port **136**.

In some implementations, some types of physical layer information pertaining to media segments can be obtained by the connector assembly **130** from a user at the connector assembly **130** via a user interface (e.g., a keypad, a scanner, a touch screen, buttons, etc.). For example, physical layer information pertaining to media that is not configured to store such information can be entered manually into the connector assembly **130** by the user. In certain implementations, the connector assembly **130** can provide the physical layer information obtained from the user to other devices or systems that are coupled to the communications network **101** and/or a separate data network.

In other implementations, some or all physical layer information can be obtained by the connector assembly **130** from other devices or systems that are coupled to the communications network **101** and/or a separate data network. For example, physical layer information pertaining to media that is not configured to store such information can be entered manually into another device or system (e.g., at the connector assembly **130**, at the computer **160**, or at the

aggregation point **150**) that is coupled to the network **101** and/or a separate data network.

In some implementations, some types of non-physical layer information (e.g., network information) also can be obtained by one network component (e.g., a connector assembly **130**, an aggregation point **150**, or a computer **160**) from other devices or systems that are coupled to the communications network **101** and/or a separate data network. For example, the connector assembly **130** may pull non-physical layer information from one or more components of the network **101**. In other implementations, the non-physical layer information can be obtained by the connector assembly **130** from a user at the connector assembly **130**.

In some implementations, the connector assembly **130** is configured to modify (e.g., add, delete, and/or change) the physical layer information stored in or on the segment of physical communication media **105**, **115** (i.e., or the associated connectors **110**, **120**). For example, in some implementations, the media information stored in or on the segment of physical communication media **105**, **115** can be updated to include the results of testing that is performed when a segment of physical media is installed or otherwise checked. In other implementations, such testing information is supplied to the aggregation point **150** for storage and/or processing. The modification of the physical layer information does not affect the communications signals **S1** passing through the connector assembly **130**.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of one example implementation of a communications management system **200** that includes PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The management system **200** comprises a plurality of connector assemblies **202**. The management system **200** includes one or more connector assemblies **202** connected to an IP network **218**. The connector assemblies **202** shown in FIG. 2 illustrate various example implementations of the connector assemblies **130**, **130'** of FIG. 1.

Each connector assembly **202** includes one or more ports **204**, each of which is used to connect two or more segments of physical communication media to one another (e.g., to implement a portion of a logical communication link for communication signals **S1** of FIG. 1). At least some of the connector assemblies **202** are designed for use with segments of physical communication media that have physical layer information stored in or on them. The physical layer information is stored in or on the segment of physical communication media in a manner that enables the stored information, when the segment is attached to a port **204**, to be read by a programmable processor **206** associated with the connector assembly **202**.

Each programmable processor **206** is configured to execute software or firmware that causes the programmable processor **206** to carry out various functions described below. Each programmable processor **206** also includes suitable memory (not shown) that is coupled to the programmable processor **206** for storing program instructions and data. In general, the programmable processor **206** determines if a physical communication media segment is attached to a port **204** with which that processor **206** is associated and, if one is, to read the identifier and attribute information stored in or on the attached physical communication media segment (if the segment includes such information stored therein or thereon) using the associated media reading interface **208**.

In some implementations, each of the ports **204** of the connector assemblies **202** comprises a respective media reading interface **208** via which the respective program-

mable processor 206 is able to determine if a physical communication media segment is attached to that port 204 and, if one is, to read the physical layer information stored in or on the attached segment (if such media information is stored therein or thereon). In other implementations, a single media reading interface 208 may correspond to two or more ports 204. The programmable processor 206 associated with each connector assembly 202 is communicatively coupled to each of the media reading interfaces 208 using a suitable bus or other interconnect (not shown).

In FIG. 2, four example types of connector assembly configurations 210, 212, 214, and 215 are shown. In the first connector assembly configuration 210 shown in FIG. 2, each connector assembly 202 includes its own respective programmable processor 206 and its own respective network interface 216 that is used to communicatively couple that connector assembly 202 to an Internet Protocol (IP) network 218. In some implementations, the ports 204 of the connector assemblies 202 also connect to the IP network 218. In other implementations, however, only the network interfaces 216 couple to the IP network 218.

In the second type of connector assembly configuration 212, a group of connector assemblies 202 are physically located near each other (e.g., in a rack, rack system, or equipment closet). Each of the connector assemblies 202 in the group includes its own respective programmable processor 206. However, in the second connector assembly configuration 212, some of the connector assemblies 202 (referred to here as “interfaced connector assemblies”) include their own respective network interfaces 216 while some of the connector assemblies 202 (referred to here as “non-interfaced connector assemblies”) do not. The non-interfaced connector assemblies 202 are communicatively coupled to one or more of the interfaced connector assemblies 202 in the group via local connections. In this way, the non-interfaced connector assemblies 202 are communicatively coupled to the IP network 218 via the network interface 216 included in one or more of the interfaced connector assemblies 202 in the group. In the second type of connector assembly configuration 212, the total number of network interfaces 216 used to couple the connector assemblies 202 to the IP network 218 can be reduced. Moreover, in the particular implementation shown in FIG. 2, the non-interfaced connector assemblies 202 are connected to the interfaced connector assembly 202 using a daisy chain topology (though other topologies can be used in other implementations and embodiments).

In the third type of connector assembly configuration 214, a group of connector assemblies 202 are physically located near each other (e.g., within a rack, rack system, or equipment closet). Some of the connector assemblies 202 in the group (also referred to here as “master” connector assemblies 202) include both their own programmable processors 206 and network interfaces 216, while some of the connector assemblies 202 (also referred to here as “slave” connector assemblies 202) do not include their own programmable processors 206 or network interfaces 216. Each of the slave connector assemblies 202 is communicatively coupled to one or more of the master connector assemblies 202 in the group via one or more local connections. The programmable processor 206 in each of the master connector assemblies 202 is able to carry out the PLM functions for both the master connector assembly 202 of which it is a part and any slave connector assemblies 202 to which the master connector assembly 202 is connected via the local connections. As a result, the cost associated with the slave connector assemblies 202 can be reduced. In the particular implemen-

tation shown in FIG. 2, the slave connector assemblies 202 are connected to a master connector assembly 202 in a star topology (though other topologies can be used in other implementations and embodiments).

In the fourth type of connector assembly configuration 215, a group of connector assemblies (e.g., distribution modules) 202 are housed within a common chassis or other enclosure. Each of the connector assemblies 202 in the configuration 215 includes their own programmable processors 206. In the context of this configuration 215, the programmable processors 206 in the connector assemblies 202 are “slave” processors 206. Each of the slave programmable processors 206 in the group is communicatively coupled to a common “master” programmable processor 217 (e.g., over a backplane included in the chassis or enclosure). The master programmable processor 217 is coupled to a network interface 216 that is used to communicatively couple the master programmable processor 217 to the IP network 218.

In the fourth configuration 215, each slave programmable processor 206 is configured to manage the media reading interfaces 208 to determine if physical communication media segments are attached to the port 204 and to read the physical layer information stored in or on the attached physical communication media segments (if the attached segments have such information stored therein or thereon). The physical layer information is communicated from the slave programmable processor 206 in each of the connector assemblies 202 in the chassis to the master processor 217. The master processor 217 is configured to handle the processing associated with communicating the physical layer information read from by the slave processors 206 to devices that are coupled to the IP network 218.

In accordance with some aspects, the communications management system 200 includes functionality that enables the physical layer information captured by the connector assemblies 202 to be used by application-layer functionality outside of the traditional physical-layer management application domain. That is, the physical layer information is not retained in a PLM “island” used only for PLM purposes but is instead made available to other applications. For example, in the particular implementation shown in FIG. 2, the management system 200 includes an aggregation point 220 that is communicatively coupled to the connector assemblies 202 via the IP network 218.

The aggregation point 220 includes functionality that obtains physical layer information from the connector assemblies 202 (and other devices) and stores the physical layer information in a data store. The aggregation point 220 can be used to receive physical layer information from various types of connector assemblies 202 that have functionality for automatically reading information stored in or on the segment of physical communication media. Also, the aggregation point 220 and aggregation functionality 224 can be used to receive physical layer information from other types of devices that have functionality for automatically reading information stored in or on the segment of physical communication media. Examples of such devices include end-user devices—such as computers, peripherals (e.g., printers, copiers, storage devices, and scanners), and IP telephones—that include functionality for automatically reading information stored in or on the segment of physical communication media.

The aggregation point 220 also can be used to obtain other types of physical layer information. For example, in this implementation, the aggregation point 220 also obtains information about physical communication media segments

that is not otherwise automatically communicated to an aggregation point 220. This information can be provided to the aggregation point 220, for example, by manually entering such information into a file (e.g., a spreadsheet) and then uploading the file to the aggregation point 220 (e.g., using a web browser) in connection with the initial installation of each of the various items. Such information can also, for example, be directly entered using a user interface provided by the aggregation point 220 (e.g., using a web browser).

The aggregation point 220 also includes functionality that provides an interface for external devices or entities to access the physical layer information maintained by the aggregation point 220. This access can include retrieving information from the aggregation point 220 as well as supplying information to the aggregation point 220. In this implementation, the aggregation point 220 is implemented as “middleware” that is able to provide such external devices and entities with transparent and convenient access to the PLI maintained by the access point 220. Because the aggregation point 220 aggregates PLI from the relevant devices on the IP network 218 and provides external devices and entities with access to such PLI, the external devices and entities do not need to individually interact with all of the devices in the IP network 218 that provide PLI, nor do such devices need to have the capacity to respond to requests from such external devices and entities.

For example, as shown in FIG. 2, a network management system (NMS) 230 includes PLI functionality 232 that is configured to retrieve physical layer information from the aggregation point 220 and provide it to the other parts of the NMS 230 for use thereby. The NMS 230 uses the retrieved physical layer information to perform one or more network management functions. In certain implementations, the NMS 230 communicates with the aggregation point 220 over the IP network 218. In other implementations, the NMS 230 may be directly connected to the aggregation point 220.

As shown in FIG. 2, an application 234 executing on a computer 236 also can use the API implemented by the aggregation point 220 to access the PLI information maintained by the aggregation point 220 (e.g., to retrieve such information from the aggregation point 220 and/or to supply such information to the aggregation point 220). The computer 236 is coupled to the IP network 218 and accesses the aggregation point 220 over the IP network 218.

In the example shown in FIG. 2, one or more inter-networking devices 238 used to implement the IP network 218 include physical layer information (PLI) functionality 240. The PLI functionality 240 of the inter-networking device 238 is configured to retrieve physical layer information from the aggregation point 220 and use the retrieved physical layer information to perform one or more inter-networking functions. Examples of inter-networking functions include Layer 1, Layer 2, and Layer 3 (of the OSI model) inter-networking functions such as the routing, switching, repeating, bridging, and grooming of communication traffic that is received at the inter-networking device.

The aggregation point 220 can be implemented on a standalone network node (e.g., a standalone computer running appropriate software) or can be integrated along with other network functionality (e.g., integrated with an element management system or network management system or other network server or network element). Moreover, the functionality of the aggregation point 220 can be distributed across many nodes and devices in the network and/or implemented, for example, in a hierarchical manner (e.g., with many levels of aggregation points). The IP network 218 can include one or more local area networks and/or wide

area networks (e.g., the Internet). As a result, the aggregation point 220, NMS 230, and computer 236 need not be located at the same site as each other or at the same site as the connector assemblies 202 or the inter-networking devices 238.

Also, power can be supplied to the connector assemblies 202 using conventional “Power over Ethernet” techniques specified in the IEEE 802.3af standard, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. In such an implementation, a power hub 242 or other power supplying device (located near or incorporated into an inter-networking device that is coupled to each connector assembly 202) injects DC power onto one or more power cables (e.g., a power wire included in a copper twisted-pair cable) used to connect each connector assembly 202 to the IP network 218.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of one example connection system 1800 including a connector assembly 1810 configured to collect physical layer information from at least one segment of physical communications media. The example connector assembly 1810 of FIG. 3 is configured to connect segments of optical physical communications media in a physical layer management system. The connector assembly 1810 includes a fiber optic adapter defining at least one connection opening 1811 having a first port end 1812 and a second port end 1814. A sleeve (e.g., a split sleeve) 1803 is arranged within the connection opening 1811 of the adapter 1810 between the first and second port ends 1812, 1814. Each port end 1812, 1814 is configured to receive a connector arrangement as will be described in more detail herein.

A first example segment of optical physical communication media includes a first optical fiber 1822 terminated by a first connector arrangement 1820. A second example segment of optical physical communication media includes a second optical fiber 1832 terminated by a second connector arrangement 1830. The first connector arrangement 1820 is plugged into the first port end 1812 and the second connector arrangement 1830 is plugged into the second port end 1814. Each fiber connector arrangement 1820, 1830 includes a ferrule 1824, 1834 through which optical signals from the optical fiber 1822, 1832, respectively, pass.

The ferrules 1824, 1834 of the connector arrangements 1820, 1830 are aligned by the sleeve 1803 when the connector arrangements 1820, 1830 are inserted into the connection opening 1811 of the adapter 1810. Aligning the ferrules 1824, 1834 provides optical coupling between the optical fibers 1822, 1832. In some implementations, each segment of optical physical communication media (e.g., each optical fiber 1822, 1832) carries communication signals (e.g., communications signals S1 of FIG. 1). The aligned ferrules 1824, 1834 of the connector arrangements 1820, 1830 create an optical path along which the communication signals (e.g., signals S1 of FIG. 1) may be carried.

In some implementations, the first connector arrangement 1820 may include a storage device 1825 that is configured to store physical layer information (e.g., an identifier and/or attribute information) pertaining to the segment of physical communications media (e.g., the first connector arrangement 1820 and/or the fiber optic cable 1822 terminated thereby). In some implementations, the connector arrangement 1830 also includes a storage device 1835 that is configured to store information (e.g., an identifier and/or attribute information) pertaining to the second connector arrangement 1830 and/or the second optic cable 1832 terminated thereby.

In one implementation, each of the storage devices 1825, 1835 is implemented using an EEPROM (e.g., a PCB surface-mount EEPROM). In other implementations, the

storage devices **1825**, **1835** are implemented using other non-volatile memory device. Each storage device **1825**, **1835** is arranged and configured so that it does not interfere or interact with the communications signals communicated over the media segments **1822**, **1832**.

In accordance with some aspects, the adapter **1810** is coupled to at least a first media reading interface **1816**. In certain implementations, the adapter **1810** also is coupled to at least a second media interface **1818**. In some implementations, the adapter **1810** is coupled to multiple media reading interfaces. In certain implementations, the adapter **1810** includes a media reading interface for each port end defined by the adapter **1810**. In other implementations, the adapter **1810** includes a media reading interface for each connection opening **1811** defined by the adapter **1810**. In still other implementations, the adapter **1810** includes a media reading interface for each connector arrangement that the adapter **1810** is configured to receive. In still other implementations, the adapter **1810** includes a media reading interface for only a portion of the connector arrangement that the adapter **1810** is configured to receive.

In some implementations, at least the first media reading interface **1816** is mounted to a printed circuit board **1815**. In the example shown, the first media reading interface **1816** of the printed circuit board **1815** is associated with the first port end **1812** of the adapter **1810**. In some implementations, the printed circuit board **1815** also can include the second media reading interface **1818**. In one such implementation, the second media reading interface **1818** is associated with the second port end **1814** of the adapter **1810**.

The printed circuit board **1815** of the connector assembly **1810** can be communicatively connected to one or more programmable processors (e.g., processors **216** of FIG. 2) and/or to one or more network interfaces (e.g., network interfaces **216** of FIG. 2). The network interface may be configured to send the physical layer information (e.g., see signals **S2** of FIG. 1) to a physical layer management network (e.g., see communications network **101** of FIG. 1 or IP network **218** of FIG. 2). In one implementation, one or more such processors and interfaces can be arranged as components on the printed circuit board **1815**. In another implementation, one or more such processor and interfaces can be arranged on separate circuit boards that are coupled together. For example, the printed circuit board **1815** can couple to other circuit boards via a card edge type connection, a connector-to-connector type connection, a cable connection, etc.

When the first connector arrangement **1820** is received in the first port end **1812** of the adapter **1810**, the first media reading interface **1816** is configured to enable reading (e.g., by the processor) of the information stored in the storage device **1825**. The information read from the first connector arrangement **1820** can be transferred through the printed circuit board **1815** to a physical layer management network, e.g., network **101** of FIG. 1, network **218** of FIG. 2, etc. When the second connector arrangement **1830** is received in the second port end **1814** of the adapter **1810**, the second media reading interface **1818** is configured to enable reading (e.g., by the processor) of the information stored in the storage device **1835**. The information read from the second connector arrangement **1830** can be transferred through the printed circuit board **1815** or another circuit board to the physical layer management network.

In some such implementations, the storage devices **1825**, **1835** and the media reading interfaces **1816**, **1818** each comprise three (3) leads—a power lead, a ground lead, and a data lead. The three leads of the storage devices **1825**, **1835**

come into electrical contact with three (3) corresponding leads of the media reading interfaces **1816**, **1818** when the corresponding media segment is inserted in the corresponding port. In certain example implementations, a two-line interface is used with a simple charge pump. In still other implementations, additional leads can be provided (e.g., for potential future applications). Accordingly, the storage devices **1825**, **1835** and the media reading interfaces **1816**, **1818** may each include four (4) leads, five (5) leads, six (6) leads, etc.

FIGS. 4-12 illustrate a first example implementation of a connector system **1000** that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. One example connector assembly on which the connector system **1000** can be implemented is a bladed chassis.

The connector system **1000** includes at least one example communications coupler assembly **1200** that can be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications panel. One or more example connector arrangements **1100**, which terminate segments **1010** of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **1200** (FIG. 8). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement **1100** can be propagated to another media segment (e.g., terminated by a second connector arrangement **1100**) through the communications coupler **1200**.

In accordance with some aspects, each connector arrangement **1100** is configured to terminate a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement **1100** can include a single connector **1110** that terminates a single optical fiber or a single electrical conductor. In one example implementation, each connector arrangement **1100** includes a single LC-type fiber optic connector **1110** that terminates a single optical fiber.

In accordance with other aspects, each connector arrangement **1100** includes two or more connectors **1110**, each of which terminates a single segment of physical communications media. For example, FIG. 4 shows two connector arrangements **1100A**, **1100B**, each of which defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement. Each duplex connector arrangement **1100A**, **1100B** shown includes two connectors **1110**, each of which terminates an optical fiber **1010**. In other implementations, the connectors **1110** can be an SC-type, an ST-type, an FC-type, an LX.5-type, etc.

In accordance with still other aspects, each connector arrangement **1100** can include one or more connectors, each of which terminates a plurality of physical media segments (e.g., see connector arrangement **2100**, **2100'**, and **5100** of FIGS. 31, 59, and 133). In one example implementation, each connector arrangement includes a single MPO-type fiber optic connector that terminates multiple optical fibers. In still other systems, other types of connector arrangements (e.g., electrical connector arrangements) can be secured to the communications coupler **1200** or to a different type of coupler assembly.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler **1200** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media **1010**. For example, each communications coupler **1200** can define a single passage extending between first and second ports at which first and second connector arrangements are coupled. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler **1200** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 4, the communica-

tions coupler **1200** defines four passages **1215**, each extending between a first port and a second port.

In some implementations, each passage **1215** of the communications coupler **1200** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **1100**. In other example implementations, two or more passages **1215** can form a single link between connector arrangements **1100** (e.g., two passages can form a single link between two duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler **1200** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler **1200** shown in FIG. **4** can connect a duplex connector arrangement to two single connector arrangements.

One example implementation of a connector arrangement **1100** is shown in FIGS. **5-7**. The connector arrangement **1100** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **1110**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers **1010**. In the example shown in FIG. **4**, each connector arrangement **1100A**, **1100B** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement. Each duplex fiber optic connector arrangement **1100A**, **1100B** includes two fiber optic connectors **1110** held together using a clip **1150**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **1100** can define a single fiber optic connector (e.g., see FIG. **5**).

As shown in FIG. **5**, each fiber optic connector **1110** includes a connector body **1111** protecting a ferrule **1112** that retains an optical fiber **1010**. The connector body **1111** is secured to a boot **1113** for providing bend protection to the optical fiber **1010**. In the example shown, the connector **1110** is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body **1111** includes a fastening member (e.g., latching arm) **1114** that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector **1110** at a port of a passage **1215** defined in the communications coupler **1200**. The connector body **1111** also defines a through hole (or opposing depressions) **1117**.

Each connector arrangement **1100** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, the physical layer information can be stored on or in the body **1111** of one or more of the fiber optic connectors **1110** of the connector arrangement **1100**. In the example shown in FIG. **5**, each connector body **1111** includes a key **1115** that is configured to align with a keyway defined in the coupler assembly **1200**. The key **1115** of certain types of connectors **1110** may be configured to accommodate a storage device **1130** on which the physical layer information is stored. For example, in certain implementations, the key **1115** defines a cavity **1116** in which the storage device **1130** can be positioned. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **1130** to enclose the storage device **1130** within the connector **1111**. In other implementations, the storage device **1130** is left exposed.

One example storage device **1130** includes a printed circuit board **1131** on which memory circuitry can be arranged. Electrical contacts **1132** also are arranged on the printed circuit board **1131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler **1200** (described in more detail herein). In one example implementation, the storage device **1130** includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board **1131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **1130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory. In the example shown in FIG. **5**, the memory circuitry is arranged on the non-visible side of the printed circuit board **1131**.

As shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**, two or more fiber optic connectors **1110** can be secured together to form the connector arrangement **1100**. In the example shown, two fiber optic connectors **1110** are secured together using a clip **1150**.

In some implementations, only one of the fiber optic connectors **1110** carries a storage device **1130**. In other implementations, however, a storage device **1130** can be mounted to both fiber optic connectors **1110**. In certain implementations, the clip **1150** is configured to be non-removable (e.g., permanent or semi-permanent). For example, the clip **1150** may non-removeably attach together two connectors **1110** when only one of the connectors **1110** carries a storage device **1130**.

One example clip **1150** is shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**. The clip **1150** includes a base **1151** that extends across the connectors **1110** to be fastened together. In certain implementations, indicia **1159** can be printed on the base **1151** to identify the fiber optic connectors **1110** (see FIG. **4**). The clip **1150** also includes arms **1152** that are configured to wrap around and latch (e.g., see latch members **1155**) to secure the fiber optic connectors **1110** together (FIGS. **6** and **7**). In the example shown, each arm defines contours **1153** for accommodating the shape of each fiber optic connector **1110** (FIG. **6**). The arms **1152** also include portions **1154** that engage and secure to the cavities/depressions **1117** on outer sides of the fiber optic connectors (FIG. **6**).

In some implementations, the clip **1150** is non-removeably secured to the connectors **1110**. For example, the arms **1152** may be glued, welded, latched, snap-fit, friction fit, or otherwise secured to the connectors **1110**. In other implementations, other portions of the clip **1150** may be glued, welded, latched, snap-fit, friction fit, or otherwise secured to the connectors **1110**. In one implementation, the clip **1150** may be molded around the connectors **1110**. In another implementation, the clip **1150** may be molded with the connectors **1110** as a unitary piece. In still other implementations, the clip **1150** may otherwise secure the connectors **1110** together.

FIGS. **8-12** show a portion of one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **1200** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **1200** includes an adapter housing **1210** defining one or more passages **1215** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connectors. In other example implementations, however, one or more passages **1215** can be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector **1110** with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In other implementations, however, the communications coupler assembly **1200** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

As shown in FIG. **8**, a printed circuit board **1220** is configured to secure (e.g., via fasteners **1222**) to the adapter housing **1210**. In some implementations, the example adapter housing **1210** includes two annular walls **1218** in which the fasteners **1222** can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board **1220** to the adapter housing **1210**. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **1222** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board **1220** is shown in FIG. **8**. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board **1220** electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. **2**). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler assemblies **1200** can be connected to the printed circuit board **1220** within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The example adapter housing **1210** shown in FIG. **8** is formed from opposing sides **1211** interconnected by first and second ends **1212**. The sides **1211** and ends **1212** each extend between an open front and an open rear. The adapter housing **1210** defines one or more passages **1215** extending between the front and rear ports. Each port of each passage is configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector of duplex connector arrangement **1100A**, **1100B** of FIG. **4**). One or more sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **1216** are positioned within the passages **1215** to receive and align the ferrules **1112** of fiber optic connectors **1110** (FIG. **9**).

In the example shown in FIG. **8**, the body **1210** of the fiber optic adapter **1200** defines four passages **1215**. In other implementations, the body **1210** can define greater or fewer passages **1215**. For example, in some example implementations, the body **1210** of the fiber optic adapter **1200** can define a single passage **1215** that is configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors **1110** (e.g., two LC-type connectors, two MPO-type connectors, etc.). In other example implementations, the fiber optic adapter **1200** can define two, eight, or twelve passages **1215** that are each configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors **1110**. The adapter housing **1210** also defines latch engagement channel **1217** at each port to facilitate retention of the latch arms **1114** of the fiber optic connectors **1110**. Each latch engagement channel **1217** is configured to accommodate the key **1115** of the connector **1110** received at the port.

The fiber optic adapter **1210** includes one or more media reading interfaces **1230**, each configured to acquire the physical layer information from the storage device **1130** of a fiber optic connector **1110** plugged into the fiber optic adapter **1210**. For example, in one implementation, the adapter **1210** can include a media reading interface **1230** associated with each passage **1215**. In another implementation, the adapter **1210** can include a media reading interface **1230** associated with each port of each passage **1215**. In still other implementations, the adapter **1210** can include a media reading interface **1230** associated with each set of passages **1215** that accommodate a connector arrangement **1100**.

In some implementations, the adapter **1210** includes a single media reading interface **1230** for each connector arrangement **1100** received thereat. For example, the quadruplex adapter **1210** shown in FIG. **9** includes two media reading interfaces **1230** located at the front of the adapter **1210** and two media reading interfaces **1230** located at the rear of the adapter **1210**. Each media reading interfaces **1230** is configured to interface with the storage device **1130** of one connector **1110** of a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement **1100** received thereat. The adapter port receiving the connector **1110** of the duplex connector arrangement **1100** that does not have a storage device **1130** does not have a media reading interface **1230**.

In some such implementations, the media reading interfaces **1230** are positioned in alternating ports on each side of the adapter **1210**. For example, in FIG. **9**, a first media reading interface **1230** is positioned at the front, right-most port of the adapter **1210**, a second media reading interface **1230** is positioned at the rear, right-middle port of the adapter **1210**, a third media reading interface **1230** is positioned at the front, left-middle port of the adapter **1210**, and a fourth media reading interface **1230** is positioned at the rear, left-most port of the adapter **1210**. In accordance with some implementations, two duplex adapters **1100** having a storage device mounted only at the right connector **1110** (see

FIG. **4**) may be received at front of the adapter **1210** and another two duplex adapters **1100** may be received at the rear of the adapter **1210**.

In other implementations, the ports on one side of the adapter **1210** may include sufficient media reading interfaces **1230** configured to accommodate duplex fiber optic arrangements **1100** and the ports on the other side of the adapter **1210** may include sufficient media reading interfaces **1230** to accommodate monoplex (i.e., simplex) connector arrangements **1100**. In still other implementations, the ports on both sides of the adapter **1210** may have sufficient media reading interfaces **1230** to accommodate monoplex connector arrangements **1100**. In other implementations, the adapter housing **120** can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces **1230**.

In general, each media reading interface **1230** is formed from one or more contact members **1231** (FIG. **9**). In certain implementations, the coupler housing **1210** defines slots **1214** configured to receive one or more contact members **1231**. In the example shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**, the slots **1214** accommodating each media reading interface **1230** form one continuous opening. In some implementations, the slots **1214** are configured so that portions of the contact members **1231** extend into the passages **1215** to engage the electrical contacts **1132** of the storage member **1130** positioned in the ports (see FIG. **10**). Other portions of the contact members **1231** are configured to engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **1220** associated with the adapter **1200** (see FIG. **12**). In the example shown in FIGS. **4** and **8**, the contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **1220** that interact with the contact members **1231** are positioned on the non-visible side of the board **1220**.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **1231** of a media reading interface **1230** are configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board **1220** only when a segment of physical communications media (e.g., a fiber optic connector **1110**) is inserted within the respective passage **1215**. For example, a portion of each contact member **1231** can be configured to contact the printed circuit board **1220** only after being pushed external of the housing **1210** by the media segment.

Accordingly, the contact members **1231** can function as presence detection sensors or switches. In other example implementations, portions of the contact members **1231** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from a shorting rod by a media segment. In accordance with other aspects, some implementations of the contact members **1231** can be configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board **1220** regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage **1215**.

One example type of contact member **1231** is shown in FIG. **10**. In some implementations, the contact member **1231** defines a planar body. In some implementations, the contact member **1231** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member **1231** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **1231** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **1231** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member **1231** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

Each contact member **1231** defines at least three moveable contact locations **1233**, **1235**, and **1236**. The flexibility

of the contact surfaces **1233**, **1235**, and **1236** provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **1231** and the respective printed circuit board **1220** when the coupler assembly **1200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **1231** also include at least one stationary contact **1237**.

In some implementations, the contact members **1231** of a single media reading interface **1230** are staggered to facilitate access to the contact pads **1132** on the connector storage device **1130**. For example, as shown in FIGS. **8-12**, alternating contact members **1231** can be staggered between at least first and second locations within the slots **1214** (see configuration **C1**, shown in detail in FIG. **12**). Likewise, in some implementations, the contact pads **1132** on each storage device **1130** can be arranged in staggered positions (e.g., see pads **1132A-1132D** in FIG. **5**). In other implementations, the contact members **1231** of a media reading interface **1230** can be laterally aligned (i.e., side-by-side) or arranged in other configurations to facilitate a one-to-one connection between the contact members **1231** and the contact pads **1132**. In still other implementations, the contact pads **1132** on each storage device **1130** can vary in size and/or shape to facilitate a one-to-one connection between the contact members **1231** and the contact pads **1132**.

In the example shown in FIG. **12**, each media reading interface **1230** of the fiber optic adapter **1200** includes four contact members **1231** and each storage device **1130** of the fiber optic connector **1110** includes four contact pads **1132**. A first contact member **1231A** and a third contact member **1231C** of the media reading interface **1230** are mounted at first positions with the slot **1214**. A second contact member **1231B** and a fourth contact member **1231D** of the media reading interface **1230** are mounted at second positions within the slot **1214** (e.g., compare the positions of the two contact members **1231** shown in FIG. **10**). The contact pads **1132** on the storage device **1130** shown in FIG. **5** include wider pads **1132A**, **1132D** and narrower pads **1132B**, **1132C** to accommodate the staggered positions of the contact members **1231**.

In the example shown in FIG. **10**, two contact members **1231** are visibly positioned within a slot **1214** defined in a fiber optic adapter **1210**, shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members **1231** also are positioned in the slot **1214**, but cannot be seen since the additional contact members **1231** laterally align with the visible contact members **1231**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members **1231** may be positioned within the housing.

The example contact member **1231** shown includes a base **1232** that is configured to be positioned within a slot **1214** defined by an adapter **1210**. The base **1232** of certain types of contact members **1231** is configured to secure (e.g., snap-fit, latch, pressure-fit, etc.) to the adapter **1210**. The base **1232** also can include a retention section that secures the member **1231** in the adapter body **1210**. A stationary contact location **1237** may extend from the base **1232**, through the slot **1214**, toward the printed circuit board **1220** to touch a contact pad or a grounding line on the printed circuit board **1220**. A first arm extends from the base **1232** to define the first contact location **1233**. A second arm extends from the base **1232** to define a resilient section **1234**, the second contact location **1235**, and the third contact location **1236**. The first and second arms extend generally away from the passage **1215** and toward an exterior of the adapter housing **1210** at the first and third contact locations **1233**, **1236**.

At least the first moveable contact location **1233** is aligned and configured to extend outwardly of the adapter housing **1210** through the slots **1214** to touch a first contact pad on the corresponding circuit board **1220** when the printed circuit board **1220** is mounted to the adapter housing **1210** (e.g., see FIGS. **10** and **12**). The ability of the first arm to flex relative to the stationary contact **1237** provides tolerance for placement of the contact member **1231** relative to the circuit board **1220**. In certain implementations, the first moveable contact location **1233** touches the same contact pad as the stationary contact location **1237**. In one implementation, the stationary contact location **1237** and the first moveable contact location **1233** provide grounding of the contact member **1231**.

The second arm extends from the base **1232** to define the resilient section **1234**, the second moveable contact location **1235**, and the third moveable contact location **1236**. In one implementation, the second contact location **1235** defines a trough located on the second arm between the resilient section **1234** and the third contact location **1236**. The resilient section **1234** is configured to bias the second contact location **1235** towards the channel passage **1215** (see FIG. **10**). In some implementations, the second contact location **1235** extends sufficiently into the passage **1215** to enable engagement between the second contact location **1235** and the connector body **1111** (e.g., key **1115**) of the connector **1110**.

The third contact location **1236** is configured to be positioned initially within the passage **1215**. For example, the resilient section **1234** biases the third contact section **1236** away from an exterior of the housing **1210** when a fiber optic connector **1110** is not inserted into the passage **1215**. The resilient section **1234** is configured to bias the third contact location **1236** through the slot **1214** to an exterior of the housing **1210** when a connector arrangement **1100** or other media segment pushes against the second contact location **1235**. In the example shown, the resilient section **1234** is implemented as a looped/bent section of the second arm. In other implementations, the second arm can otherwise include springs, reduced width sections, or portions formed from more resilient materials. In other implementations, other types of contact members can be utilized.

In accordance with some aspects, insertion of the connector body **1111** into the passage **1215** causes the third contact location **1236** to contact the printed circuit board **1220**. For example, in some implementations, the key **1115** of the connector body **1111** contacts the second contact location **1235** on the contact member **1231** when the connector **1110** is inserted into the passage **1215**. When the key **1115** engages the second contact location **1235**, the key **1115** pushes against the second contact location **1235** to move the third contact location **1236** against the bias of the resilient section **1234** toward the exterior of the adapter housing **1210** sufficient to contact the contact pads and tracings on the printed circuit board **1220**.

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor **217** of FIG. **2**) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board **1220**. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry on the storage device **1130** via the contact members **1231** and the printed circuit board **1220**. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device **1130**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device **1130**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the

storage device **1130**. In one example implementation, at least a first contact member **1231** transfers power, at least a second contact member **1231** transfers data, and at least a third contact member **1231** provide grounding. However, any suitable number of contact members **1231** can be utilized within each media reading interface **1230**.

When the connector body **1111** is inserted sufficiently far into the port, the second contact location **1235** is aligned and in contact with a contact pad **1132** on the storage device **1130** of the fiber optic connector **1110**. Accordingly, the processor (e.g., processor **217** of FIG. 2) coupled to the printed circuit board **1220** is communicatively coupled to the storage device **1130** of the fiber optic connector **1110** through the contact member **1231**. In some implementations, the second contact location **1235** is aligned with the contact pad **1132** when the connector **1110** is fully inserted into the passage **1215**. In other implementations, the second contact location **1235** is sufficiently aligned with the contact pad **1132** to enable communication between the printed circuit board **1220** and the storage device **1130** even before the connector **1110** is fully inserted into the passage **1215**.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **1231** are configured to selectively form a complete circuit with one or more of the printed circuit boards **1220**. For example, each printed circuit board **1220** may include two contact pads for each contact member. In certain implementations, a first portion of each contact member **1231** touches a first of the contact pads and a second portion of each contact member **1231** selectively touches a second of the contact pads. The processor (e.g., processor **217** of FIG. 2) coupled to the circuit board **1220** may determine when the circuit is complete. Accordingly, the contact members **1231** can function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment has been inserted into the passages **1215**.

In certain implementations, the first moveable contact **1233** of each contact member is configured to contact one of the contact pads of the circuit board **1220**. In one implementation, the first moveable contact location **1233** is configured to permanently touch the contact pad as long as the circuit board **1220** and contact member **1231** are assembled on the adapter **1210**. The third contact location **1236** of certain types of contact members **1231** is configured to touch a second contact pad of the printed circuit board **1220** only when a segment of physical communications media (e.g., an MPO connector **1110**) is inserted within an adapter passage **1215** and pushes the second contact location **1235**, which pushes the third contact location **1236** through the slot **1214** and against the circuit board **1220**. In accordance with other aspects, certain types of contact members **1231** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board **1220** regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage **1215**.

FIGS. 13-22 illustrate a second example implementation of a connector system **1000'** that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The connector system **1000'** includes at least one example communications coupler assembly **1200'** that can be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications panel. One or more example connector arrangements **1100'**, which terminate segments **1010** of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **1200'** (e.g., see FIG. 13). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement **1100'** can be propagated to another media segment (e.g., termi-

nated by a second connector arrangement **1100'**) through the communications coupler assembly **1200'**.

FIGS. 13 and 17-22 show a portion of an example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **1200'** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The same reference numbers are used herein to designate like elements on both adapters **1200** and **1200'**. The example adapter **1200'** includes an adapter housing **1210'** to which a printed circuit board **1220** is secured (e.g., via fasteners **1222**). In the example shown, the adapter **1200'** is a quadruplex fiber optic adapter. In other implementations, however, the adapter **1200'** can define greater or fewer ports.

FIGS. 13-16 show another example implementation of a connector arrangement **1100'** suitable for insertion into passages **1215'** of an adapter housing **1210'**. The same reference numbers are used herein to designate like elements on both connector arrangements **1100** and **1100'**. The connector arrangement **1100'** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **1110'**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers **1010'**.

In accordance with some aspects, each connector arrangement **1100'** is configured to terminate a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement **1100'** can include a single connector **1110'** that terminates a single optical fiber or a single electrical conductor. In one example implementation, each connector arrangement **1100'** includes a single LC-type fiber optic connector **1110'** that terminates a single optical fiber. In accordance with other aspects, each connector arrangement **1100'** includes two or more connectors **1110'**, each of which terminates a single segment of physical communications media. For example, a duplex connector arrangement **1100'** may include two connectors **1110'**, each of which terminates an optical fiber **1010'**. In other implementations, the connectors **1110'** can be an SC-type, an ST-type, an FC-type, an LX.5-type, etc.

In accordance with still other aspects, each connector arrangement **1100'** can include one or more connectors, each of which terminates a plurality of physical media segments (e.g., see connector arrangement **2100**, **2100'**, and **5100** of FIGS. 31, 59, and 133). In one example implementation, each connector arrangement includes a single MPO-type fiber optic connector that terminates multiple optical fibers. In still other systems, other types of connector arrangements (e.g., electrical connector arrangements) can be secured to the communications coupler assembly **1200'** or to a different type of connector assembly.

In the example shown in FIG. 13, the connector arrangement **1100'** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two LC-type fiber optic connectors **1110'** held together using a clip **1150'**. As shown in FIG. 14, each fiber optic connector **1110'** includes a connector body **1111'** enclosing a ferrule **1112'** that retains an optical fiber **1010'**. Each connector body **1111'** is secured to a boot **1113'** for providing bend protection to the optical fiber **1010'**. The connector body **1111'** includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) **1114'** that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector **1110'** within a passage **1215'** in the adapter housing **1210'**. The body **1111'** also defines a through hole (or opposing depressions) **1117'** to facilitate maintaining the body **1111'** within the clip **1150'** (e.g., see FIG. 15).

Each connector arrangement **1100'** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, the physical layer information can be stored on or in the body **1111'** of one or more of the fiber optic connectors **1110'**. In the example shown, physical layer information is stored on only one fiber optic connector **1110'** of the connector arrangement **1100'**. In

other implementations, however, physical layer information can be stored on each fiber optic connector 1110'.

One example storage device 1130' includes a printed circuit board 1131' on which memory circuitry can be arranged. In one example implementation, the storage device 1130' includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board 1131'. In other embodiments, however, the storage device 1130' can include any suitable type of memory. In the example shown in FIGS. 14-16, the memory circuitry is arranged on the non-visible side of the printed circuit board 1131'.

Electrical contacts 1132' are arranged on the visible side of the printed circuit board 1131' in FIG. 13-16. The electrical contacts 1132' of each storage device 1130' are configured to engage with contacts of a media reading interface of the adapter 1200', which will be discussed in more detail herein. In the example shown in FIG. 14, the contacts 1132' define planar surfaces extending in a front-to-rear direction. In one implementation, the contacts 1132' are configured to promote even wear amongst the contacts 1132'. In some implementations, the contacts 1132' alternate between long and short planar surfaces. For example, contacts 1132A' and 1132C' are longer than contacts 1132B' and 1132D'.

In the example in FIG. 14, the connector bodies 1111' each include a key 1115' configured to fit with latch engagement channels 1217' of the adapter body 1210. The key 1115' of one or more connectors 1110' is configured to accommodate a storage device 1130' on which the physical layer information can be stored. For example, the key 1115' of at least one of the connectors 1110' defines a cavity 1116' in which the storage device 1130' can be mounted. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device 1130' to enclose the storage device 1130' within the respective connector 1111'. In other implementations, the storage device 1130' is left exposed.

In the example shown in FIGS. 15 and 16, two fiber optic connectors 1110' are secured together using a clip 1150'. The example clip 1150' includes a body 1151' that at least partially encloses the connectors 1110' to be secured. The clip 1150' defines openings or channels 1152' through which portions 1119 of the fiber optic connector bodies 1111' can extend (see FIG. 15). A flange 1153' curves upwardly and forwardly to extend over the fastening members 1114' of the connectors 1110' (see FIG. 16). In certain implementations, indicia 1154' can be printed on the clip 1150' to identify the fiber optic connectors 1110'. In the example shown, the indicia 1154' are printed on or adjacent the flange 1153' at the rear side of the clip 1150' (see FIG. 13).

In the example shown, the clip 1150' has a monolithic body 1151' defining two channels 1152' separated by an interior wall 1156'. Lugs 1157' are positioned on the inner surfaces of the exterior walls of the body 1151' and on both sides of the interior wall 1156'. The lugs 1157' are configured to engage cavities/depressions 1117' defined in the fiber optic connector bodies 1111' to secure the connector bodies 1111' within the clip body 1151'.

FIGS. 17-22 show a portion of one example implementation of a fiber optic adapter 1200'. The example adapter 1200' includes an adapter housing 1210' to which a printed circuit board 1220' is secured (e.g., via fasteners 1222'). In some implementations, the example adapter housing 1210' includes two annular walls 1218' in which the fasteners 1222' can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board 1220' to the adapter housing 1210'. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners 1222' include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board 1220' is shown in FIGS. 13 and 17. It is to be

understood that the printed circuit board 1220' electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., processor 217 and network interface 216 of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple adapters 1200' can be connected to the printed circuit board 1220' within a communications panel.

The example adapter housing 1210' shown in FIG. 17 is formed from opposing sides 1211' interconnected by first and second ends 1212'. The sides 1211' and ends 1212' each extend between an open front and an open rear. The coupler housing 1210' defines one or more passages 1215' extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage 1215' is configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector 1110' of duplex connector arrangement 1100' of FIG. 16).

In the example shown in FIG. 17, the adapter body 1210' defines four passages 1215'. In other implementations, the adapter body 1210' can define greater or fewer passages 1215'. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) 1216' are positioned within the passages 1215' to receive and align the ferrules 1112' of fiber optic connectors 1110' (see FIG. 22). The adapter housing 1210' also defines latch engagement channels 1217' at the front and rear of each passage 1215' to facilitate retention of the latch arms 1114' of the fiber optic connectors 1110'.

The fiber optic adapter 1210' includes one or more media reading interfaces 1230', each configured to acquire the physical layer information from the storage device 1130' of a fiber optic connector 1110' plugged into the fiber optic adapter 1210'. For example, in one implementation, the adapter 1210' can include a media reading interface 1230' associated with each passage 1215'. In another implementation, the adapter 1210' can include a media reading interface 1230' associated with each connection end of each passage 1215'. In still other implementations, the adapter 1210' can include a media reading interface 1230' associated with each set of ports that accommodates a connector arrangement 1100'.

For example, the quadruplex adapter 1210' shown in FIG. 18 includes two media reading interfaces 1230' at the front to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 1100' to be received thereat and two media reading interfaces 1230' at the rear to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 1100' to be received thereat. In another implementation, the adapter housing 1210' can include two media reading interfaces 1230' at one side to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 1100' and four media reading interfaces 1230' at the other side to interface with four fiber optic connectors 1110'. In other implementations, the adapter housing 1210' can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces 1230'.

In general, each media reading interface 1230' is formed from one or more contact members 1231' (FIG. 21). In certain implementations, the adapter housing 1210' defines slots 1214' configured to receive one or more contact members 1231'. In the example shown in FIGS. 18 and 19, the slots 1214' accommodating each media reading interface 1230' define four separate openings. In some implementations, the slots 1214' are configured so that portions of the contact members 1231' extend into the passages 1215' to engage the electrical contacts 1132' of the storage member 1130' positioned in the passages 1215' (see FIG. 20). Other portions of the contact members 1231' are configured to engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board 1220' associated with the adapter 1200'. In the example shown in FIG. 17, the contacts and tracings on the printed

circuit board 1220' that interact with the contact members 1231' are positioned on the non-visible side of the board 1220'.

One example type of contact member 1231' is shown in FIG. 21. In one implementation, the contact member 1231' defines a planar body. In one implementation, the contact member 1231' is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member 1231' may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member 1231' may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member 1231' may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member 1231' may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

Each contact member 1231' defines at least three moveable contact locations 1233', 1235', and 1236'. The flexibility of the contact surfaces 1233', 1235', and 1236' provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member 1231' and the respective printed circuit board 1220' when the coupler assembly 1200' is manufactured. Certain types of contact members 1231' also include at least one stationary contact 1237'.

In some implementations, the contact members 1231' of a single media reading interface 1230' are positioned in a staggered configuration to facilitate access to the contact pads 1132' on the connector storage device 1130' of a connector arrangement 1100'. For example, as shown in FIG. 22, alternating contact members 1231' can be staggered between at least front and rear locations within the slots 1214'.

In some implementations, the contact members 1231' of a single media reading interface 1230' are staggered to facilitate access to the contact pads 1132' on the connector storage device 1130'. For example, as shown in FIGS. 18 and 19, alternating contact members 1231' can be staggered between at least first and second locations within the slots 1214' (see configuration C2, shown in detail in FIG. 19). Likewise, in some implementations, the contact pads 1132' on each storage device 1130' can be arranged in staggered positions. In other implementations, the contact pads 1132' on each storage device 1130' can vary in size and/or shape to facilitate a one-to-one connection between the contact members 1231' and the contact pads 1132' (e.g., see pads 1132 in FIG. 14).

In the example shown in FIG. 18, each media reading interface 1230' of the fiber optic adapter 1200' includes four contact members 1231'. A first contact member 1231A' and a third contact member 1231C' of the media reading interface 1230' are mounted at first positions with the slot 1214' (see FIG. 22). A second contact member 1231B' and a fourth contact member 1231D' of the media reading interface 1230' are mounted at second positions within the slot 1214'. In the example shown in FIG. 14, first and third contact pads 1132A', 1132C' of the storage device 1130' extend a first distance over the board 1131' and second and fourth contact pads 1132B', 1132D' extend a second distance over the board 1131'.

In the example shown in FIG. 20, at least portions of two contact members 1231' are visibly positioned within a slot 1214' defined in a fiber optic adapter 1210', shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members 1231' also are positioned in the slot 1214' (see FIG. 19), but cannot be seen since the additional contact members 1231' laterally

align with the visible contact members 1231'. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members 1231' may be positioned within the housing 1210'.

The example contact member 1231' shown includes a base 1232' that is configured to be positioned within a slot 1214' defined by an adapter 1210'. The base 1232' of certain types of contact members 1231' is configured to secure (e.g., snap-fit, latch, pressure-fit, etc.) to the adapter 1210'. The base 1232' also can include a retention section 1238' that secures the member 1231' in the adapter body 1210' (e.g., see FIG. 20). An exploded view of the retention section 1238' is shown in FIG. 21A.

A stationary contact location 1237' may extend from the base 1232', through the slot 1214', toward the printed circuit board 1220 to touch a contact pad or a grounding line on the printed circuit board 1220. A first arm extends from the base 1232' to define the first contact location 1233'. A second arm extends from the base 1232' to define a resilient section 1234', the second contact location 1235', and the third contact location 1236'. The first and second arms extend generally away from the passage 1215' and toward an exterior of the adapter housing 1210' at the first and third contact locations 1233', 1236' (see FIG. 20).

At least the first moveable contact location 1233' is aligned and configured to extend outwardly of the adapter housing 1210' through the slots 1214' to touch a first contact pad on the corresponding circuit board 1220' when the printed circuit board 1220' is mounted to the adapter housing 1210'. The ability of the first arm to flex relative to the stationary contact 1237' provides tolerance for placement of the contact member 1231' relative to the circuit board 1220'. In certain implementations, the first moveable contact location 1233' touches the same contact pad as the stationary contact location 1237'. In one implementation, the stationary contact location 1237' and the first moveable contact location 1233' provide grounding of the contact member 1231'.

The second arm extends from the base 1232' to define the resilient section 1234', the second moveable contact location 1235', and the third moveable contact location 1236'. In one implementation, the second contact location 1235' defines a trough located on the second arm between the resilient section 1234' and the third contact location 1236'. The resilient section 1234' is configured to bias the second contact location 1235' towards the channel passage 1215' (see FIG. 20). In some implementations, the second contact location 1235' extends sufficiently into the passage 1215' to enable engagement between the second contact location 1235' and the connector body 1111' (e.g., key 1115') of the connector 1110'.

The third contact location 1236' is configured to be positioned initially within the slot 1214'. For example, the resilient section 1234' biases the third contact section 1236' away from an exterior of the housing 1210' when a fiber optic connector 1110' is not inserted into the passage 1215'. The resilient section 1234' is configured to bias the third contact location 1236' through the slot 1214' to an exterior of the housing 1210' when a connector arrangement 1100' or other media segment pushes against the second contact location 1235'. In the example shown, the resilient section 1234' is implemented as a looped/bent section of the second arm. In other implementations, the second arm can otherwise include springs, reduced width sections, or portions formed from more resilient materials. In other implementations, other types of contact members can be utilized.

In accordance with some aspects, insertion of the connector body 1111' into the passage 1215' causes the third contact location 1236' to contact the printed circuit board

1220'. For example, in some implementations, the key 1115' of the connector body 1111' contacts the second contact location 1235' on the contact member 1231' when the connector 1110' is inserted into the passage 1215'. When the key 1115' engages the second contact location 1235', the key 1115' pushes against the second contact location 1235' to move the third contact location 1236' against the bias of the resilient section 1234' toward the exterior of the adapter housing 1210' sufficient to contact the contact pads and tracings on the printed circuit board 1220'.

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor 217 of FIG. 2) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board 1220'. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry on the storage device 1130' via the contact members 1231' and the printed circuit board 1220'. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device 1130'. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device 1130'. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device 1130'. In one example implementation, at least a first contact member 1231' transfers power, at least a second contact member 1231' transfers data, and at least a third contact member 1231' provide grounding. However, any suitable number of contact members 1231' can be utilized within each media reading interface 1230'.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members 1231' of a media reading interface 1230' are configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board 1220' only when a portion (e.g., the key 1115') of a fiber optic connector 1110' is inserted within the respective passage 1215'. For example, the second contact locations 1235' of each contact member 1231' can be configured to raise the third contact location 1236' external of the housing 1210' through the slot 1214' when the second contact location 1235' is lifted by the key 1115'.

Accordingly, the contact members 1231' can function as presence detection sensors or switches. For example, a completion of a circuit between the printed circuit board 1220' and a media reading interface 1230' can indicate that fiber optic connector 1110' is received within the passage 1215'. In other example implementations, the contact members 1231' can be configured to complete the circuit until one or more portions are pushed away from a shorting rod by a media segment. In accordance with other aspects, some implementations of the contact members 1231' can be configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board 1220' regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage 1215'.

If the connector 1110' inserted into the passage 1215' carries a storage device 1130, then insertion of the connector 1110' sufficiently far into the passage 1215' aligns one or more contact pads 1132' on a storage device 1130' with contact members 1231' of the media reading interface 1230'. Accordingly, the processor (e.g., a main processor) coupled to the printed circuit board 1220' is communicatively coupled to the storage device 1130' of the fiber optic connector 1110' through the contact member 1231'. In some implementations, the second contact location 1235' of each contact member 1231' is aligned with one of the contact pads 1132' of a storage device 1130' when the connector 1110' is fully inserted into the passage 1215'. In other implementations, the second contact locations 1235' are sufficiently aligned with the contact pads 1132' to enable communication

between the printed circuit board 1220' and the storage device 1130' even before the connector 1110' is fully inserted into the passage 1215'.

As shown in FIG. 22, dust caps 1250 can be mounted within the adapter passages 1215, 1215' when connectors 1110, 1110' are not received thereat. The dust caps 1250 can inhibit dust, dirt, or other contaminants from entering the passages 1215, 1215' when the passages 1215, 1215' are not being utilized.

One example dust cap 1250 is shown in FIG. 22. In the example shown, the dust cap 1250 includes a cover 1251 configured to fit over a mouth of a passage 1215, 1215'. A handle including a grip 1255 and a stem 1256 extend outwardly from a first side of the cover 1251. The handle facilitates insertion and withdrawal of the dust cap 1250 from the passage 1215, 1215'. Insertion members 1252 extend outwardly from a second side of the cover 1251. Each insertion member 1252 is configured to fit within a passage 1215, 1215' of the adapter housing 1210, 1210' to hold the dust cap 1250 at the port.

In the example shown, each dust cap 1250 is a duplex dust cap that includes two insertion members 1252. In other implementations, however, each dust cap 1250 can include greater or fewer insertion members 1252. In the example shown, each insertion member 1252 is shaped similarly to a fiber optic connector that is configured to be retained at a port of each passage 1215, 1215'. For example, each insertion member 1252 can include a retaining member 1253 that is configured to interface with the latch engagement structures 1217, 1217' of the adapter housing 1210, 1210'.

In some implementations, the dust caps 1250 are shaped and configured to avoid triggering the presence detection sensor/switch formed by the media reading interfaces (e.g., see FIGS. 50, 68, and 155). Accordingly, insertion of a dust cap 1250 into a passage 1215, 1215' does not trigger the presence switch associated with the passage 1215, 1215'. For example, the dust caps 1250 can be shaped and configured to inhibit engaging the second contact location 1235 of the contact members 1231 associated with the respective passage 1215. In the example shown, the front ends of the insertion members 1252 do not include raised portions (e.g., raised portions 1115, 1115' of fiber optic connectors 1110, 1110').

In other implementations, the dust caps 1250 may include storage devices containing physical layer information. In such implementations, the dust caps 1250 may be shaped and configured to trigger the presence switch through interaction with the contact members 1231, 1231' and to be read through the media reading interfaces 1230, 1230' of the passage 1215, 1215'.

FIGS. 23-50 illustrate a third example implementation of a connector system 2000 that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The example connector system 2000 includes at least one communications coupler assembly 2200 positioned between two printed circuit boards 2220. One or more example connector arrangements 2100 (FIG. 31), which terminate segments 2010 (FIG. 31) of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the one or more communications coupler assemblies 2200. Accordingly, communications data signals carried by the media segments 2010 terminated by the connector arrangements 2100 can be transmitted to other media segments.

In the example shown in FIGS. 23 and 24, eight coupler housings 2210 are sandwiched between a first printed circuit board 2220A and a second printed circuit board 2220B (e.g.,

via fasteners 2222). In some implementations, the first printed circuit board 2220A can be electrically coupled to the second printed circuit board 2220B via a fixed connector (e.g., a card edge connector). In other implementations, the first printed circuit board 2220A can be electrically coupled to the second printed circuit board 2220B via a flexible or ribbon cable arrangement. In still other implementations, the printed circuit boards 2220A, 2220B are interconnected using other suitable circuit board connection techniques.

In the example shown, each coupler housing 2210 defines a single passage 2215 extending between opposite open ends. In other example implementations, however, each coupler housing 2210 can include a greater number (e.g., two, three, four, six, eight, twelve, etc.) of passages 2215. Each open end of each passage 2215 is configured to receive a segment of communications media (e.g., a connectorized end of an optical fiber). In other implementations, the connector system 2000 can include greater or fewer coupler housings 2210.

For ease in understanding, only portions of the example printed circuit boards 2220 of the connector system 2000 are shown in FIGS. 23 and 24. It is to be understood that the printed circuit boards 2220 electrically connect to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., processor 217 and network interface 216 of FIG. 2) as part of a coupler assembly. As noted above, non-limiting examples of such connector assemblies include bladed chassis and drawer chassis. Furthermore, additional coupler housings 2210 can be connected to different portions of the printed circuit boards 2220 or at other locations within an example connector assembly.

One example coupler housing 2210 is shown in FIGS. 25-30. The example coupler housing 2210 is formed from opposing sides 2211 interconnected by first and second ends 2212. The sides 2211 and ends 2212 each extend between an open front and an open rear to define passages 2215. In the example shown in FIG. 25, the sides 2211 are curved to bow outwardly. The coupler housing 2210 also includes mounting stations 2217 at which fasteners 2222 can be received to secure the coupler housing 2210 to one or more printed circuit boards 2220. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners 2222 include screws, snaps, and rivets. For example, the mounting stations 2217 can aid in securing the coupler housing 2210 to an upper circuit board 2220A and a lower circuit board 2220B. In other implementations, the mounting stations 2217 can include latches, panel guides, or other panel mounting arrangements.

In the example shown, each coupler housing 2210 is implemented as a fiber optic adapter configured to receive Multi-Fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors. Each passage 2215 of the MPO adapters 2210 is configured to align and connect two MPO connector arrangements 2100 (FIG. 31). In other implementations, each passage 2215 can be configured to connect other types of physical media segments. For example, one or more passages 2215 of the MPO adapters 2200 can be configured to communicatively couple together an MPO connector arrangement 2100 with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other type of data signals.

In some implementations, flexible latching tabs 2219 are located at the entrances of the passages 2215 to aid in retaining connector arrangements within the passages 2215. In the example shown, each latching tab 2219 defines a ramped surface and latching surface. The coupler housings 2210 also define channels 2218 extending partly along the length of the passages 2215 (e.g., see FIGS. 26 and 30) to

accommodate portions of the fiber connector arrangements 2100. In some implementations, the adapter 2210 may define a channel 2218 extending inwardly from each open end of the passage 2215. In one example implementation, a first channel 2218 extends along a top of the housing 2210 from a first end of each passage 2215 and a second channel 2218 extends along a bottom of the housing 2210 from a second end of each passage 2215.

Each MPO housing 2210 includes at least one media reading interface 2230 (e.g., see FIG. 24) configured to acquire the physical layer information from a storage device 2130 of a fiber connector arrangement 2100 (see FIGS. 31-34). In the example shown in FIG. 24, each MPO adapter 2210 includes at least one media reading interface 2230 that is configured to communicate with the storage device 2130 on an MPO connector 2110 plugged into the MPO adapter 2210. For example, in one implementation, the adapter 2210 can include a media reading interface 2230 associated with each passage 2215. In another implementation, the adapter 2210 can include a media reading interface 2230 associated with each connection end of a passage 2215.

FIGS. 31-34 show one example implementation of a connector arrangement implemented as an MPO connector 2100 that is configured to terminate multiple optical fibers. As shown in FIG. 31, each MPO connector 2100 includes a connector body 2110 enclosing a ferrule 2112 that retains multiple optical fibers (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, or 16 fibers). The connector body 2110 is secured to a boot 2113 to provide bend protection to the optical fibers.

The connector arrangement 2100 is configured to store physical layer information (e.g., media information). For example, the physical layer information can be stored in a memory device 2130 mounted on or in the connector body 2110. In the example shown in FIG. 31, the connector body 2110 includes a storage section 2115 configured to accommodate a storage device 2130 on which the physical information is stored. The storage section 2115 includes a raised (i.e., or stepped up) portion of the connector body 2110 located adjacent the ferrule 2112. The raised portion 2115 defines a cavity 2116 in which the storage device 2130 can be positioned. In some implementations, the cavity 2116 is two-tiered (e.g., see FIGS. 32 and 34), thereby providing a shoulder on which the storage device 2130 can rest and space to accommodate circuitry located on a bottom of the storage device 2130. In other implementations, the storage device 2130 can be otherwise mounted to the connector 2110.

One example storage device 2130 includes a printed circuit board 2131 to which memory circuitry can be arranged. In one example embodiment, the storage device 2130 includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board 2131. In other embodiments, however, the storage device 2130 can include any suitable type of memory. In the example shown in FIG. 31, the memory circuitry is arranged on the non-visible side of the printed circuit board 2131. Electrical contacts 2132 (FIG. 31) also are arranged on the printed circuit board 2131 for interaction with a media reading interface 2230 of the connector assembly 2200.

FIGS. 35-41 show the media reading interface 2230 of the MPO adapter 2200 in accordance with some implementations. In the example shown, the MPO adapter housing 2210 includes a first media reading interface 2230A and a second media reading interface 2230B. In some implementations, the first media reading interface 2230A is associated with a first connection end of the passage 2215 and the second

media reading interface **2230B** is associated with a second connection end of the passage **2215**.

In the example shown, the second media reading interface **2230B** is flipped (i.e., located on an opposite side of the housing **2210**) relative to the first media reading interface **2230A** (e.g., see FIGS. **40-41**). In some such implementations, the channel **2218** extending inwardly from the first connection end of the passage **2215** also is flipped with respect to the channel **2218** extending inwardly from the second end of the passage **2215** (e.g., see FIG. **40**). In some implementations, one or both ends **2212** of the adapter housing **2210** defines slots **2214** (e.g., see FIGS. **28** and **29**) that lead to the channels **2218** (see FIGS. **40** and **41**). The channels **2218** are each configured to receive a media reading interface **2230** through the respective slots **2214**.

In the example shown in FIGS. **28**, **29**, **40**, and **41**, flipping the orientation of the connectors **2110** between the front and rear ports enables each of the major surfaces **2212** of the adapter **2210** to be configured to receive only one media reading interface **2130** for each passage **2215**. For example, the media reading interfaces **2130** for the front ports of the passages **2215** are accommodated by a first of the major surfaces **2212** and the media reading interfaces **2130** for the rear ports of the passages **2215** are accommodated by a second of the major surfaces **2212**. Such a configuration enables each slot **2214** to extend more than half-way between the front and rear of the adapter **2210**.

In other implementations, each major surface **2212** of the adapter **2210** may accommodate the media reading interfaces **2130** for some of the front ports and some of the rear ports. For example, in one implementation, each major surface **2212** accommodates the media reading interfaces for alternating ones of the front and rear ports. In particular, a first slot in the first major surface **2212** may accommodate a media reading interface **2130** for a front port of a first passage **2215** and a first slot **2214** in the second major surface **2212** may accommodate a media reading interface **2130** for a rear port of the first passage **2215**. A second slot **2214** in the first major surface **2212** may accommodate a media reading interface **2130** for a rear port of a second passage **2215** and a second slot **2214** in the second major surface **2212** may accommodate a media reading interface **2130** for a front port of the second passage **2215**. Such configurations also enable each slot **2214** to extend more than half-way between the front and rear of the adapter **2210**.

Lengthening the slots **2214** enables longer contact members **2231** to be received within each slot **2214**. For example, each contact member **2231** may extend at least half-way across the adapter **2210** between the front and rear of the adapter **2210**. In certain implementations, each contact member **2231** may extend across a majority of the distance between the front and rear of the adapter **2210**. Lengthening the contact members **2231** increases the beam length of each contact member **2231**. The beam length affects the ability of the contact member **2231** to deflect toward and away from the circuit boards **2220**.

In general, each media reading interface **2230** is formed from one or more contact members **2231**. Portions of the contact members **2231** extend into the passage **2215** of the MPO adapter **2210** through the respective channel **2218** (e.g., see FIGS. **40-41**) to engage the electrical contacts **2132** of the storage member **2130** of any MPO connector positioned in the passage **2215**. Other portions of the contact members **2231** are configured to protrude outwardly from the channel **2218** through the slots **2214** to engage contacts

and tracings on a printed circuit board **2220** associated with the connector assembly **2200** (e.g., see FIG. **42**).

In some implementations, the contact members **2231** of a single media reading interface **2230** are positioned in a staggered configuration to facilitate access to the contact pads **2132** on the connector storage device **2130** of a connector arrangement **2100**. For example, as shown in FIGS. **35** and **35A**, alternating contact members **2231** can be staggered between at least front and rear locations within the channels **2218**. Likewise, in some implementations, the contact pads **2132** on each storage device **2130** can be arranged in staggered positions (e.g., see pads **2132** in FIG. **31**). In other implementations, the contact pads **2132** on each storage device **2130** can vary in size and/or shape to facilitate a one-to-one connection between the contact members **2231** and the contact pads **2132**.

One example type of contact member **2231** is shown in FIGS. **36-38**. In one implementation, the contact member **2231** defines a planar body. In one implementation, the contact member **2231** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member **2231** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **2231** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **2231** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member **2231** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

Each contact member **2231** defines at least three moveable contact locations **2235**, **2238**, and **2239**. The flexibility of the contact surfaces **2235**, **2238**, and **2239** provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **2231** and the respective printed circuit board **2220** when the coupler assembly **2200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **2231** also include at least one stationary contact **2233**.

In the example shown in FIGS. **40** and **41**, at least portions of two contact members **2231** are visibly positioned within a slot **2214** defined in a fiber optic adapter **2210**, shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members **2231** also are positioned in the slot **2214**, but cannot be seen since the additional contact members **2231** laterally align with the visible contact members **2231**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members **2231** may be positioned within the housing.

The example contact member **2231** shown includes a base **2232** that is configured to be positioned within a slot **2214** defined by an adapter **2210**. The base **2232** of certain types of contact members **2231** is configured to secure (e.g., snap-fit, latch, pressure-fit, etc.) to the adapter **2210**. The base **2232** also can include a retention section that secures the member **2231** in the adapter body **2210**. First and second legs **2241**, **2242** extend from the base **2232**.

A first arm **2234** extends from the first leg **2241** and defines a first moveable contact location **2235** between the two legs **2241**, **2242** (e.g., at a distal end of the arm **2234**). At least the first moveable contact location **2235** is aligned and configured to extend outwardly of the adapter housing **2210** through the slots **2214** to touch a first contact pad on the corresponding circuit board **2220** (e.g., see FIG. **50**). The ability of the first arm to flex relative to the legs **2241**, **2242** provides tolerance for placement of the contact member **2231** relative to the circuit board **2220**. In certain implementations, each of the legs **2241**, **2242** defines a stationary

contact location **2233** that also touches the first contact pad on the circuit board **2220**. In one implementation, the stationary contacts **2233** and first moveable contact **2235** provide grounding of the contact member **2231**.

A second arm **2236** extends from the second leg **2242** to define a resilient section **2237**, a second moveable contact location **2238**, and a third moveable contact location **2239**. In one implementation, the second contact location **2238** defines a trough located on the second arm **2236** between the resilient section **2237** and the third contact location **2239**. The resilient section **2237** is configured to bias the second contact location **2238** towards the channel **2218** (e.g., see FIGS. **40** and **41**). In the example shown, the resilient section **2237** is implemented as a looped/bent section of the second arm **2236**. In other implementations, the second arm **2236** can otherwise include springs, reduced width sections, or portions formed from more resilient materials.

The third contact location **2239** is configured to be positioned initially within the slot **2214**. The resilient section **2237** is configured to bias the third contact location **2239** through the slot **2214** to an exterior of the housing **2210** when a connector arrangement **2100** or other media segment pushes against the second contact location **2238**. For example, inserting an MPO connector **2110** into a connection end of a passage **2215** of an MPO adapter **2210** would cause the storage section **2115** of the connector **2110** to slide through the channel **2218** and to engage the second contact location **2238** of each contact member **2231** associated with that connection end of the passage **2215**. The storage section **2115** would push outwardly on the second contact location **2238**, which would push the third contact location **2239** through the slots **2214** and toward the printed circuit board **2220** mounted to the adapter **2210** adjacent the slots **2214** (see FIG. **50**).

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor **217** of FIG. **2**) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board **2220**. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry on the storage device **2130** via the contact members **2231** and the printed circuit board **2220**. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device **2130**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device **2130**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device **2130**. In one example implementation, at least a first contact member **2231** transfers power, at least a second contact member **2231** transfers data, and at least a third contact member **2231** provide grounding. However, any suitable number of contact members **2231** can be utilized within each media reading interface **2230**.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **2231** are configured to selectively form a complete circuit with one or more of the printed circuit boards **2220**. For example, each printed circuit board **2220** may include two contact pads for each contact member. In certain implementations, a first portion of each contact member **2231** touches a first of the contact pads and a second portion of each contact member **2231** selectively touches a second of the contact pads. The processor coupled to the circuit board **2220** may determine when the circuit is complete. Accordingly, the contact members **2231** can function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment has been inserted into the passages **2215**.

In certain implementations, the first moveable contact **2235** of each contact member is configured to contact one of

the contact pads of the circuit board **2220**. In one implementation, the first moveable contact location **2235** is configured to permanently touch the contact pad as long as the circuit board **2220** and contact member **2231** are assembled on the adapter **2210**. The third contact location **2239** of certain types of contact members **2231** is configured to touch a second contact pad of the printed circuit board **2220** only when a segment of physical communications media (e.g., an MPO connector **2110**) is inserted within an adapter passage **2215** and pushes the second contact location **2238** out of the channel **2218**, which pushes the third contact location **2239** through the slot **2214** and against the circuit board **2220**. In accordance with other aspects, the contact members **2231** are configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board **2220** regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage **2215**.

Referring to FIGS. **42-50**, dust caps **2250** can be used to protect passages **2215** of the adapter housings **2210** when fiber optic connectors **2110** or other physical media segments are not received within the passages **2215**. For example, a dust cap **2250** can be configured to fit within a front entrance or a rear entrance of each adapter passage **2215**. The dust caps **2250** are configured to inhibit the ingress of dust, dirt, or other contaminants into the passage **2215**. In accordance with some implementations, the dust caps **2250** are configured not to trigger the presence sensor/switch of the adapter **2210**.

FIGS. **43-48** show one example implementation of an adapter dust cap **2250**. The example dust cap **2250** includes a cover **2251** configured to fit over a mouth of the passage **2215**. A handle including a stem **2253** and grip **2254** extend outwardly from a first side of the cover **2251**. The handle facilitates insertion and withdrawal of the dust cap **2250** from the passage **2215**.

A retaining section **2252** extends outwardly from a second side of the cover **2251**. The retaining section **2252** defines a concave contour **2256** extending between two fingers **2258**. One or both fingers **2258** include lugs **2255** that are configured to interact with the flexible tabs **2219** of the adapter housing **2210** to retain the dust cap **2250** within the passage **2215**. In the example shown, each lug **2255** defines a ramped surface.

In some implementations, the retaining section **2252** is configured to fit within the passage **2215** without pressing against the second contact location **2238** of each contact member **2231** of the first media reading interface **2230** (see FIG. **50**). In the example shown, the retaining section **2252** defines a sufficiently concave contour to accommodate the second contact location **2238** of each contact member **2231**. Insertion of the dust cap **2250** within the passage **2215** does not cause the third contact location **2239** to press against the first printed circuit board **2220A**. Accordingly, insertion of the dust cap **2250** does not trigger the presence detection sensor/switch.

FIG. **50** shows a cross-sectional view of an MPO adapter housing **2210** sandwiched between a first printed circuit board **2220A** and a second printed circuit board **2220B**. The MPO adapter housing **2210** defines a passage **2215**, a channel **2218** extending inwardly from each connection end of the passage **2215**, and slots **2214** extending through opposing ends **2212** of the housing **2210**. A first media reading interface **2230A** is positioned in the first channel **2218** and interacts with the first printed circuit board **2220A**. A second media reading interface **2230B** is positioned in the second channel **2218** and interacts with the second printed circuit board **2220B**.

FIGS. 51-79 illustrate a fourth example implementation of a connector system 2000' that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The example connector system 2000' includes at least one communications coupler assembly 2200' positioned between two printed circuit boards 2220'. The same reference numbers are used herein to designate like elements on both communications coupler assemblies 2200 and 2200'.

One or more example connector arrangements 2100' (FIG. 59), which terminate segments 1010 of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the one or more communications coupler assemblies 2200'. The same reference numbers are used herein to designate like elements on both connector arrangements 2100 and 2100'. Accordingly, communications data signals carried by the media segments 1010 terminated by the connector arrangements 2100' can be transmitted to other media segments.

In the example shown in FIGS. 51 and 52, eight coupler housings 2210' are sandwiched between a first printed circuit board 2220A' and a second printed circuit board 2220B' (e.g., via fasteners 2222'). In some implementations, the first printed circuit board 2220A' can be electrically coupled to the second printed circuit board 2220B' via a fixed connector (e.g., a card edge connector). In other implementations, the first printed circuit board 2220A' can be electrically coupled to the second printed circuit board 2220B' via a flexible or ribbon cable arrangement. In still other implementations, the printed circuit boards 2220A', 2220B' are interconnected using other suitable circuit board connection techniques.

In the example shown, each coupler housing 2210' defines a single passage 2215' extending between opposite open ends. In other example implementations, however, each coupler housing 2210' can include a greater number (e.g., two, three, four, six, eight, twelve, etc.) of passages 2215'. Each open end of each passage 2215' is configured to receive a segment of communications media (e.g., a connectorized end of an optical fiber) 1010. In other implementations, the example connector system 2000' can include greater or fewer coupler housings 2210'.

For ease in understanding, only portions of the example printed circuit boards 2220' of the connector system 2000' are shown in FIGS. 51 and 52. It is to be understood that the printed circuit boards 2220' electrically connect to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., processor 217 and network interface 216 of FIG. 2) as part of a connector assembly. As noted above, non-limiting examples of such connector assemblies include bladed chassis and drawer chassis. Furthermore, additional coupler housings 2210' can be connected to different portions of the printed circuit boards 2220' or at other locations within an example connector assembly.

One example coupler housing 2210' is shown in FIGS. 53-58. In the example shown, each coupler housing 2210' is implemented as a fiber optic adapter configured to receive Multi-Fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors. Each passage 2215' of the MPO adapters 2210' is configured to align and connect two MPO connector arrangements 2100' (FIG. 59). In other implementations, each passage 2215' can be configured to connect other types of physical media segments. For example, one or more passages 2215' of the MPO adapters 2200' can be configured to communicatively couple together an MPO connector arrangement 2100' with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other type of data signals.

The example coupler housing 2210' is formed from opposing sides 2211' interconnected by first and second ends 2212'. The sides 2211' and ends 2212' each extend between an open front and an open rear to define passages 2215'. In the example shown in FIG. 53, the sides 2211' are generally flat. The coupler housing 2210' also defines mounting stations 2217' at which fasteners 2222' can be received to secure the coupler housing 2210' to one or more printed circuit boards 2220'. For example, the mounting stations 2217' can aid in securing the coupler housing 2210' to the upper circuit board 2220A' and the lower circuit board 2220B' shown in FIG. 51. In the example shown, the mounting stations 2217' define one or more openings in the first and second ends 2212' in which the fasteners 2222' can be inserted. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners 2222' include screws, snaps, and rivets. In other implementations, the mounting stations 2217' can include latches, panel guides, or other panel mounting arrangements.

In some implementations, flexible latching tabs 2219' are located at the entrances of the passages 2215' to aid in retaining connector arrangements within the passages 2215'. In the example shown, each latching tab 2219' defines a ramped surface and latching surface. The coupler housings 2210' also define channels 2218' extending partly along the length of the passages 2215' (e.g., see FIGS. 55 and 58) to accommodate portions of the fiber connector arrangements 2100'. In some implementations, the adapter 2210' may define a channel 2218' extending inwardly from each open end of the passage 2215'. In one example implementation, a first channel 2218' extends along a top of the housing 2210' from a first end of each passage 2215' and a second channel 2218' extends along a bottom of the housing 2210' from a second end of each passage 2215'.

Each adapter housing 2210' includes at least one media reading interface 2230' (e.g., see FIG. 52) configured to acquire the physical layer information from a storage device 2130' of a fiber connector arrangement 2100' (see FIGS. 59-62). In the example shown in FIG. 52, each MPO adapter 2210' includes at least one media reading interface 2230' that is configured to communicate with the storage device 2130' on an MPO connector 2110' plugged into the MPO adapter 2210'. For example, in one implementation, the adapter 2210' can include a media reading interface 2230' associated with each passage 2215'. In another implementation, the adapter 2210' can include a media reading interface 2230' associated with each connection end of a passage 2215'.

FIGS. 59-62 show one example implementation of a connector arrangement implemented as an MPO connector 2100' that is configured to terminate multiple optical fibers. As shown in FIG. 59, each MPO connector 2100' includes a connector body 2110' enclosing a ferrule 2112' that retains multiple optical fibers (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, or 16 fibers). The connector body 2110' is secured to a boot 2113' to provide bend protection to the optical fibers.

The connector arrangement 2100' is configured to store physical layer information (e.g., media information). For example, the physical layer information can be stored in a memory device 2130' mounted on or in the connector body 2110'. In the example shown in FIG. 59, the connector body 2110' includes a key 2115' configured to accommodate the storage device 2130' on which the physical layer information is stored. The key 2115' includes a raised (i.e., or stepped up) portion of the connector body 2110' located adjacent the ferrule 2112'. The raised portion 2115' defines a cavity 2116' in which the storage device 2130' can be positioned. In some implementations, the cavity 2116' is two-tiered (e.g., see FIGS. 60 and 62), thereby providing a shoulder on which the

storage device 2130' can rest and space to accommodate circuitry located on a bottom of the storage device 2130'. In other implementations, the storage device 2130' can be otherwise mounted to the connector 2110'.

One example storage device 2130' includes a printed circuit board 2131' to which memory circuitry can be arranged. In one example embodiment, the storage device 2130' includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board 2131'. In other embodiments, however, the storage device 2130' can include any suitable type of memory. In the example shown in FIG. 59, the memory circuitry is arranged on the non-visible side of the printed circuit board 2131'. Electrical contacts 2132' (FIG. 59) also are arranged on the printed circuit board 2131' for interaction with a media reading interface 2230' of the connector assembly 2200'.

In the example shown in FIG. 59, the contacts 2132' define planar surfaces extending in a front-to-rear direction. In one implementation, the contacts 2132' are configured to promote even wear amongst the contacts 2132'. In some implementations, the contacts 2132' alternate between long and short planar surfaces. For example, contacts 2132A' and 2132C' are longer than contacts 2132B' and 2132D' (see FIG. 59).

FIGS. 63-70 show the media reading interface 2230' of the MPO adapter 2200' in accordance with some implementations. In the example shown, the MPO adapter housing 2210' includes a first media reading interface 2230A' and a second media reading interface 2230B'. In some implementations, the first media reading interface 2230A' is associated with a first connection end of the passage 2215' and the second media reading interface 2230B' is associated with a second connection end of the passage 2215' (see FIGS. 68-69).

In the example shown, the second media reading interface 2230B' is flipped (i.e., located on an opposite side of the housing 2210') relative to the first media reading interface 2230A' (e.g., see FIGS. 68-69). In some such implementations, the channel 2218' extending inwardly from the first connection end of the passage 2215' also is flipped with respect to the channel 2218' extending inwardly from the second end of the passage 2215' (e.g., see FIG. 68). In some implementations, one or both ends 2212 of the adapter housing 2210' defines slots 2214' (e.g., see FIGS. 53 and 58) that lead to the channels 2218' (see FIGS. 68 and 69). The channels 2218' are each configured to receive a media reading interface 2230' through the respective slots 2214'.

In the example shown in FIGS. 56, 57, 68, and 69, flipping the orientation of the connectors 2110' between the front and rear ports enables each of the major surfaces 2212' of the adapter 2210' to be configured to receive only one media reading interface 2130' for each passage 2215'. For example, the media reading interfaces 2130' for the front ports of the passages 2215' are accommodated by a first of the major surfaces 2212' and the media reading interfaces 2130' for the rear ports of the passages 2215' are accommodated by a second of the major surfaces 2212'. Such a configuration enables each slot 2214' to extend at least half-way between the front and rear of the adapter 2210'.

In other implementations, each major surface 2212' of the adapter 2210' may accommodate the media reading interfaces 2130' for some of the front ports and some of the rear ports. For example, in one implementation, each major surface 2212' accommodates the media reading interfaces for alternating ones of the front and rear ports. In particular, a first slot in the first major surface 2212' may accommodate a media reading interface 2130' for a front port of a first

passage 2215' and a first slot 2214' in the second major surface 2212' may accommodate a media reading interface 2130' for a rear port of the first passage 2215'. A second slot 2214' in the first major surface 2212' may accommodate a media reading interface 2130' for a rear port of a second passage 2215' and a second slot 2214' in the second major surface 2212' may accommodate a media reading interface 2130' for a front port of the second passage 2215'. Such configurations also enable each slot 2214' to extend more than half-way between the front and rear of the adapter 2210'.

Lengthening the slots 2214' enables longer contact members 2231' to be received within each slot 2214'. For example, each contact member 2231 may extend at least half-way across the adapter 2210' between the front and rear of the adapter 2210'. In certain implementations, each contact member 2231' may extend across a majority of the distance between the front and rear of the adapter 2210'. Lengthening the contact members 2231' increases the beam length of each contact member 2231'. The beam length affects the ability of the contact member 2231' to deflect toward and away from the circuit boards 2220'.

In general, each media reading interface 2230' is formed from one or more contact members 2231'. Portions of the contact members 2231' extend into the passage 2215' of the MPO adapter 2210' through the respective channel 2218' (e.g., see FIGS. 68-69) to engage the electrical contacts 2132 of the storage member 2130' of any MPO connector positioned in the passage 2215'. Other portions of the contact members 2231' are configured to protrude outwardly from the channel 2218' through the slots 2214' to engage contacts and tracings on a printed circuit board 2220' associated with the connector assembly 2200' (e.g., see FIG. 79).

In some implementations, the contact members 2231' of a single media reading interface 2230' are positioned in a staggered configuration to facilitate access to the contact pads 2132' on the connector storage device 2130' of a connector arrangement 2100'. For example, as shown in FIG. 70, alternating contact members 2231' can be staggered between at least front and rear locations within the channels 2218'. Likewise, in some implementations, the contact pads 2132' on each storage device 2130' can be arranged in staggered positions. In other implementations, the contact pads 2132' on each storage device 2130' can vary in size and/or shape (e.g., see pads 2132' of FIG. 59) to facilitate a one-to-one connection between the contact members 2231' and the contact pads 2132'.

One example type of contact member 2231' is shown in FIGS. 64-66. In one implementation, the contact member 2231' defines a planar body. In one implementation, the contact member 2231' is formed monolithically. Each contact member 2231' defines at least three moveable contact locations 2235', 2238', and 2239'. The flexibility of the contact surfaces 2235', 2238', and 2239' provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member 2231' and the respective printed circuit board 2220' when the coupler assembly 2200' is manufactured. Certain types of contact members 2231' also include at least one stationary contact 2233'.

In the example shown in FIGS. 68-69, two contact members 2231' are visibly positioned within a slot 2214' defined in a fiber optic adapter 2210', shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members 2231' also are positioned in the slot 2214', but cannot be seen since the additional contact members 2231' laterally align with the visible contact members 2231'. In other implementations,

however, greater or fewer contact members 2231' may be positioned within the housing.

The example contact member 2231' shown includes a base 2232' that is configured to be positioned within a slot 2214' defined by an adapter 2210'. The base 2232' of certain types of contact members 2231' is configured to secure (e.g., snap-fit, latch, pressure-fit, etc.) to the adapter 1210. First and second legs 2241', 2242' extend from the base 2232'. A first arm 2234' extends from the first leg 2241' and defines a first moveable contact location 2235' between the two legs 2241', 2242' (e.g., at a distal end of the arm 2234').

At least the first moveable contact location 2235' is aligned and configured to extend outwardly of the adapter housing 2210' through the slots 2214' to touch a first contact pad on the corresponding circuit board 2220' (e.g., see FIG. 79). The ability of the first arm to flex relative to the legs 2241', 2242' provides tolerance for placement of the contact member 2231' relative to the circuit board 2220'. In certain implementations, each of the legs 2241', 2242' defines a stationary contact location 2233' that also touches the first contact pad on the circuit board 2220'. In one implementation, the stationary contacts 2233' and first moveable contact 2235' provide grounding of the contact member 2231'.

A second arm 2236' extends from the second leg 2242' to define a resilient section 2237', a second moveable contact location 2238', and a third moveable contact location 2239'. In one implementation, the second contact location 2238' defines a trough located on the second leg 2234' between the resilient section 2237' and the third contact location 2239'. The resilient section 2237' is configured to bias the second contact location 2238' towards the channel 2218' (e.g., see FIGS. 68 and 69). In the example shown, the resilient section 2237' is implemented as a looped/bent section of the second arm 2236'. In other implementations, the second arm 2236' can otherwise include springs, reduced width sections, or portions formed from more resilient materials.

The third contact location 2239' is configured to be positioned initially within the slot 2214'. The resilient section 2237' is configured to bias the third contact location 2239' through the slot 2214' to an exterior of the housing 2210' when a connector arrangement 2100' or other media segment pushes against the second contact location 2238'. For example, inserting an MPO connector 2110' into a connection end of a passage 2215' of an MPO adapter 2210' would cause the storage section 2115' of the connector 2110' to slide through the channel 2218' and to engage the second contact location 2238' of each contact member 2231' associated with that connection end of the passage 2215'. The storage section 2115' would push outwardly on the second contact location 2238', which would push the third contact location 2239' through the slots 2214' and toward the printed circuit board 2220' mounted to the adapter 2210' adjacent the slots 2214 (see FIG. 79).

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor 217 of FIG. 2) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board 2220'. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry on the storage device 2130' via the contact members 2231' and the printed circuit board 2220. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device 2130'. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device 2130'. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device 2130'. In one example implementation, at least a first contact member 2231' transfers power, at least a

second contact member 2231' transfers data, and at least a third contact member 2231' provide grounding. However, any suitable number of contact members 2231' can be utilized within each media reading interface 2230'.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members 2231' are configured to selectively form a complete circuit with one or more of the printed circuit boards 2220'. For example, each printed circuit board 2220' may include two contact pads for each contact member. In certain implementations, a first portion of each contact member 2231' touches a first of the contact pads and a second portion of each contact member 2231' selectively touches a second of the contact pads. The processor coupled to the circuit board 2220' may determine when the circuit is complete. Accordingly, the contact members 2231' can function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment has been inserted into the passages 2215'.

In certain implementations, the first moveable contact 2235' of each contact member is configured to contact one of the contact pads of the circuit board 2220'. In one implementation, the first moveable contact location 2235' is configured to permanently touch the contact pad as long as the circuit board 2220' and contact member 2231' are assembled on the adapter 2210'. The third contact location 2239' of certain types of contact members 2231' is configured to touch a second contact pad of the printed circuit board 2220' only when a segment of physical communications media (e.g., an MPO connector 2110') is inserted within an adapter passage 2215' and pushes the second contact location 2238' out of the channel 2218, which pushes the third contact location 2239' through the slot 2214' and against the circuit board 2220'. In accordance with other aspects, the contact members 2231' are configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board 2220' regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage 2215'.

Referring to FIGS. 71-79, dust caps 2250' can be used to protect passages 2215' of the adapter housings 2210' when fiber optic connectors 2110' or other physical media segments are not received within the passages 2215'. For example, a dust cap 2250' can be configured to fit within a front entrance or a rear entrance of each adapter passage 2215'. The dust caps 2250' are configured to inhibit the ingress of dust, dirt, or other contaminants into the passage 2215'. In accordance with some implementations, the dust caps 2250' are configured not to trigger the presence sensor/switch of the adapter 2210'.

FIGS. 72-77 show one example implementation of an adapter dust cap 2250'. The example dust cap 2250' includes a cover 2251' configured to fit over a mouth of the passage 2215'. A handle including a stem 2253' and grip 2254' extend outwardly from a first side of the cover 2251'. The handle facilitates insertion and withdrawal of the dust cap 2250' from the passage 2215'. In the example shown, an outer side of the grip 2254' is generally flat. In other embodiments, the grip 2254' can be contoured, textured, or otherwise non-planar.

A retaining section 2252' extends outwardly from a second side of the cover 2251'. The retaining section 2252' defines a concave contour 2256' extending between two fingers 2258'. One or both fingers 2258' include lugs 2255' that are configured to interact with the flexible tabs 2219' of the adapter housing 2210' to retain the dust cap 2250' within the passage 2215'. In the example shown, each lug 2255' defines a ramped surface.

In some implementations, the retaining section 2252' is configured to fit within the passage 2215' without pressing

against the second contact location **2238'** of each contact member **2231'** of the first media reading interface **2230'** (see FIG. 79). In the example shown, the retaining section **2252'** defines a sufficiently concave contour to accommodate the second contact location **2238'** of each contact member **2231'**. Insertion of the dust cap **2250'** within the passage **2215'** does not cause the third contact location **2239'** to press against the first printed circuit board **2220A'**. Accordingly, insertion of the dust cap **2250'** does not trigger the presence detection sensor/switch.

FIG. 79 shows a cross-sectional view of an MPO adapter housing **2210'** sandwiched between a first printed circuit board **2220A'** and a second printed circuit board **2220B'**. The MPO adapter housing **2210'** defines a passage **2215'**, a channel **2218'** extending inwardly from each connection end of the passage **2215'**, and slots **2214'** extending through opposing ends **2212'** of the housing **2210'**. A first media reading interface **2230A'** is positioned in the first channel **2218'** and interacts with the first printed circuit board **2220A'**. A second media reading interface **2230B'** is positioned in the second channel **2218'** and interacts with the second printed circuit board **2220B'**.

FIGS. 80-102 illustrate a fifth example implementation of a connector system **3000** that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. One example connector assembly on which the connector system **3000** can be implemented is a bladed chassis. The connector system **3000** includes at least one example communications coupler assembly **3200** and at least two connector arrangements **3100**.

The communications coupler assembly **3200** is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements **3100**, which terminate segments **3010** of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **3200** (e.g., see FIGS. 91-92).

Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment **3010** terminated by a first connector arrangement **3100** can be propagated to another media segment **3010** (e.g., terminated by a second connector arrangement **3100**) through the communications coupler assembly **3200**.

In accordance with some aspects, each connector arrangement **3100** is configured to terminate a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement **3100** can include a single connector **3110** that terminates a single optical fiber or a single electrical conductor. In one example implementation, each connector arrangement **3100** includes a single LC-type fiber optic connector **3110** that terminates a single optical fiber. In accordance with other aspects, each connector arrangement **3100** includes two or more connectors **3110**, each of which terminates a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement **3100** may define a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors **3110**, each of which terminates an optical fiber **3010**. In other implementations, the connectors **3110** can be an SC-type, an ST-type, an FC-type, an LX.5-type, etc.

In accordance with still other aspects, each connector arrangement **3100** can include one or more connectors, each of which terminates a plurality of physical media segments (e.g., see connector arrangement **2100**, **2100'**, and **5100** of FIGS. 31, 59, and 133). In one example implementation, each connector arrangement includes a single MPO-type

fiber optic connector that terminates multiple optical fibers. In still other systems, other types of connector arrangements (e.g., electrical connector arrangements) can be secured to the communications coupler assembly **3200** or to a different type of connector assembly.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly **3200** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media **3010**. For example, each communications coupler assembly **3200** can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly **3200** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 80, the communications coupler assembly **3200** defines four passages **3215**.

In some implementations, each passage **3215** of the communications coupler assembly **3200** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **3100**. In other example implementations, two or more passages **3215** can form a single link between connector arrangements **3100** (e.g., two ports can form a link between duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly **3200** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly **3200** can connect a duplex connector arrangement to two single connector arrangements.

Example implementations of connector arrangements **3100** are shown in FIGS. 81-88. Each of the connector arrangements **3100** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **3110**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers **3010**. In the example shown in FIGS. 80-82, each connector arrangement **3100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors **3110** held together using a clip **3150**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **3100** can define a single fiber optic connector **3110**.

As shown in FIG. 82, each fiber optic connector **3110** includes a connector body **3111** protecting a ferrule **3112** that retains an optical fiber **3010**. The connector body **3111** is secured to a boot **3113** for providing bend protection to the optical fiber **3010**. In the example shown, the connector **3110** is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body **3111** includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) **3114** that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector **3110** within a passage **3215** in the communications coupler assembly **3200**. The connector body **3111** also defines a through hole (or opposing depressions) **3117** to facilitate maintaining the body **3111** within the clip **3150** (e.g., see FIG. 82).

One example clip **3150** is shown in FIGS. 80 and 82. The clip **3150** includes a body **3151** that defines openings or channels **3152** through which portions **3119** of the fiber optic connector bodies **3111** can extend (see FIG. 82). In the example shown, the clip **3150** has a monolithic body **3151** defining two channels **3152** separated by an interior wall **3156**. Lugs **3157** are positioned on the inner surfaces of the exterior walls of the body **3151** and on both sides of the interior wall **3156**. The lugs **3157** are configured to engage cavities/depressions **3117** defined in the fiber optic connector bodies **3111** to secure the connector bodies **3111** within the clip body **3151**. A flange **3153** curves upwardly and forwardly to extend over the fastening members **3114** of the connectors **3110** (see FIG. 81). The flange **3153** is suffi-

ciently flexible to enable the application of pressure on the clip arms **3114** of the connectors **3110** by pressing on a distal end of the flange **3153**.

Each connector arrangement **3100** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device **3130** may be installed on or in the body **3111** of one or more of the fiber optic connectors **3110** of each connector arrangement **3100**. In the example shown, the storage device **3130** is installed on only one fiber optic connector **3110** of a duplex connector arrangement **3100**. In other implementations, however, a storage device **3130** may be installed on each fiber optic connector **3110** of a connector arrangement **3100**.

One example storage device **3130** includes a printed circuit board **3131** on which memory circuitry can be arranged (see FIG. **82**). Electrical contacts **3132** also are arranged on the printed circuit board **3131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **3200** (described in more detail herein). In one example implementation, the storage device **3130** includes an EEPROM circuit **3133** arranged on the printed circuit board **3131**. In the example shown in FIG. **82**, an EEPROM circuit **3133** is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board **3131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **3130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

FIGS. **83-88** show three different implementations of an example storage device **3130** installed on an example connector **3110**. FIGS. **83** and **84** show a first example connector **3110A** that includes a key **3115** having a width W_4 . The key **3115** has a front surface **3118** against which contacts within the communications coupler assembly **3200** deflect during insertion of the connector **3110** as will be described in more detail herein. In the example shown, the deflection surface **3118** defines a bullnose. In other implementations, the deflection surface **3118** may define any suitable shape. The key **3115** also defines a recessed section or cavity **3116A** in which a storage device **3130A** can be positioned. In the example shown in FIG. **84**, the cavity **3116A** is defined in the key **3115** and not the deflecting surface **3118**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **3130A** to enclose the storage device **3130A** within the connector **3111**. In other implementations, the storage device **3130A** is left exposed.

The storage device **3130A** shown in FIG. **84** includes generally planar contacts **3132A** positioned on a generally planar circuit board **3131A**. In the example shown, the contacts **3132A** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the contacts **3132A** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. The memory **3133** of the storage device **3130A**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **84**, is accessed by engaging the tops of the contacts **3132A** with an electrically conductive contact member (e.g., contact member **3231** of FIG. **96**). In certain implementations, the contact member **3231** initially contacts the deflecting surface **3118** and subsequently slides or wipes across the contacts **3132A**.

FIGS. **85** and **86** show a second example connector **3110B** that includes a key **3115** having a deflection surface **3118**. The key **3115** defines a recessed section or cavity **3116B** in which a storage device **3130B** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **3116B** cuts into the deflecting surface **3118** of the key **3115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **3130B** to enclose the storage device **3130B** within the connector **3111**. In other implementations, the storage device **3130B** is left exposed.

The storage device **3130B** shown in FIG. **86** includes contacts **3132B** having elongated sections **3135B** that extend over a generally planar circuit board **3131B** and folded sections **3134B** that curve, fold, or bend over a front end **3136B** of the board **3131B**. In the example shown, the elongated sections **3135** of the contacts **3132B** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the elongated sections **3135** of the contacts **3132B** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. The memory **3133** of the storage device **3130B**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **86**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **3231** (FIG. **96**) across the folded sections **3134** of the contacts **3132B**.

FIGS. **87** and **88** show a third example connector **3110C** that includes a key **3115** having a deflection wall **3118**. The key **3115** defines a recessed section or cavity **3116C** in which a storage device **3130C** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **3116C** cuts into the deflection wall **3118** of the key **3115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **3130C** to enclose the storage device **3130C** within the connector **3111**. In other implementations, the storage device **3130C** is left exposed.

The storage device **3130C** shown in FIG. **88** includes contacts **3132C** having first sections **3135C** that extend over a generally planar circuit board **3131C** and contoured sections **3134C** that curve, fold, or bend over a contoured section **3136** at the front of the board **3131C**. In the example shown, the first sections **3135C** of the contacts **3132C** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the first sections **3135C** of the contacts **3132C** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. The memory of the storage device **3130C**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **88**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **3231** (FIG. **96**) across the contoured section **3134C** of the contacts **3132C**.

FIGS. **89-94** show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **3200** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **3200** includes an adapter housing **3210** defining one or more passages **3215** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connectors **3110** (e.g., see FIG. **80**). In other example implementations, however, one or more passages **3215** can be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector **3110** with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In other implementations, however, the communications coupler assembly **3200** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing **3210** shown in FIGS. **89-95** is formed from opposing sides **3211** interconnected by first and second ends **3212**. The sides **3211** and ends **3212** each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing **3210** defines one or more passages **3215** extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage **3215** is configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector **3110** of duplex connector arrangement **3100** of FIG. **80**). In the example shown, the adapter housing **3210** defines four passages **3215**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **3210** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more ports. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **3206** are positioned within the passages **3215** to receive and align the ferrules **3112** of fiber optic connectors **3110** (see FIG. **93**).

In the example shown, the body 3210 of the fiber optic adapter 3200 defines four passages 3215. In other implementations, the body 3210 can define greater or fewer passages 3215. For example, in some example implementations, the body 3210 of the fiber optic adapter 3200 can define a single passage 3215 that is configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors 3110. In other example implementations, the fiber optic adapter 3200 can define two, eight, or twelve passages 3215 that are each configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors 3110. In certain implementations, the adapter housing 3210 also defines latch engagement channels 3217 at each port to facilitate retention of the latch arms 3114 of the fiber optic connectors 3110. Each latch engagement channel 3217 is sized and shaped to receive the key 3115 of the connector 3110.

The fiber optic adapter 3210 includes one or more media reading interfaces 3230, each configured to acquire the physical layer information from the storage device 3130 of a fiber optic connector 3110 plugged into the fiber optic adapter 3210. For example, in one implementation, the adapter 3210 can include a media reading interface 3230 associated with each passage 3215. In another implementation, the adapter 3210 can include a media reading interface 3230 associated with each connection end of each passage 3215. In still other implementations, the adapter 3210 can include a media reading interface 3230 associated with each set of passages 3215 that accommodate a connector arrangement 3100.

For example, the quadruplex adapter 3210 shown in FIG. 91 includes a media reading interface 3230A at the front connection end of two passages 3215 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 3100 received thereat and two media reading interfaces 3230B at the rear connection end of two passages 3215 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 3100 received thereat. In another implementation, one side of the adapter housing 3210 can include two media reading interfaces 3230 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 3100 and another side of the adapter housing 3210 can include four media reading interfaces to interface with four fiber optic connectors 3110. In other implementations, the adapter housing 3210 can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces 3230.

In general, each media reading interface 3230 is formed from one or more contact members 3231 (see FIG. 96). In certain implementations, a top surface of the coupler housing 3210 defines slots 3214 configured to receive one or more contact members 3231. When a connector 3110 with a storage device 3130 is inserted into one of the passages 3215, the contact pads 3132 of the storage device 3130 are configured to align with the slots 3214 defined in the adapter housing 3210. Accordingly, the contact members 3231 held within the slots 3214 align with the contact pads 3132.

At least a portion of each slot 3214 extends through the top surface to the passage 3215. In the example shown in FIG. 93, the top surface has a thickness (material height) H. In some implementations, the thickness H of the top surface is at least about 0.5 mm (about 0.02 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness H of the top surface is at least about 0.76 mm (about 0.3 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness H of the top surface is about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm (about 0.02 to about 0.08 inches). Indeed, in certain implementations, the thickness H of the top surface is about 1 mm to about 1.5 mm (0.04 inches to about 0.06 inches). In one example implementation, the thickness

H of the top surface is about 1 mm (0.04 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness H of the top surface is at least 1.27 mm (0.05 inches).

In some implementations, the media reading interface 3230 includes multiple contact members 3231. For example, in certain implementations, the media reading interface 3230 includes at least a first contact member 3231 that transfers power, at least a second contact member 3231 that transfers data, and at least a third contact member 3231 that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface 3230 includes a fourth contact member. In other implementations, the media reading interface 3230 include greater or fewer contact members 3231.

In some implementations, each contact member 3231 is retained within a separate slot 3214. For example, in the implementation shown in FIGS. 89-95, each media reading interface 3230 includes four contact members 3231 that are held in a set 3213 of four slots 3214 that align with four contact pads 3132 (see FIG. 84) on a connector storage device 3130. The slots 3214 in each set 3213 are separated by intermediate walls 3216 (FIGS. 92 and 94). In other implementations, each contact member 3231 in a single media reading interface 3230 may be retained in a single slot.

In some implementations, the adapter housing 3210 has more sets 3213 of slots 3214 than media reading interfaces 3230. For example, in some implementations, each adapter housing 3210 defines a set 3213 of slots 3214 at each connection end of each passage 3215. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing 3210 may have the same number of slot sets 3213 and media reading interfaces 3231. For example, in certain implementations, each adapter housing 3210 may define a set 3213 of slots 3214 at only one connection end of each passage 3215. In other implementations, the adapter housing 3210 may define a set 3213 of slots 3214 at each connection end of alternate passages 3215.

In some implementations, the contact members 3231 of a single media reading interface 3230 are positioned in a staggered configuration. Such a staggered configuration may facilitate alignment of the contact members 3231 with staggered contact pads 3132 (see FIG. 84) of a connector storage device 3130 positioned in the respective passage 3215. In some implementations, the slots 3214 accommodating the staggered contact members 3231 also are staggered. For example, as shown in FIGS. 91-92, alternating slots 3214 can be staggered in a front to rear direction. In other implementations, however, the slots 3214 accommodating the staggered contacts 3231 may each have a common length that is longer than a length of the staggered arrangement of contact members 3231. In still other implementations, the front and rear ends of the contact members 3231 of a single media reading interface 3230 are transversely aligned within similarly transversely aligned slots 3214.

In the example shown in FIG. 91, the slots 3214 defined at front connection ends of the adapter passages 3215 axially align with slots 3214 defined at the rear connection ends. In other implementations, however, the slots 3214 at the front connection ends may be staggered from the slots 3214 at the rear connection ends. As shown in FIGS. 92 and 93, at least one support wall 3205 separates the forward slots 3214 from the rearward slots 3214. Each support wall 3205 extends from the slotted surface of the adapter housing 3210 to at least the split sleeve 3206.

In some implementations, a single support wall 3205 extends along a center of the adapter housing 3210 trans-

verse to the insertion axis A_r (FIG. 89) of the passages 3215. For example, a single support wall 3205 may extend through an adapter housing 3210 that defines transversely aligned slots 3214. In other implementations, one or more support walls 3205 may extend between slots 3214 arranged in a staggered configuration. In the example shown, adjacent support walls 3205 are offset from each other along an insertion axis of the passages 3215 to accommodate the staggered slots 3214 arrangements. In certain implementations, the support walls 3205 may connect to or be continuous with the intermediate walls 3216.

As shown in FIG. 94, each set 3213 of slots 3214 accommodating one media reading interface 3230 has a width $W1$ and each slot 3214 has a width $W2$. Intermediate walls 3216, which separate the slots 3214 of each set 3213, each have a width $W3$. In general, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is smaller than the width $W4$ of the key 3115 of the connector 3110 positioned in the respective adapter passage 3215. In some implementations, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches). In one example implementation, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is about 2 mm (0.08 inches). In one example implementation, the width $W1$ of each set 3213 of slots 3214 is about 2.1 mm (0.081 inches).

In certain implementations, the width $W3$ of the intermediate walls 3216 is smaller than the width $W2$ of the slots 3214. In some implementations, the width $W2$ of each slot 3214 is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width $W2$ of each slot 3214 is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width $W2$ of each slot is about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In one implementation, the width $W2$ of each slot is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width $W2$ of each slot is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches).

In some implementations, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches). In one implementation, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In one implementation, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches). In one implementation, the width $W3$ of each intermediate wall 3216 is about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches).

As shown in FIG. 95, a printed circuit board 3220 is configured to secure (e.g., via fasteners 3222) to the adapter housing 3210. In some implementations, the example adapter housing 3210 includes two annular walls 3218 in which the fasteners 3222 can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board 3220 to the adapter housing 3210. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners 3222 include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board 3220 is shown in FIG. 95. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board 3220 electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor 217 and network interface 216 of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple

communications coupler housings 3210 can be connected to the printed circuit board 3220 within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The contact members 3231 extend between the slotted surface of the adapter housing 3210 and the passages 3215. Portions of each contact member 3231 engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board 3220 mounted to the slotted surface of the adapter housing 3210. Other portions of the contact members 3231 engage the electrical contacts 3132 of the storage members 3130 attached to any connector arrangements 3100 positioned in the passages 3215 (see FIG. 101). A processor coupled to the circuit board 3220 can access the memory 3133 of each connector arrangement 3100 through corresponding ones of the contact members 3231.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces 3230 of the adapter are configured to detect when a connector arrangement is inserted into one or more passages 3215. Accordingly, the contact members 3231 can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the contact members 3231 of a media reading interface 3230 are configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board 3220 only when a connector 3110 is inserted within a respective passage 3215. For example, at least a portion of each contact member 3231 may be configured to contact the circuit board 3220 only after being pushed toward the circuit board 3220 by a connector 3210. In other example implementations, portions of the contact members 3231 can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board 3220 or a shorting rod by a connector 3110. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the contact members 3231 may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board 3220 regardless of whether a connector 3110 is received in a passage 3215.

In the example shown in FIG. 89, each media reading interface 3230 of the fiber optic adapter 3200 includes four contact members 3231 and each storage device 3130 of the fiber optic connector 3110 includes four contact pads 3132 (FIGS. 80-88). In certain implementations, a first contact member 3231A and a third contact member 3231C of the media reading interface 3230 are mounted at first positions with the slot 3214. A second contact member 3231B and a fourth contact member 3231D of the media reading interface 3230 are mounted at second positions within the slot 3214 (e.g., compare the positions of the two contact members 3231A-3231D shown in FIG. 89). Likewise, the contact pads 3132 on the storage devices 3130A, 3130B, 3130C shown in FIGS. 80-88 include longer pads and narrower pads that are accommodated by the staggered positions of the contact members 3231. In other implementations, however, the contact members 3231 may be laterally aligned and/or the contact pads 3132 may be a common length.

In the example shown in FIGS. 97-100, at least portions of two contact members 3231 are visibly positioned within a slot 3214 defined in a fiber optic adapter 3210, shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members 3231 also are positioned in the slot 3214, but cannot be seen since the additional contact members 3231 laterally align with the visible contact members 3231. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members 3231 may be positioned within the housing.

One example type of contact member 3231 is shown in FIG. 96. Each contact member 3231 defines at least three moveable (e.g., flexible) contact locations 3233, 3235, and 3236. The flexibility of the contact surfaces 3233, 3235, and 3236 provides tolerance for differences in spacing between

the contact member **3231** and the respective printed circuit board **3220** when the coupler assembly **3200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **3231** also include at least one stationary contact **3237**.

The first contact surface **3233** is configured to extend through the slot **3214** and engage the circuit board **3220**. The third contact surface **3236** is configured to selectively extend through the slot **3214** and engage the circuit board **3220**. For example, the third contact surface **3236** may be configured to engage the circuit board **3220** when a connector **3110** is inserted into a passage **3215** corresponding with the contact member **3231**. The second contact surface **3235** is configured to extend into the passage **3215** and engage the connector **3110** positioned in the passage **3215**. If a storage device **3130** is installed on the connector **3110**, then the second contact surface **3235** is configured to engage the contact pads **3132** of the storage device **3130**.

The example contact member **3231** includes a resilient section **3234** that biases the third contact surface **3236** upwardly through the slot **3214** (e.g., toward the circuit board **3220**). A force applied to the second arm **3247** transfers to the first arm **3246** through the resilient section **3234**. In some implementations, the resilient section **3234** defines at least a partial arc. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. **96**, the resilient section defines a half-circular section. In other implementations, the resilient section **3234** defines a series of curves and/or bends. In some implementations, the resilient section **3234** also defines a biasing surface **3239** that is configured to press against the first arm **3246** to bias the third contact surface **3236** upwardly.

The example contact member **3231** is configured to seat in one of the slots **3214** of the adapter housing **3210**. For example, the contact member **3231** includes a base **3232** that is configured to abut the support wall **3205** of the adapter housing **3210** (e.g., see FIG. **98**). In one implementation, the side of the base **3232** that abuts the support wall **3205** is flat. In another implementation, the side of the base **3232** that abuts the support wall **3205** defines one or more notches. One end **3237** of the base is configured to extend through the slot **3214** and contact the circuit board **3220** to provide grounding for the contact member **3231**.

Another end of the base **3232** defines an attachment section **3238** that engages a portion of the support wall **3205** to secure the contact member **3231** within the slot **3214**. In some implementations, the attachment section **3238** of the contact member **3231** includes a first leg **3241** and a second leg **3243** extending from the base **3232** (FIG. **96**). In one implementation, the first leg **3241** defines a bump **3242**. In one implementation, the attachment section **3238** is configured to snap-fit into the support wall **3205**. In other implementations, the attachment section **3238** may otherwise mount to the support wall **3205**.

The example contact member **3231** also includes a third leg **3244** that extends outwardly from the base **3232** generally parallel with the second leg **3243**. A distal end of the third leg **3244** bends or curves upwardly toward the circuit board **3220**. In the example shown, the third leg **3244** is generally J-shaped. In other implementations, the third leg **3244** may be L-shaped, C-shaped, V-shaped, etc. The first contact surface **3233** is defined at the distal end of the third leg **3244**. In the example shown, the distal end of the third leg **3244** defines an arched or ball-shaped first contact surface **3233**.

The contact member **3231** also includes a fourth leg **3245** that extends outwardly from the base **3232** between the second and third legs **3243**, **3244**. In the example shown, the

fourth leg **3245** extends generally parallel to the second and third legs **3243**, **3244**. The fourth leg **3245** separates into first arm **3246**, which defines the third contact surface **3236**, and a second arm **3247**, which defines the second contact surface **3235**. The first arm **3246** extends upwardly from the fourth leg **3245** towards the circuit board **3220**. For example, in some implementations, the first arm **3246** arcs upwardly into a planar extension that terminates at the third contact surface **3236**. In the example shown, the third contact surface **3236** defines an arched or ball-shaped distal end of the first arm **3246**.

The second arm **3247** initially extends away from the base **3232** and subsequently extends back towards the base **3232** to increase the beam length of the contact **3231**. For example, in some implementations, the second arm **3247** extends downwardly into the resilient section **3234** and upwardly into the biasing surface **3239**. From the biasing surface **3239**, the second arm **3247** curves (i.e., arcs, angles, etc.) downwardly and back toward the base **3232** along an extension **3248** and forms a trough **3249** beneath the resilient section **3234**. The trough **3249** defines the second contact surface **3235**. In certain implementations, the inner sides of the trough **3249** are configured to abut against the resilient section **3234** when a connector **3110** is positioned in the passage **3215** to aid in pushing the biasing surface **3239** against the first arm **3246**.

In certain implementation, the contact member **3231** defines a planar body. In certain implementations, the contact member **3231** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal). For example, in some implementations, the contact member **3231** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **3231** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **3231** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member **3231** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

FIGS. **97-100** illustrate the example contact member **3231** positioned in a slot **3214** of an adapter **3210** before and after insertion of a connector **3110** in a passage **3215** of the adapter **3210**. In the example shown, the first leg **3241** of the attachment section **3238** extends generally vertically and the second leg **3243** extends generally horizontally (e.g., see FIGS. **98** and **100**). In some implementations, the support wall **3205** of the adapter housing **3210** defines a recess or channel **3208** and an extension **3207**. When the attachment section **3238** is mounted to the support wall **3205**, the first leg **3241** of the attachment section **3238** fits in the recess **3208** and the second leg **3242** seats on the extension **3207**. When first contact surface **3233** extends through the slot **3214** and contacts the circuit board **3220**.

In some implementations, a support portion **3209** of the adapter housing **3210** projects partially into the passages **3215** opposite the support wall **3205**. The support portion **3209** defines a ledge **3219** recessed within each slot **3214**. The distal end of the first arm **3246** seats on the ledge **3219** spaced from the circuit board **3220** when a connector **3110** is not positioned within a respective passage **3215** (see FIG. **98**). Inserting a connector **3110** into the passage **3215** biases the distal end of the first arm **3246** upwardly from the ledge **3219** toward the circuit board **3220** (see FIG. **100**). In certain implementations, biasing the distal end of the first arm **3246** upwardly causes the third contact surface **3236** to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the circuit board **3220**.

The trough 3249 of the second arm 3247 extends into the passage 3215 associated with the slot 3214. Inserting the connector 3110 into the passage 3215 causes the deflection surface 3118 of the key 3115 on the connector 3110 to press against an outer surface of the trough 3249 (see FIG. 98). The deflection surface 3118 presses the trough 3249 upwardly and toward the support wall 3205. An inner surface of the trough 3249 abuts against and applies an upwardly directed pressure to the resilient section 3234 of the contact member 3231. The upward pressure on the trough 3249 also applies an upward pressure on the biasing surface 3239. The resilient section 3234 and the biasing surface 3239 bias the distal end of the first arm 3246 of the contact member 3231 through the slot 3214 to slide or wipe across the circuit board 3220 (see FIG. 100). Accordingly, the presence of the connector 3110 in the passage 3215 may be detected when the deflection surface 3118 of the connector key 3115 engages the contact member 3231.

In some implementations, the connector 3110 does not include a storage device 3130. For example, the connector 3110 may be part of a duplex connector arrangement 3100 in which the other connector 3110 holds the storage device 3130. In other implementations, however, the connector 3110 may include a storage device 3130. In such implementations, the second contact surface 3235 of the contact member 3231 slides or wipes across the surface of the contacts 3132 of the storage device 3130 during insertion (see FIG. 101).

In some implementations, the storage device 3130 is stored in a cavity defined only in a top of the key 3115. In such implementations, the second contact surface 3235 of the connector 3130 is defined by the bottom of the trough 3249, which slides across the contacts 3132 of the storage device 3130 after the trough 3249 is deflected by the deflection surface 3118 of the key 3115. Accordingly, the presence of the connector 3110 within the passage 3215 may be detected before the memory 3133 of the storage device 3130 can be accessed.

In other implementations, the storage device 3130 is accessible through a recess in the deflection surface 3118. In such implementations, the second contact surface 3235 of the connector 3130 is defined by the leading edge of the trough 3249, which touches the storage device contacts 3132 as the trough 3249 is being deflected by the deflection surface 3118. Accordingly, the presence of the connector 3110 within the passage 3215 may be detected at approximately the same time that the memory 3133 of the storage device 3130 can be accessed.

Removing the connector 3110 from the passage 3215 releases the trough 3249 from the upwardly biased position (see FIG. 100), thereby allowing the trough 3249 to move back to its unbiased position (see FIG. 98). When in the unbiased position, the trough 3249 no longer applies upward pressure to the resilient section 3234 and the biasing surface 3239. Accordingly, the resilient section 3234 and biasing surface 3239 allow the distal end of the first arm 3246 to drop into the slot 3214 and rest against the ledge 3219 (see FIG. 98). Dropping the first arm 3246 disengages the third contact surface 3236 from the circuit board 3220, thereby interrupting the circuit created by the contact member 3231. Interrupting the circuit enables a processor connected to the circuit board 3220 to determine that the connector 3110 has been removed from the passage 3215.

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor 217 of FIG. 2) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board 3220. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry 3133

on the storage device 3130 via the contact members 3231 and the printed circuit board 3220. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device 3130. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device 3130. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device 3130. In still other implementations, the processor detects the presence or absence of a connector 3110 in each passage 3215.

As shown in FIG. 102, dust caps 3250 can be mounted within the adapter passages 3215 in which connectors 3110 are not received. The dust caps 3250 can inhibit dust, dirt, or other contaminants from entering the passages 3215 when the passages 3215 are not being utilized.

FIGS. 103-133 illustrate another example implementation of a connector system 4000 that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. One example connector assembly on which the connector system 4000 can be implemented is a bladed chassis. The connector system 4000 includes at least one example communications coupler assembly 4200 and at least two connector arrangements 4100.

The communications coupler assembly 4200 is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements 4100, which terminate segments 4010 of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly 4200 (e.g., see FIGS. 116-117). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment 4010 terminated by a first connector arrangement 4100 can be propagated to another media segment 4010 (e.g., terminated by a second connector arrangement 4100) through the communications coupler assembly 4200.

In accordance with some aspects, each connector arrangement 4100 is configured to terminate a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement 4100 can include a single connector 4110 that terminates a single optical fiber or a single electrical conductor (FIG. 104). In one example implementation, each connector arrangement 4100 includes a single LC-type fiber optic connector 4110 that terminates a single optical fiber. In accordance with other aspects, each connector arrangement 4100 includes two or more connectors 4110, each of which terminates a single segment of physical communications media. For example, each connector arrangement 4100 may define a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors 4110, each of which terminates an optical fiber 4010 (FIG. 104). In other implementations, the connector 4110 can be an SC-type, an ST-type, an FC-type, an LX.5-type, etc.

In accordance with still other aspects, each connector arrangement 4100 can include one or more connectors, each of which terminates a plurality of physical media segments (e.g., see connector arrangement 2100, 2100', and 5100 of FIGS. 31, 59, and 133). In one example implementation, each connector arrangement includes a single MPO-type fiber optic connector that terminates multiple optical fibers. In still other systems, other types of connector arrangements (e.g., electrical connector arrangements) can be secured to the communications coupler assembly 4200 or to a different type of coupler assembly.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly **4200** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media **4010**. For example, each communications coupler assembly **4200** can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly **4200** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **103**, the communications coupler assembly **4200** defines four passages **4215**.

In some implementations, each passage **4215** of the communications coupler assembly **4200** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **4100**. In other example implementations, two or more passages **4215** can form a single link between connector arrangements **4100** (e.g., two sets of ports can form a single link between two duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly **4200** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly **4200** can connect a duplex connector arrangement to two simplex connector arrangements.

Example implementations of connector arrangements **4100** are shown in FIGS. **104-111**. Each of the connector arrangements **4100** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **4110**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers **4010** (FIG. **103**). In the example shown in FIGS. **103-105**, each connector arrangement **4100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors **4110** held together using a clip **4150**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **4100** can define a simplex fiber optic connector **4110**.

As shown in FIG. **105**, each fiber optic connector **4110** includes a connector body **4111** protecting a ferrule **4112** that retains an optical fiber **4010**. The connector body **4111** is secured to a boot **4113** for providing bend protection to the optical fiber **4010**. In the example shown, the connector **4110** is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body **4111** includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) **4114** that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector **4110** within a passage **4215** in the communications coupler assembly **4200**. The connector body **4111** also defines a through hole (or opposing depressions) **4117** to facilitate maintaining the body **4111** within the clip **4150** (e.g., see FIG. **105**).

One example clip **4150** is shown in FIGS. **103** and **105**. The clip **4150** includes a body **4151** that defines openings or channels **4152** through which portions **4119** of the fiber optic connector bodies **4111** can extend (see FIG. **105**). In the example shown, the clip **4150** has a monolithic body **4151** defining two channels **4152** separated by an interior wall **4156**. Lugs **4157** are positioned on the inner surfaces of the exterior walls of the body **4151** and on both sides of the interior wall **4156**. The lugs **4157** are configured to engage cavities/depressions **4117** defined in the fiber optic connector bodies **4111** to secure the connector bodies **4111** within the clip body **4151**. A flange **4153** curves upwardly and forwardly to extend over the fastening members **4114** of the connectors **4110** (see FIG. **104**). The flange **4153** is sufficiently flexible to enable the application of pressure on the clip arms **4114** of the connectors **4110** by pressing on a distal end of the flange **4153**.

Each connector arrangement **4100** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device **4130** may be installed on or in the body **4111** of one or more

of the fiber optic connectors **4110** of each connector arrangement **4100**. In the example shown, the storage device **4130** is installed on only one fiber optic connector **4110** of a duplex connector arrangement **4100** (FIG. **104**). In other implementations, however, a storage device **4130** may be installed on each fiber optic connector **4110** of a connector arrangement **4100**.

One example storage device **4130** includes a printed circuit board **4131** (FIG. **120A**) on which memory circuitry can be arranged. Electrical contacts **4132** also may be arranged on the printed circuit board **4131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **4200** (described in more detail herein). In one example implementation, the storage device **4130** includes an EEPROM circuit **4133** arranged on the printed circuit board **4131**. In the example shown in FIG. **105**, an EEPROM circuit **4133** (FIG. **122**) is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board **4131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **4130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

As shown in FIGS. **106-108**, the body **4111** of one example fiber optic connector **4110** may define a recessed section or cavity **4116** in which the storage device **4130** may be positioned. In some implementations, the cavity **4116** is provided in the key **4115** of the connector **4110**. In other implementations, the cavity **4116** may be provided elsewhere in the connector **4110**. In some implementations, the cavity **4116** has a stepped configuration **4160** to facilitate positioning of the storage device **4130**.

In the example shown, the cavity **4116** includes a well **4162** surrounded by a ledge **4164**. The ledge **4164** is configured to support the storage device **4130**. For example, the ledge **4164** may support the printed circuit board **4131** of an example storage device **4130**. The well **4162** is sufficiently deep to accommodate an EEPROM circuit **4133** coupled to one side of the printed circuit board **4131**. The ledge **4164** is recessed sufficiently within the connector body **4111** to enable electrical contacts **4132** provided on the opposite side of the printed circuit board **4131** to be generally flush with the key **4115** of the connector body **4111** (see FIG. **120**).

In certain implementations, the ledge **4164** has a ridged or otherwise contoured surface to facilitate mounting the storage device within the cavity **4116**. For example, in some implementations, contoured sections **4166** of the ledge **4164** may increase the surface area over which an adhesive may be applied to secure the storage device **4130** within the cavity **4116**. In the example shown, the contoured sections **4166** include rectangular-shaped protrusions and/or depressions. In other implementations, however, the ledge **4164** may have bumps, ridges, or some other texture to increase the surface area over which adhesive is applied.

FIGS. **109-111** show three example implementations of a storage device **4130** installed on an example connector **4110**. FIGS. **109** and **109A** show a first example connector **4110A** that includes a key **4115** having a width **W8**. The key **4115** has a front surface **4118** against which contacts **4231** (see FIGS. **119-122**) of the communications coupler assembly **4200** deflect during insertion of the connector **4110** as will be described in more detail herein. In the example shown, the deflection surface **4118** defines a bullnose. In other implementations, the deflection surface **4118** may define any suitable shape.

The key **4115** also defines a recessed section or cavity **4116A** in which a storage device **4130A** can be positioned (e.g., see FIG. **108**). In the example shown in FIG. **109A**, the cavity **4116A** is defined in a top of the key **4115** and not on

or in the deflecting surface **4118**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **4130A** to enclose the storage device **4130A** within the recessed section **4116A** of the connector **4111**. In other implementations, the storage device **4130A** is left uncovered and exposed.

The storage device **4130A** shown in FIG. **109A** includes generally planar contacts **4132A** positioned on a generally planar circuit board **4131A**. Memory **4133** (FIGS. **116-117**) of the storage device **4130A**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **109A**, is accessed by engaging the tops of the contacts **4132A** with one or more electrically conductive contact members (e.g., contact member **4231** of FIG. **119**). In certain implementations, the contact member **4231** initially contacts the deflecting surface **4118** and subsequently slides or wipes across the contacts **4132A** (see FIGS. **119-122**).

In some implementations, the contacts **4132A** have different lengths. In certain implementations, the contacts **4132A** have different shapes. For example, in some implementation, the contacts **4132A** include one or more contact members **4132A'** that have generally rounded ends at one or both ends of the contact members **4132A'**. In certain implementations, the contacts **4132A** also include one or more contact members **4132A''** that are generally L-shaped. In the example shown, the L-shaped contacts **4132A''** are longer than the rounded end contacts **4132A'**. In other implementations, however, the contacts **4132A** may have the same length or may each have different lengths.

FIGS. **110** and **110A** show a second example connector **4110B** that includes a key **4115** having a deflection surface **4118**. The key **4115** defines a recessed section or cavity **4116B** in which a storage device **4130B** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **4116B** cuts into the deflecting surface **4118** of the key **4115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **4130B** to enclose the storage device **4130B** within the connector **4111**. In other implementations, the storage device **4130B** is left uncovered and exposed.

The storage device **4130B** shown in FIG. **110A** includes contacts **4132B** having first sections **4135B** that extend over a generally planar circuit board **4131B** and folded sections **4134B** that curve, fold, or bend over a front end **4136B** of the board **4131B**. In the example shown, the first sections **4135B** of the contacts **4132B** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the first sections **4135B** of the contacts **4132B** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. In certain implementations, at least some of the first sections **4135B** may be L-shaped and at least some of the first sections **4135B** may have a rounded edge. The memory **4133** of the storage device **4130B**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **110A**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **4231** (FIG. **119**) of the coupler assembly **4200** across the folded sections **4134B** of the contacts **4132B** and/or the planar sections **4135B** of the contacts **4132B**.

FIGS. **111** and **111A** show a third example connector **4110C** that includes a key **4115** having a deflection wall **4118**. The key **4115** defines a recessed section or cavity **4116C** in which a storage device **4130C** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **4116C** cuts into the deflection wall **4118** of the key **4115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **4130C** to enclose the storage device **4130C** within the connector **4111**. In other implementations, the storage device **4130C** is left uncovered and exposed.

The storage device **4130C** shown in FIG. **111A** includes contacts **4132C** having first sections **4135C** that extend over

a generally planar circuit board **4131C** and contoured sections **4134C** that curve, fold, or bend over a contoured section **4136C** at the front of the board **4131C**. In the example shown, the first sections **4135C** of the contacts **4132C** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the first sections **4135C** of the contacts **4132C** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. In certain implementations, one or more of the first sections **4135C** may be L-shaped and one or more of the first sections **4135C** may have a rounded edge. The memory **4133** of the storage device **4130C**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **111A**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **4231** (FIG. **119**) of the coupler assembly **4200** across the contoured section **4134C** of the contacts **4132C**.

FIGS. **112-117** show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **4200** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **4200** includes an adapter housing **4210** defining one or more passages **4215** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connectors **4110** (e.g., see FIG. **103**). In other example implementations, however, one or more passages **4215** can be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector **4110** with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In other implementations, however, the communications coupler assembly **4200** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing **4210** shown in FIGS. **112-117** is formed from opposing sides **4211** interconnected by first and second ends **4212**. The sides **4211** and ends **4212** each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing **4210** defines one or more passages **4215** extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage **4215** is configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector **4110** of duplex connector arrangement **4100** of FIG. **103**). In the example shown, the adapter housing **4210** defines four passages **4215**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **4210** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more ports. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **4206** are positioned within the passages **4215** to receive and align the ferrules **4112** of fiber optic connectors **4110** (see FIG. **117**).

In the example shown, the body **4210** of the fiber optic adapter **4200** defines four passages **4215**. In other implementations, the body **4210** can define greater or fewer passages **4215**. For example, in some example implementations, the body **4210** of the fiber optic adapter **4200** can define a single passage **4215** that is configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors **4110**. In other example implementations, the fiber optic adapter **4200** can define two, eight, or twelve passages **4215** that are each configured to optically couple together two fiber optic connectors **4110**. In certain implementations, the adapter housing **4210** also defines latch engagement channel **4217** (FIG. **112**) at each port to facilitate retention of the latch arms **4114** of the fiber optic connectors **4110**. Each latch engagement channel **4217** is sized and shaped to receive the key **4115** of the connector **4110**.

The fiber optic adapter **4210** includes one or more media reading interfaces **4230**, each configured to acquire the physical layer information from the storage device **4130** of a fiber optic connector **4110** plugged into the fiber optic

adapter 4210. For example, in one implementation, the adapter 4210 can include a media reading interface 4230 associated with each passage 4215. In another implementation, the adapter 4210 can include a media reading interface 4230 associated with each connection end of each passage 4215. In still other implementations, the adapter 4210 can include a media reading interface 4230 associated with each of a set of passages 4215 that accommodate a connector arrangement 4100.

For example, the quadruplex adapter 4210 shown in FIG. 114 includes a media reading interface 4230A at the front connection end of two passages 4215 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 4100 received thereat and two media reading interfaces 4230B at the rear connection end of two passages 4215 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 4100 received thereat. In another implementation, one side of the adapter housing 4210 can include two media reading interfaces 4230 to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements 4100 and another side of the adapter housing 4210 can include four media reading interfaces to interface with four separate fiber optic connectors 4110. In other implementations, the adapter housing 4210 can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces 4230.

In general, each media reading interface 4230 is formed from one or more contact members 4231 (see FIG. 119). In certain implementations, a top surface of the coupler housing 4210 defines slots 4214 configured to receive one or more contact members 4231. When a connector 4110 with a storage device 4130 is inserted into one of the passages 4215 of the coupler housing 4210, the contact pads 4132 of the storage device 4130 are configured to align with the slots 4214 defined in the adapter housing 4210. Accordingly, the contact members 4231 held within the slots 4214 align with the contact pads 4132.

At least a portion of each slot 4214 extends through the top surface to the passage 4215. In some implementations, the material height of the top surface is at least 0.76 mm (0.03 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the material height of the top surface is at least 1.02 mm (0.04 inches). In certain implementations, the material height of the top surface is at least 1.27 mm (0.05 inches).

In some implementations, the media reading interface 4230 includes multiple contact members 4231. For example, in certain implementations, the media reading interface 4230 includes at least a first contact member 4231 that transfers power, at least a second contact member 4231 that transfers data, and at least a third contact member 4231 that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface 4230 includes a fourth contact member. In other implementations, the media reading interface 4230 include greater or fewer contact members 4231.

In some implementations, each contact member 4231 is retained within a separate slot 4214. For example, in the implementation shown in FIGS. 112-118, each media reading interface 4230 includes four contact members 4231 that are held in a set 4213 (FIG. 115) of four slots 4214 that align with four contact pads 4132 on a connector storage device 4130. The slots 4214 in each set 4213 are separated by intermediate walls 4216 (FIGS. 115 and 117). In other implementations, all of the contact members 4231 in a single media reading interface 4230 may be retained in a single slot 3214.

In some implementations, the adapter housing 4210 has more sets 4213 of slots 4214 than media reading interfaces 4230. For example, in some implementations, each adapter housing 4210 defines a set 4213 of slots 4214 at each

connection end of each passage 4215. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing 4210 may have the same number of slot sets 4213 and media reading interfaces 4231. For example, in certain implementations, each adapter housing 4210 may define a set 4213 of slots 4214 at only one connection end of each passage 4215. In other implementations, the adapter housing 4210 may define a set 4213 of slots 4214 at each connection end of alternate passages 4215.

In some implementations, the contact members 4231 of a single media reading interface 4230 are positioned in a staggered configuration. In some implementations, the slots 4214 accommodating the staggered contact members 4231 also are staggered. For example, as shown in FIGS. 114-115, alternating slots 4214 can be staggered in a front to rear direction. In other implementations, however, the slots 4214 accommodating the staggered contacts 4231 may each have a common length that is longer than a length of the staggered arrangement of contact members 4231. In still other implementations, the front and rear ends of the contact members 4231 of a single media reading interface 4230 are transversely aligned within similarly transversely aligned slots 4214.

In the example shown in FIGS. 114-115, the slots 4214 defined at front connection ends of the adapter passages 4215 axially align with slots 4214 defined at the rear connection ends. In other implementations, however, the slots 4214 at the front connection ends may be staggered from the slots 4214 at the rear connection ends. As shown in FIGS. 116 and 117, at least one support wall 4205 separates the forward slots 4214 from the rearward slots 4214. Each support wall 4205 extends from the slotted top surface 4212 of the adapter housing 4210 to at least the split sleeve 4206.

In some implementations, a single support wall 4205 extends along a center of the adapter housing 4210 transverse to the insertion axis A_y (FIG. 112) of the passages 4215. For example, a single support wall 4205 may extend through an adapter housing 4210 that defines transversely aligned slots 4214. In other implementations, one or more support walls 4205 may extend between slots 4214 arranged in a staggered configuration. In the example shown, adjacent support walls 4205 are offset from each other along an insertion axis of the passages 4215 to accommodate the staggered slots 4214 arrangements. In certain implementations, the support walls 4205 may connect to or be continuous with the intermediate walls 4216.

As shown in FIG. 115, each set 4213 of slots 4214 accommodating one media reading interface 4230 has a width W_5 and each slot 4214 has a width W_6 . Intermediate walls 4216, which separate the slots 4214 of each set 4213, each have a width W_7 . In general, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is smaller than the width W_8 (FIG. 107) of the key 4115 of the connector 4110 positioned in the respective adapter passage 4215. In some implementations, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches). In one example implementation, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is about 2 mm (0.08 inches). In one example implementation, the width W_5 of each set 4213 of slots 4214 is about 2.1 mm (0.081 inches).

In certain implementations, the width W_7 of the intermediate walls 4216 is smaller than the width W_6 of the slots

4214. In some implementations, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.43-0.44 mm (0.017 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.41-0.42 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.45-0.46 mm (0.018 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W6** of each slot **4214** is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches).

In some implementations, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the width **W7** of each intermediate wall **4216** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches).

As shown in FIG. 118, a printed circuit board **4220** is configured to secure (e.g., via fasteners **4222**) to the adapter housing **4210**. In some implementations, the example adapter housing **4210** includes two annular walls **4218** in which the fasteners **4222** can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board **4220** to the adapter housing **4210**. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **4222** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board **4220** is shown in FIG. 118. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board **4220** electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler housings **4210** can be connected to the printed circuit board **4220** within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The contact members **4231** extend between the slotted surface of the adapter housing **4210** and the passages **4215**. Portions of each contact member **4231** engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **4220** mounted to the slotted surface of the adapter housing **4210**. Other portions of the contact members **4231** engage the electrical contacts **4132** of the storage members **4130** attached to any connector arrangements **4100** positioned in the passages **4215** (see FIGS. 123A-123D). A processor coupled to the circuit board **4220** can access the memory **4133** of each connector arrangement **4100** through corresponding ones of the contact members **4231**, **4131**.

In some implementations, each media reading interface **4230** of the fiber optic adapter **4200** includes four contact members **4231** (see FIG. 112) and each storage device **4130** of the fiber optic connector **4110** includes four contact pads **4132** (see FIGS. 104-111). In the example shown in FIGS. 120-123, two contact members **4231** are visibly positioned within a slot **4214** defined in a fiber optic adapter **4210**, shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members

4231 also are positioned in the slot **4214**, but cannot be seen since the additional contact members **4231** laterally align with the visible contact members **4231**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members **4231** may be positioned within the housing.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **4230** of the adapter are configured to detect when a connector arrangement is inserted into one or more passages **4215**. The contact members **4231** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the contact members **4231** of a media reading interface **4230** are configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **4220** only when a connector **4110** is inserted within a respective passage **4215**. For example, at least a portion of each contact member **4231** may be configured to contact the circuit board **4220** only after being pushed toward the circuit board **4220** by a connector **4210**. In other example implementations, portions of the contact members **4231** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board **4220** or a shorting rod by a connector **4110**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the contact members **4231** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **4220** regardless of whether a connector **4110** is received in a passage **4215**.

One example type of contact member **4231** is shown in FIG. 119. Each contact member **4231** includes at least three moveable (e.g., flexible) contact sections **4233**, **4235**, and **4236** defining contact surfaces. The flexibility of the contact sections **4233**, **4235**, and **4236** provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **4231** and the respective printed circuit board **4220** when the coupler assembly **4200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **4231** also include at least one stationary contact **4237** having a contact surface of the contact member **4231**.

The first moveable contact section **4233** is configured to extend through the slot **4214** and engage the circuit board **4220**. The first stationary contact **4237** also is configured to extend through the slot **4214** to engage the circuit board **4220**. The ability of the first contact section **4233** to flex relative to the stationary contact **4237** provides tolerance for placement of the contact member **4231** relative to the circuit board **4220**. The second moveable contact section **4235** is configured to extend into the passage **4215** and engage the connector **4110** positioned in the passage **4215**. If a storage device **4130** is installed on the connector **4110**, then the second contact surface **4235** is configured to engage the contact pads **4132** of the storage device **4130**.

The third moveable contact surface **4236** is configured to selectively extend through the slot **4214** and engage the circuit board **4220**. For example, the third contact surface **4236** may be configured to engage the circuit board **4220** when a connector **4110** is inserted into a passage **4215** corresponding with the contact member **4231**. The example contact member **4231** also includes a resilient section **4234** that biases the third contact surface **4236** upwardly through the slot **4214** (e.g., toward the circuit board **4220**). In some implementations, the resilient section **4234** defines at least a partial arc. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. 119, the resilient section **4234** defines a partial circle. In other implementations, the resilient section **4234** may define a series of curves, folds, and/or bends.

The example contact member **4231** is configured to seat in one of the slots **4214** of the adapter housing **4210**. For example, the contact member **4231** includes a base **4232** that is configured to abut the support wall **4205** of the adapter housing **4210** (see FIGS. 120-123). In one implementation,

the side of the base **4232** that abuts the support wall **4205** is flat. In another implementation, the side of the base **4232** that abuts the support wall **4205** defines one or more notches. One end **4237** of the base **4232** defines a stationary contact **4237** that is configured to extend through the slot **4214** and contact the circuit board **4220**.

Another end of the base **4232** defines an attachment section **4238** that engages a portion of the support wall **4205** to secure the contact member **4231** within the slot **4214**. In some implementations, the attachment section **4238** of the contact member **4231** includes a first leg **4241** and a second leg **4243** extending from the base **4232** (FIG. 96). In one implementation, the first leg **4241** defines a bump **4242**. In one implementation, the attachment section **4238** is configured to snap-fit into the support wall **4205**. In other implementations, the attachment section **4238** may otherwise mount to the support wall **4205**.

The example contact member **4231** also includes a third leg **4244** that extends outwardly from the base **4232** generally parallel with the second leg **4243**. A distal end of the third leg **4244** bends or curves upwardly toward the circuit board **4220**. In the example shown, the third leg **4244** is generally J-shaped. In other implementations, the third leg **4244** may be L-shaped, C-shaped, V-shaped, etc. The first contact surface **4233** is defined at the distal end of the third leg **4244**. In the example shown, the distal end of the third leg **4244** defines an arched or ball-shaped first contact surface **4233**. In one implementation, the first contact section **4233** and/or the stationary contact **4237** may provide grounding for the contact member **4231** through the circuit board **4220**.

The contact member **4231** also includes a fourth leg **4245** that extends outwardly from the base **4232**. In the example shown, the fourth leg **4245** extends outwardly between the second and third legs **4243**, **4244** and generally parallel to the second and third legs **4243**, **4244**. The fourth leg **4245** separates into first arm **4246**, which defines the third contact surface **4236**, and a second arm **4247**, which defines the second contact surface **4235**. The first arm **4246** extends upwardly from the fourth leg **4245** towards the circuit board **4220**. For example, in some implementations, the first arm **4246** arcs upwardly into a planar extension that terminates at the third contact surface **4236**. In the example shown, the third contact surface **4236** defines an arched or ball-shaped distal end of the first arm **4246**.

The second arm **4247** initially extends away from the fourth leg **4245** and subsequently extends back towards the base **4232** to increase the beam length of the contact **4231**. For example, in some implementations, the second arm **4247** extends downwardly to define the resilient section **4234** and upwardly into a bend section **4239**. From the bend section **4239**, the second arm **4247** changes direction (i.e., curves, bends, folds, arcs, angles, etc.) downwardly and back toward the base **4232** along an elongated section **4248**, which may be straight or contoured. In the example shown, the elongated section **4248** defines a bend about part-way through.

A tail **4249** extends from the elongated section **4248** toward the base **4230**. In the example shown, the tail **4249** curves downwardly to define the second contact surface **4235** before curving upwardly towards the base **4232**. As shown in FIGS. 120-123, at least a portion of the elongated section **4248** and the tail **4249** extend completely through the slots **4214** and into the socket **4215**. At least a distal end of the tail **4249** of each contact member **4231** extends out of the socket **4215** and back into the respective slot **4214**. Accordingly, the tail **4249** is inhibited from touching the adjacent contact members **4231**.

At least the tail **4249** of the contact member **4231** is configured to deflect or flex when the front surface **4118** of the key **4115** of a connector **4110** pushes against a portion of the second arm **4247** of the contact member **4231** when a connector **4110** is inserted into the socket **4215**. In the example shown, the tail **4249** and the elongated portion **4248** flex when deflected by the key **4115**. For example, the elongated portion **4248** and tail **4249** flex when the deflecting surface **4118** pushes against an outer surface of the elongated section **4248**. In some implementations, the tail **4249** defines the second contact surface **4235**. In other implementations, an outer surface of the elongated section **4248** defines the second contact surface **4235**. In still other implementations, the elongated section **4248** and the tail **4249** cooperate to define the second contact section **4235**.

The resilient section **4234** is configured to transfer the force applied to a second arm **4247** of the contact member **4231** to the first arm **4246**. For example, in some implementations, the resilient section **4234** is configured to lift the first arm **4246** to swipe the third contact surface **4236** against the printed circuit board **4220** (see FIGS. 122, 122A, and 123). In certain implementations, the inner side of the elongated section **4248** is configured to abut against the resilient section **4234** when a connector **4110** is positioned in the passage **4215** to aid in transferring the force to the first arm **4246**.

In some implementations, the body of the contact member **4231** extends between a first and second end. In the example shown in FIG. 119, the base **4232** is located at the first end and the third contact section **4236** is located at the second end. The contact member **4231** also extends between a top and a bottom. In some implementations, the contact surfaces of the first and third contact sections **4233**, **4236** face the top of the contact member **4231** and the contact surface of the second contact section **4235** faces the bottom of the contact member **4231**. In the example shown, the first and third contact sections **4233**, **4236** extend at least partially towards the top of the contact member **4231** and the second contact section **4235** extends towards the bottom of the contact member **4231**. As used herein, the terms "top" and "bottom" are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact member **4231** or that the top of the contact member **4231** must be located above the bottom of the contact member **4231**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. 119.

The contact member **4231** defines a body having a circumferential edge **4240** (FIG. 123D) extending between planar major sides (FIG. 119). In certain implementations, the edge **4240** defines the contact surface of each contact section **4233**, **4235**, **4236**, **4237** (see FIG. 122). In some implementations, the edge **4240** has a substantially continuous thickness T (FIG. 123D). In various implementations, the thickness T ranges from about 0.05 inches to about 0.005 inches. In certain implementations, the thickness T is less than about 0.02 inches. In some implementation, the thickness T is less than about 0.012 inches. In another implementation, the thickness T is about 0.01 inches. In another implementation, the thickness T is about 0.009 inches. In another implementation, the thickness T is about 0.008 inches. In another implementation, the thickness T is about 0.007 inches. In another implementation, the thickness T is about 0.006 inches. In other implementations, the thickness T may vary across the body of the contact member **4231**.

Portions of the planar surfaces of the contact member **4231** may increase and/or decrease in width. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 119, the base **4232** is wider than each of the arms **4243**, **4244**, **4245**. The bend section **4239**

is wider than the resilient section 4234. In certain implementations, each of the contact surfaces of the contact sections 4233, 4235, 4236 are rounded or otherwise contoured. For example, in FIG. 119, the first and third contact sections 4233, 4236 define bulbous tips and the second contact section 4235 defines an arced section extending from a linear section of the contact member 4231 (see FIG. 119).

In one implementation, the contact member 4231 is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member 4231 may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member 4231 may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member 4231 may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member 4231 may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

FIGS. 120-123 illustrate one example contact member 4231 positioned in a slot 4214 of an adapter 4210 before and after insertion of a connector 4110 in a passage 4215 of the adapter 4210. In the example shown, the first leg 4241 of the attachment section 4238 extends generally vertically and the second leg 4243 extends generally horizontally (e.g., see FIGS. 120A, 121A, and 122). In some implementations, the support wall 4205 of the adapter housing 4210 defines a recess or channel 4208 and an extension 4207 (FIG. 120A). When the attachment section 4238 is mounted to the support wall 4205, the first leg 4241 of the attachment section 4238 fits in the recess 4208 and the second leg 4242 seats on the extension 4207. The first contact surface 4233 extends through the slot 4214 and contacts the circuit board 3220.

In some implementations, a support portion 4209 (FIGS. 120A, 121A, and 122) of the adapter housing 4210 projects partially into the passages 4215 opposite the support wall 4205. The support portion 4209 defines a ledge 4219 recessed within each slot 4214. The distal end of the first arm 4246 seats on the ledge 4219 spaced from the circuit board 4220 when a connector 4110 is not positioned within a respective passage 4215 (see FIGS. 120, 120A). Inserting a connector 4110 into the passage 4215 biases the distal end of the first arm 4246 upwardly from the ledge 4219 toward the circuit board 4220 (see FIGS. 121, 121A, 122). In certain implementations, biasing the distal end of the first arm 4246 upwardly causes the third contact surface 4236 to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the circuit board 4220.

The tail 4249 of the contact member 4231 extends into the passage 4215 associated with the slot 4214. Inserting the connector 4110 into the passage 4215 causes the deflection surface 4118 of the key 4115 of a connector 4110 to press against the outer surface of the elongated section 4248 (see FIGS. 120 and 120A). The deflection surface 4118 deflects the elongated section 4248 and the tail 4249 upwardly and toward the support wall 4205. In certain implementations, the inner surface of the elongated portion 4248 abuts against and applies an upwardly directed pressure to the resilient section 4234 of the contact member 3231. The resilient section 4234 biases the distal end of the first arm 4246 of the contact member 4231 through the slot 4214 to slide or wipe across the circuit board 4220 (see FIGS. 121, 122, and 123). Accordingly, the presence of the connector 4110 in the passage 4215 may be detected when the deflection surface 4118 of the connector key 4115 engages the contact member 4231.

In some implementations, the connector 4110 does not include a storage device 4130. For example, the connector

4110 may be part of a duplex connector arrangement 4100 in which the other connector 4110 holds the storage device 4130. In other implementations, the connector 4110 may be an existing connector that does not store physical layer information. In other implementations, however, the connector 4110 may include a storage device 4130. In such implementations, the second contact surface 4235 of the contact member 4231 slides or wipes across the surface of the contacts 4132 of the storage device 4130 during insertion of the connector (see FIGS. 121, 121A, 122).

In some implementations, the storage device 4130 is stored in a cavity defined only in a top of the key 4115 (e.g., see FIG. 107). In such implementations, the second contact surface 4235 of the connector 4130 is defined by a leading edge or bottom-most portion of the tail 4249, which slides across the contacts 4132 of the storage device 4130 after the tail 4249 is raised by the deflection surface 4118 of the key 4115. Accordingly, the presence of the connector 4110 within the passage 4215 may be detected before the memory 4133 of the storage device 4130 can be accessed.

In other implementations, the storage device 4130 is accessible through a recess in the deflection surface 4118 (e.g., see FIGS. 109 and 111). In such implementations, the second contact surface 4235 of the connector 4130 is defined by the outer edge of the elongated section 4248, which touches the storage device contacts 4132 as the elongated section 4248 is being deflected by the deflection surface 4118. Accordingly, the presence of the connector 4110 within the passage 4215 may be detected at approximately the same time that the memory 4133 of the storage device 4130 can be accessed.

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor 217 of FIG. 2) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit board 4220. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry 4133 on the storage device 4130 via the contact members 4231 and the printed circuit board 4220. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured to obtain physical layer information from the storage device 4130. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage device 4130. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device 4130. In still other implementations, the processor detects the presence or absence of a connector 4110 in each passage 4215.

Removing the connector 4110 from the passage 4215 releases the second arm 4247 from the upwardly biased position (see FIG. 121), thereby allowing the elongated portion 4248 and tail 4249 to move back to the unbiased position (see FIG. 120). When in the unbiased position, an upward pressure is no longer applied to the resilient section 4234. Accordingly, the resilient section 4234 allows the distal end of the first arm 4246 to drop into the slot 4214 and rest against the ledge 4219 (see FIG. 120). Dropping the first arm 4246 disengages the third contact surface 4236 from the circuit board 4220, thereby interrupting the circuit created by the contact member 4231. Interrupting the circuit enables a processor connected to the circuit board 4220 to determine that the connector 4110 has been removed from the passage 4215.

FIGS. 123A-123D shows one example implementation of the circuit board 4220 described above. The same or similar circuit boards 4220 are suitable for use in any of the coupler assemblies described herein. In some implementations, the circuit board 4220 defines fastener receiving openings 4227

through which fasteners **4222** may be inserted to secure the circuit board **4220** (see FIG. **118**).

The example circuit board **4220** includes a plurality of first contact pads **4223** and a plurality of second contact pads **4224** spaced from the first contact pads **4223**. In certain implementations, the first contact pads **4223** are laterally aligned with each other and the second contact pads **4224** are laterally aligned with each other. In other implementations, however, the first contact pads **4223** may be laterally offset or staggered from each other and/or the second contact pads **4224** may be laterally offset of staggered from each other. In certain implementations, each of the first contact pads **4223** is longitudinally aligned with one of the second contact pads **4224** to form a landing pair. In other implementations, however, the first and second contact pads **4223**, **4224** may be longitudinally offset from each other.

A media reading interface (e.g., media reading interface **4230**) may be seated on the printed circuit board **4220**. In the example shown, the first moveable contact surface **4233** of each contact member **4231** of the media reading interface **4230** touches one of the first contact pads **4223**. In certain implementations, the stationary contacts **4237** also touch the first contact pads **4223**. The third moveable contact surface **4239** of each contact member **4231** is configured to selectively touch the second contact pad **4224** that forms a landing pair with the second contact pad **4223**.

FIGS. **124-152** illustrate a fifth example implementation of a connector system **5000** that can be utilized on a connector assembly having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The example connector system **5000** includes at least one communications coupler assembly **5200** positioned between two printed circuit boards **5220**. One or more example connector arrangements **5100** (FIGS. **133-134**), which terminate segments **5010** of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assemblies **5200**. Accordingly, communications data signals carried by the media segments **5010** terminated by the connector arrangements **5100** can be transmitted to other media segments.

The coupler assembly **5200** includes one or more coupler housings **5210**. At least one coupler housing **5210** is sandwiched between a first circuit board **5220A** and a second circuit board **5220B** (e.g., via fasteners **5222A**, **5222B**). In some implementations, multiple (e.g., two, three, four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, etc.) coupler housings **5210** may be sandwiched between two circuit boards (e.g., see FIGS. **23** and **24** above). In some implementations, the first circuit board **5220A** can be electrically coupled to the second circuit board **5220B** via a fixed connector (e.g., a card edge connector). In other implementations, the first circuit board **5220A** can be electrically coupled to the second circuit board **5220B** via a flexible or ribbon cable arrangement. In still other implementations, the circuit boards **5220A**, **5220B** are interconnected using other suitable circuit board connection techniques.

For ease in understanding, only portions of the example printed circuit boards **5220A**, **5220B** of the connector system **5000** are shown in FIG. **124**. It is to be understood that the printed circuit boards **5220A**, **5220B** electrically connect to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. **2**) as part of a connector assembly **5200**. As noted above, non-limiting examples of such connector assemblies **5200** include bladed chassis and drawer chassis. Furthermore, additional coupler housings **5210** can be connected to different portions of the

printed circuit boards **5220A**, **5220B** or at other locations within an example connector assembly.

One example coupler housing **5210** is shown in FIGS. **125-132**. The example coupler housing **5210** defines a single passage **5215** extending between opposite open ends (e.g., a front and rear of the coupler housing **5210**). In other example implementations, however, each coupler housing **5210** can include a greater number (e.g., two, three, four, six, eight, twelve, etc.) of passages **5215**. Each open end of each passage **5215** is configured to receive a segment of communications media (e.g., a connectorized end of an optical fiber **5010**). In some implementations, flexible latching tabs **5219** are located at the entrances of the passages **5215** to aid in retaining connector arrangements **5100** within the passages **5215**. In the example shown, each latching tab **5219** defines a ramped surface and latching surface.

In the example shown, each coupler housing **5210** is implemented as a fiber optic adapter configured to receive Multi-fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors. Each passage **5215** of the MPO adapters **5210** is configured to align and connect two MPO connector arrangements **5100** (see FIGS. **145-147**). In other implementations, each passage **5215** can be configured to connect other types of physical media segments. For example, one or more passages **5215** of the MPO adapters **5200** can be configured to communicatively couple together an MPO connector arrangement **5100** with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other type of data signals.

In the example shown in FIGS. **125-132**, each adapter **5210** is formed from opposing sides **5211** interconnected by first and second ends **5212**. The sides **5211** and ends **5212** each extend between an open front and an open rear to define the passage **5215**. In some implementations, the sides **5211** and ends **5212** define a generally rectangular box. In certain implementations, a port entrance **5213** extends from the front and rear of the adapter **5210**. In certain implementation, the port entrance **5213** is oblong-shaped. In the example shown, the entrance **5213** is obround-shaped having planar top and bottom surfaces and rounded side surfaces.

The adapter **5210** also includes mounting stations **5217** at which fasteners **5222** (FIG. **124**) can be received to secure the adapter **5210** to one or more printed circuit boards **5220**. In certain implementations, the fasteners **5222** pass through mounting openings **5227** defined by the printed circuit board **5220** (FIGS. **149-150**). Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **5222** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For example, the mounting stations **5217** can aid in securing the adapter **5210** to the upper circuit board **5220A** and the lower circuit board **5220B** (see FIG. **124**). In other implementations, the mounting stations **5217** can include latches, panel guides, or other panel mounting arrangements.

In some implementations, the adapter **5210** also includes alignment lugs **5216** that facilitate mounting the adapter **5210** to the circuit boards **5220** in the correct orientation. For example, the alignment lugs **5216** may align with openings **5226** (FIGS. **149-150**) defined in the circuit boards **5220** (e.g., see FIG. **124**). Accordingly, the alignment lugs **5216** inhibit mounting of the adapter **5210** backwards on one or both of the circuit boards **5220**. In the example shown, two alignment lugs **5216** extend from a first end **5212** of the adapter **5210** at the front of the adapter **5210** and two alignment lugs **5216** extend from a second end **5212** of the adapter **5210** at the rear of the adapter **5210**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer alignment lugs **5216** may extend from the ends **5212** in the same or a

different configuration to form a keying arrangement with the printed circuit board **5220**.

The MPO adapter **5210** also defines channels **5218** extending partly along the length of the passages **5215** (e.g., see FIGS. **129**, **131**, and **146**) to accommodate portions of the fiber connector arrangements **5100**. In some implementations, the adapter **5210** may define a channel **5218** extending inwardly from each open end of the passage **5215**. In one example implementation, a first channel **5218** extends along a top of the housing **5210** from a first end of each passage **5215** and a second channel **5218** extends along a bottom of the housing **5210** from a second end of each passage **5215**.

Each adapter housing **5210** includes at least one media reading interface **5230** (e.g., see FIGS. **129**, **131**, and **146**) configured to acquire the physical layer information from a storage device **5130** of a fiber connector arrangement **5100** (see FIGS. **134-139**). In the example shown, each MPO adapter **5210** includes at least one media reading interface **5230** that is configured to communicate with the storage device **5130** on an MPO connector **5110** plugged into the MPO adapter **5210**. For example, in one implementation, the adapter **5210** can include a media reading interface **5230** associated with each passage **5215**. In another implementation, the adapter **5210** can include a media reading interface **5230** associated with each connection end of a passage **5215**. As shown in FIGS. **130** and **132**, each media reading interface **5230** includes one or more contact members **531** at least extending into the channels **5218** of the adapter **5210**.

FIGS. **133-139** show one example implementation of a connector arrangement **5100** implemented as an MPO connector **5110** that is configured to terminate a multi-fiber optical cable **5010**. As shown in FIG. **134**, each MPO connector **5110** includes a front connector body **5111** and a rear connector body **5114** enclosing a ferrule **5112** (FIG. **134**) that retains multiple optical fibers (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, or 16 fibers). The front connector body **5111** includes a key **5115** that is configured to fit in a keying slot or channel (e.g., channel **5218**) defined in the adapter **5210** to properly orient the connector **5100**. The key **5115** includes a raised (i.e., or stepped up) portion of the front connector body **5111** located adjacent the ferrule **5112**.

In certain implementations, the connector **5110** includes a pin arrangement **5119** that extends from a front of the ferrule **5112**. In other implementations, the connector **5110** defines openings in the ferrule **5112** for receiving the pin arrangement **5119** of another connector **5100** to align the ferrules **5112** of the two connectors **5110** (e.g., see FIGS. **145-147**). The rear connector body **5114** is secured to a boot **5113** to provide bend protection to the optical fibers. An example MPO dust cap **5118** is configured to mount to the front connector body **5111** to cover and protect the ferrule **5112**.

Each connector arrangement **5100** is configured to store physical layer information (e.g., media information). For example, the physical layer information can be stored in a memory device **5130** mounted on or in the connector **5110**. One example storage device **5130** includes a printed circuit board **5131** on which memory circuitry can be arranged (e.g., see FIGS. **137-139**). Electrical contacts **5132** also may be arranged on the printed circuit board **5131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **5200** (described in more detail herein). In one example implementation, the storage device **5130** includes an EEPROM circuit **5133** arranged on the printed circuit board **5131**. In the example shown in FIG. **134**, an EEPROM circuit **5133** is arranged on the non-visible side of

the circuit board **5131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **5130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

As shown in FIGS. **135-136**, the front body **5111** of one example fiber optic connector **5110** may define a recessed section or cavity **5116** in which the storage device **5130** may be positioned. In some implementations, the cavity **5116** is provided in the key **5115** of the connector **5110**. In other implementations, the cavity **5116** may be provided elsewhere in the connector **5110**. In some implementations, the cavity **5116** has a stepped configuration **5160** to facilitate positioning of the storage device **5130**.

In the example shown, the cavity **5116** includes a well **5162** surrounded by a ledge **5164** (see FIG. **136A**). The ledge **5164** is configured to support the storage device **5130**. For example, the ledge **5164** may support the printed circuit board **5131** of an example storage device **5130**. The well **5162** is sufficiently deep to accommodate an EEPROM circuit **5133** coupled to one side of the printed circuit board **5131**. The ledge **5164** is recessed sufficiently within the connector body **5111** to enable electrical contacts **5132** provided on the opposite side of the printed circuit board **5131** to be generally flush with the key **5115** of the connector body **5111**.

In certain implementations, the ledge **5164** has a ridged or otherwise contoured surface to facilitate mounting the storage device within the cavity **5116**. For example, in some implementations, contoured sections **5166** of the ledge **5164** may increase the surface area over which an adhesive may be applied to secure the storage device **5130** within the cavity **5116**. In the example shown, the contoured sections **5166** include rectangular-shaped protrusions and/or depressions. In other implementations, however, the ledge **5164** may have bumps, ridges, or some other texture to increase the surface area over which adhesive is applied.

FIGS. **124** and **137-139** show three different implementations of example storage devices **5130** installed on example connectors **5110**. FIGS. **124** and **137** show a first example connector **5110** that includes a key **5115** having a width **W9** (FIG. **137**). The key **5115** has a front surface **5118** against which contacts **5231** of the communications coupler assembly **5200** deflect during insertion of the connector **5110** as will be described in more detail herein. The key **5115** also defines a recessed section or cavity **5116A** in which a storage device **5130A** can be positioned. In the example shown in FIG. **137**, the cavity **5116A** is defined in a top of the key **5115** and not on or in the deflecting surface **5118**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **5130A** to enclose the storage device **5130A** within the recessed section **5116A** of the key **5115**. In other implementations, the storage device **5130A** is left uncovered and exposed.

The storage device **5130A** shown in FIG. **137** includes generally planar contacts **5132A** positioned on a generally planar circuit board **5131A**. Memory **5133** (FIGS. **145-147**) of the storage device **5130A**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **137**, is accessed by engaging the tops of the contacts **5132A** with an electrically conductive contact member (e.g., contact member **5231** of FIGS. **130** and **132**). In certain implementations, the contact member **5231** initially contacts the deflecting surface **5118** and subsequently slides or wipes across the contacts **5132A** (see FIGS. **145-147**).

In some implementations, the contacts **5132A** have different lengths. In certain implementations, the contacts **5132A** have different shapes. For example, in some implementation, the contacts **5132A** include one or more contact

members **5132A'** that have generally rounded ends opposite the deflecting end **5118** of the connector **5110**. In certain implementations, the contacts **5132A** also include one or more contact members **5132A''** that are generally L-shaped. In the example shown, the L-shaped contacts **5132A''** are longer than the rounded end contacts **5132A'**. In other implementations, however, the contacts **5132A** may have the same length or may each have different lengths.

FIGS. **138** and **138A** show a second example front connector body **5110B** that includes a key **5115** having a deflection surface **5118B**. The key **5115** defines a recessed section or cavity **5116B** in which a storage device **5130B** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **5116B** cuts into the deflecting surface **5118B** of the key **5115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **5130B** to enclose the storage device **5130B** within the key **5115**. In other implementations, the storage device **5130B** is left uncovered and exposed. In the example shown, the first sections **5135B** of the contacts **5132B** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the first sections **5135B** of the contacts **5132B** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. In certain implementations, the contacts **5132B** may be the same shape of different shapes.

The storage device **5130B** shown in FIG. **138A** includes contacts **5132B** having first sections **5135B** that extend over a generally planar circuit board **5131B** and folded sections **5134B** that curve, fold, or bend over a front end **5136B** of the board **5131B**. In some implementations, the memory **5133** of the storage device **5130B**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **138A**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **5231** (FIGS. **130** and **132**) of the coupler housing **5210** across the folded sections **5134B** of the contacts **5132B**. In other implementations, the memory **5133** of the storage device **5130B** is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **5231** of the coupler housing **5210** across the first sections **5135B** of the contacts **5132B**.

FIGS. **139** and **139A** show a third example front connector body **5110C** that includes a key **5115** having a deflection wall **5118**. The key **5115** defines a recessed section or cavity **5116C** in which a storage device **5130C** can be positioned. In the example shown, the cavity **5116C** cuts into the deflection wall **5118C** of the key **5115**. In some implementations, a cover can be positioned over the storage device **5130C** to enclose the storage device **5130C** within the key **5115**. In other implementations, the storage device **5130C** is left uncovered and exposed. In the example shown, the first sections **5135C** of the contacts **5132C** have two different lengths. In other implementations, however, the first sections **5135C** of the contacts **5132C** may all be the same length or may each be a different length. In certain implementations, the contacts **5132C** may be different shapes or the same shape.

The storage device **5130C** shown in FIG. **139A** includes contacts **5132C** having first sections **5135C** that extend over a generally planar circuit board **5131C** and contoured sections **5134C** that curve, fold, or bend over a contoured section **5136C** at the front of the board **5131C**. In some implementations, the memory **5133** of the storage device **5130C**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **139A**, is accessed by sliding or wiping the contact member **5231** (FIGS. **130** and **132**) of the coupler housing **5210** across the contoured section **5134C** of the contacts **5132C**. In other implementations, the memory **5133** of the storage device **5130C** is accessed by sliding or wiping the

contact member **5231** of the coupler housing **5210** across the first sections **5135C** of the contacts **5132C**.

In general, memory circuitry is arranged on a circuit board **5131** of the storage device **5130** and connected to the contacts **5132** via conductive tracings. In one example embodiment, the storage device **5130** includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board **5131**. In other embodiments, however, the storage device **5130** can include any suitable type of memory. In some implementations, the cavity **5116** is two-tiered, thereby providing a shoulder on which the storage device **5130** can rest and space to accommodate circuitry (e.g., memory **5133**) located on a bottom of the storage device **5130**. In other implementations, the storage device **5130** can be otherwise mounted to the connector **5110**.

FIGS. **140-143** show an example media reading interface **5230** of the MPO adapter **5200**. In general, each media reading interface **5230** is formed from one or more contact members **5231**. One or both ends **5212** of the adapter housing **5210** defines one or more slots **5214** that lead to the channels **5218** (see FIG. **145**). The contact members **5231** are positioned within the slots **5214** as will be described in more detail herein. In certain implementations, at least a portion of each contact member **5231** extends into the respective channel **5218** (e.g., see FIG. **145**) to engage the electrical contacts **5132** of the storage member **5130** of any MPO connector **5100** positioned in the passage **5215**. Other portions of the contact members **5231** are configured to protrude outwardly through the slots **5214** to engage contacts and tracings on a printed circuit board **5220** (e.g., see FIG. **145**).

In some implementations, the MPO adapter housing **5210** includes a first media reading interface **5230A** and a second media reading interface **5230B**. For example, in some implementations, the first media reading interface **5230A** is associated with a first connection end of the passage **5215** and the second media reading interface **5230B** is associated with a second connection end of the passage **5215**. In the example shown, the second media reading interface **5230B** is flipped (i.e., located on an opposite side of the housing **5210**) relative to the first media reading interface **5230A**. In some such implementations, the channel **5218** extending inwardly from the first connection end of the passage **5215** also is flipped with respect to the channel **5218** extending inwardly from the second end of the passage **5215** (compare FIGS. **129** and **130**). In other implementations, each adapter housing **5210** may include greater or fewer media reading interfaces **5230**.

In the example shown in FIGS. **126**, **127**, **145**, and **146**, flipping the orientation of the connectors **5110** between the front and rear ports enables each of the major surfaces **5212** of the adapter **5210** to be configured to receive only one media reading interface **5130** for each passage **5215**. For example, in some implementations, the media reading interfaces **5130** for the front ports of the passages **5215** are accommodated by a first of the major surfaces **5212** and the media reading interfaces **5130** for the rear ports of the passages **5215** are accommodated by a second of the major surfaces **5212**. Such a configuration enables each slot **5214** to extend more than half-way between the front and rear of the adapter **5210**.

In other implementations, each major surface **5212** of the adapter **5210** may accommodate the media reading interfaces **5130** for some of the front ports and some of the rear ports. For example, in one implementation, each major surface **5212** accommodates the media reading interfaces for alternating ones of the front and rear ports. In particular, a

first slot in the first major surface **5212** may accommodate a media reading interface **5130** for a front port of a first passage **5215** and a first slot **5214** in the second major surface **5212** may accommodate a media reading interface **5130** for a rear port of the first passage **5215**. A second slot **5214** in the first major surface **5212** may accommodate a media reading interface **5130** for a front port of a second passage **5215** and a second slot **5214** in the second major surface **5212** may accommodate a media reading interface **5130** for a rear port of the second passage **5215**. Such configurations also enable each slot **5214** to extend more than half-way between the front and rear of the adapter **5210**.

Lengthening the slots **5214** enables longer contact members **5231** to be received within each slot **5214**. For example, each contact member **5231** may extend at least half-way across the adapter **5210** between the front and rear of the adapter **5210**. In certain implementations, each contact member **5231** may extend across a majority of the distance between the front and rear of the adapter **5210**. Lengthening the contact members **5231** increases the beam length of each contact member **5231**. The beam length affects the ability of the contact member **5231** to deflect toward and away from the circuit boards **5220**.

In some implementations, the contact members **5231** of a single media reading interface **5230** are positioned in a staggered configuration to facilitate access to the contacts **5132** on the connector storage device **5130** of a connector arrangement **5100**. For example, alternating contact members **5231** can be staggered between at least front and rear locations within the channels **5218**. FIG. **140** is a perspective view of an example coupler housing **5210** with first and second media reading interfaces **5230A**, **5230B** exploded out from the slots **5214** defined in the coupler housing **5210**. FIG. **141** shows the contact members **5231** of an example media reading interface **5230** positioned within an example slot **5214** in a staggered configuration. In other implementations, the contact members **5231** may be laterally aligned.

In some implementations, each media reading interface **5230** includes about four contact members **5231** (see FIG. **140**). In the example shown in FIGS. **145-148**, at least portions of two contact members **5231** are visibly positioned within a slot **5214** defined in a fiber optic adapter **5210**, shown in cross-section. Two additional contact members **5231** also are positioned in the slot **5214**, but cannot be seen since the additional contact members **5231** laterally align with the visible contact members **5231**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer contact members **5231** may be positioned within the housing **5210**.

One example type of contact member **5231** suitable for use in forming a media reading interface **5230** is shown in FIGS. **142-143**. Each contact member **4231** defines at least three moveable (e.g., flexible) contact locations **5235**, **5238**, and **5239**. The flexibility of the contact surfaces **5235**, **5238**, and **5239** provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **5231** and the respective printed circuit board **5220** when the coupler assembly **5200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **5231** also include at least one stationary contact **5233**.

The example contact member **5231** shown includes a base **5232** that is configured to be positioned within a slot **5214** defined by an adapter **5210**. The base **5232** of certain types of contact members **5231** is configured to secure (e.g., snap-fit, latch, pressure-fit, etc.) to the adapter **5210**. A first arm **5234** of the contact member **5231** defines the first moveable contact location **5235** (e.g., at a distal end of the first arm **5234**). A second arm **5236** of the contact member

5231 defines a resilient section **5237**, the second moveable contact location **5238**, and the third moveable contact location **5239**. The base **5232** of the contact member body **5240** defines a support surface **5241** extending between first and second legs **5242**, **5243**, respectively. The first arm **5234** extends from the first leg **5242** and the second arm **5236** extends from the second leg **5243**. In the example shown, the first and second arms **5234**, **5236** extend in generally the same direction from the first and second legs **5242**, **5243**.

Mounting sections **5244** are provided on the base **5232** between the support surface **5241** and the legs **5242**, **5243**. In the example shown, the mounting sections **5244** each include a recessed notch and a protruding bump to facilitate securing the base **5232** in a slot **5214** of the adapter **5210**. In other implementations, however, other types of mounting configurations may be utilized. The second leg **5243** and the second arm **5236** define a second support surface **5245**. In the example shown, the second support surface **5245** is rounded. In other implementations, the second support surface **5245** may define a right angle or an oblique angle.

At least the first moveable contact location **5235** is aligned and configured to extend outwardly of the adapter housing **5210** through the slots **5214** to touch a first contact pad on the corresponding circuit board **5220** (e.g., see FIGS. **145-147**). The ability of the first arm **5234** to flex relative to the legs **5242**, **5243** provides tolerance for placement of the contact member **5231** relative to the circuit board **5220**. In certain implementations, each of the legs **5242**, **5243** defines a stationary contact location **5233** that also touches the first contact pad on the circuit board **5220**. In one implementation, the stationary contacts **5233** and first moveable contact **5235** provide grounding of the contact member **5231**.

In some implementations, the resilient section **5237** is implemented as a looped/bent section of the second leg **5236**. In one implementation, the resilient section **5237** of the second arm **5236** is formed from one or more elongated sections connected by U-shaped bends. In other implementations, the second arm **5236** can otherwise include springs, reduced width sections, or portions formed from more resilient materials. In the example shown, the resilient section **5237** is formed from a first elongated section **5246** extending away from the second leg **5243**, a second elongated section **5247** extending generally parallel to the first elongated section **5246** back towards the second leg **5243**, and a third elongated section **5248** extending generally parallel to the first and second elongated sections **5246**, **5247** and away from the second leg **5243**.

The third elongated section **5248** includes a trough that defines the second contact location **5238**. In certain implementations, the trough defining the second contact location **5238** is located at an intermediate portion of the third elongated section **5248**. In one implementation, the trough defining the second contact location **5238** is located at about the center of the third elongated member **5248**. A tail **5249** extends from the third elongated section **5248** to define the third contact location **5239**. In some implementations, the tail **5249** is generally S-shaped. In other implementations, however, the tail **5249** may be C-shaped, J-shaped, U-shaped, L-shaped, or linear.

In some implementations, the body of the contact member **5231** extends between a first and second end. In the example shown in FIG. **142**, the first leg **5242** is located at the first end and the third contact section **5239** is located at the second end. The contact member **5231** also extends between a top and a bottom. In some implementations, the contact surfaces of the first and third contact sections **5235**, **5239** face and/or define the top of the contact member **5231** and

the contact surface of the second contact section **5238** faces and/or defines the bottom of the contact member **5231**. In the example shown, the first and third contact sections **5235**, **5239** extend at least partially towards the top of the contact member **5231** and the second contact section **5238** extends towards the bottom of the contact member **5231**. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact member **5231** or that the top of the contact member **5231** must be located above the bottom of the contact member **5231**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. **142**.

The contact member **5231** defines a body having a circumferential edge **5240** (FIG. **143**) extending between planar major sides (FIG. **142**). In certain implementations, the edge **5240** defines the contact surface of each contact section **5233**, **5235**, **5238**, **5239** (see FIGS. **147-150**). In some implementations, the edge **5240** has a substantially continuous thickness **T2** (FIG. **143**). In various implementations, the thickness **T2** ranges from about 0.05 inches to about 0.005 inches. In certain implementations, the thickness **T2** is less than about 0.02 inches. In some implementation, the thickness **T2** is less than about 0.012 inches. In another implementation, the thickness **T2** is about 0.01 inches. In another implementation, the thickness **T2** is about 0.009 inches. In another implementation, the thickness **T2** is about 0.008 inches. In another implementation, the thickness **T2** is about 0.007 inches. In another implementation, the thickness **T2** is about 0.006 inches. In other implementations, the thickness **T2** may vary across the body of the contact member **5231**.

Portions of the planar surfaces of the contact member **5231** may increase and/or decrease in width. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **142**, the base **5232** and legs **5242**, **5243** are wider than either of the arms **5234**, **5236**. In certain implementations, the contact surface of the first contact section **5235** may be rounded or otherwise contoured. For example, in FIG. **142**, the first contact section **5235** defines a bulbous tip. The second contact section **5238** defines a trough in the third elongated member **5248**. The mounting sections **5244** define detents and protrusions in the planar surface of the base **5232**.

In some implementations, the contact member **5231** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member **5231** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **5231** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **5231** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member **5231** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

FIG. **145** shows a cross-sectional view of an MPO adapter housing **5210** defining a passage **5215** extending between the front and rear of the adapter **5210**. The adapter housing **5210** is sandwiched between the first example circuit board **5220F** and the second example circuit board **5220S** via fasteners **5222**. A first connector **5100F** is fully inserted into the adapter passage **5215** from the front end of the adapter **5210** and a second connector **5100S** is partially inserted into the adapter passage **5215** from the rear end of the adapter **5210**. In some implementations, each of the connectors **5100F**, **5100S** includes a storage device **5130F**, **5130S**, respectively. In other implementations, only one of the connectors **5100F**, **5100S** includes a storage device.

The adapter housing **5210** defines at least a first slot **5214F** extending through a top end **5212F** of the adapter **5210** and at least a second slot **5214S** extending through a bottom end **5212S** of the adapter **5210**. In some implementations, each end **5212F**, **5212S** of the adapter housing **5210** defines one slot **5214** that is configured to hold one or more contact members **5231**. In other implementations, each end **5212F**, **5212S** of the adapter housing **5210** defines multiple slots **5214F**, **5214S**, which are each configured to hold one or more contact members **5231**. The slots **5214F**, **5214S** extend at least part-way across the passage **5215**. In the example shown, each slot **5214F**, **5214S** extends across a majority of the length of the passage **5215**. In other implementations, each slot **5214F**, **5214S** may extend a greater or lesser distance across the passage **5215**.

As discussed above, each adapter **5210** includes a first channel **5218F** extending inwardly from a front connection end of the passage **5215** and a second channel **5218S** extending inwardly from a rear connection end of the passage **5215**. Each channel **5218F**, **5218S** is configured to accommodate the key **5215** of the respective connector **5100F**, **5100S**. In some implementations, each channel **5218F**, **5218S** extends about half-way through the passage **5215**. In other implementations, each channel **5218F**, **5218S** extends a greater or lesser distance through the passage **5215**. Each channel **5218F**, **5218S** is associated with one of the slots **5214F**, **5214S**. In some implementations, each channel **5218F**, **5218S** extends fully across the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S**. In other implementations, each channel **5218F**, **5218S** extends only partially across the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S**.

In some implementations, at least a portion of each slot **5214F**, **5214S** extends partially through the top and bottom ends **5212F**, **5212S** of the adapter **5210**. For example, one or more portions of the slots **5214F**, **5214S** can extend through the respective ends **5212F**, **5212S** to recessed surfaces **5205** (FIG. **146**). In certain implementations, at least a portion of each slot **5214F**, **5214S** is shallower than the rest of the slot **5214F**, **5214S**. For example, the first and second ends **5212F**, **5212S** may define support walls **5206** (FIG. **146**) extending from the recessed surfaces **5205** towards the exterior of the ends **5212F**, **5212S**. At least a portion of the top and bottom ends **5212F**, **5212S** of the adapter **5210** define openings **5207** (FIG. **146**) that connect the slots **5214F**, **5214S** to the associated channels **5218F**, **5218S**. At least a portion of the top and bottom ends **5212F**, **5212S** defines a shoulder **5209** at one end of each slot **5214F**, **5214S**.

A first media reading interface **5230F** is positioned in the first slot **5214F** and a second media reading interface **5230S** is positioned in the second slot **5214B**. In some implementations, each media reading interface **5230F**, **5230S** includes one or more contact members **5231** (see FIG. **142**). The first support surface **5241** of the base **5232** of each contact member **5231** is seated on the recessed surface **5205** of each slot **5214F**, **5214S**. The second support surface **5245** of each contact member **5231** abuts a support wall **5206** in each slot **5214F**, **5214S**. The second contact location **5238** of each contact member **5231** aligns with the openings **5207** that connect the slots **5214F**, **5214S** to the channels **5218F**, **5218S**. The third contact location **5239** of each contact members **5237** is accommodated by the shoulder **5209** at the end of each slot **5214F**, **5214S**.

In the example shown, the contact members **5231** are staggered within the slots **5214F**, **5214S**. In other implementations, the contact members **5231** may be laterally aligned within the slots **5214F**, **5214S**. In some implementations, the first and second ends **5212F**, **5212S** of the

adapter **5210** define intermediate walls that extend between pairs of adjacent contact members **5231**. The intermediate walls inhibit contact between adjacent contact members **5231**. In certain implementations, the intermediate walls extend fully between the adjacent contact members **5231**. In other implementations, intermediate wall sections **5204** extend between portions of the adjacent contact members **5231**.

In the example shown in FIG. **146**, each slot **5214F**, **5214S** includes one or more intermediate wall sections **5204** between each pair of adjacent contact members **5231**. For example, in certain implementations, an intermediate wall section **5204** in each slot **5214F**, **5214S** extends across the first leg **5242** of one or both contact members **5231** in each pair of adjacent contact members **5231** to aid in securing the contact member **5231** in the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S** (e.g., see intermediate wall section **5204** in slot **5214S** in FIG. **146**).

In some implementations, an intermediate wall section **5204** in each slot **5214F**, **5214S** extends across the first contact location **5235** of one or both contact members **5231** in each pair of adjacent contact members **5231** (e.g., see intermediate wall section **5204** in slot **5214F** in FIG. **146**). For example, the intermediate wall section **5204** may inhibit lateral bending of the first arm **5234** of one or more contact members **5231** within the slot **5214F**, **5214S**. In some implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** extends across the first contact locations **5235** of alternating contact members **5231**. In other implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** is sufficiently wide to extend across the first contact locations **5235** of adjacent staggered contact member **5231**. In still other implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** may extend across the first contact locations **5235** of adjacent non-staggered contact members **5231**.

In some implementations, an intermediate wall section **5204** extends across at least a portion of the second arm **5236** of one or both contact members **5231** in each pair of adjacent contact members **5231**. In certain implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** extends between the U-shaped bends joining the second and third elongated sections **5247**, **5248** of the resilient sections **5237** of one or more contact members **5231** in the slot **5214F**, **5214S**. In certain implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** extends across the second leg **5243** of one or both contact members **5231** in each pair of adjacent contact members **5231**. In certain implementations, the support walls **5206** extend laterally between the intermediate walls **5204** (e.g., see FIG. **146**).

In some implementations, an intermediate wall section **5204** extends across the third contact location **5239** of one or both contact members **5231** in each pair of adjacent contact members **5231**. For example, the intermediate wall section **5204** may inhibit lateral bending of the tail **5239** of one or more contact members **5231** within the slot **5214F**, **5214S**. In certain implementations, the intermediate wall section **5204** extends between the U-shaped bends joining the first and second elongated sections **5246**, **5247** of the resilient sections **5237** of one or more contact members **5231** in the slot **5214F**, **5214S**.

As discussed above, a processor (e.g., processor **217** of FIG. **2**) or other such equipment also can be electrically coupled to the printed circuit boards **5220F**, **5220S**. Accordingly, the processor can communicate with the memory circuitry on the storage devices **5130F**, **5130S** via the contact members **5231** and the printed circuit boards **5220F**, **5220S**. In accordance with some aspects, the processor is configured

to obtain physical layer information from the storage devices **5130F**, **5130S**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to write (e.g., new or revised) physical layer information to the storage devices **5130F**, **5130S**. In accordance with other aspects, the processor is configured to delete physical layer information to the storage device **5130F**, **5130S**. In one example implementation of a media reading interface **5230F**, **5230S**, at least a first contact member **5231** transfers power, at least a second contact member **5231** transfers data, and at least a third contact member **5231** provide grounding. However, any suitable number of contact members **5231** can be utilized within each media reading interfaces **5230F**, **5230S**.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **5231** are configured to selectively form a complete circuit with one or more of the printed circuit boards **5220**. For example, each printed circuit board **5220** may include two contact pads for each contact member. In certain implementations, a first portion of each contact member **5231** touches a first of the contact pads and a second portion of each contact member **5231** selectively touches a second of the contact pads. The processor coupled to the circuit board **5220** may determine when the circuit is complete. Accordingly, the contact members **5231** can function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment has been inserted into the passages **5215**.

In certain implementations, the first moveable contact **5235** of each contact member is configured to contact one of the contact pads of the circuit board **5220**. In one implementation, the first moveable contact location **5235** is configured to permanently touch the contact pad as long as the circuit board **5220** and contact member **5231** are assembled on the adapter **5210**. The third contact location **5239** of certain types of contact members **5231** is configured to touch a second contact pad of the printed circuit board **5220** only when a segment of physical communications media (e.g., an MPO connector **5110**) is inserted within an adapter passage **5215** and pushes the second contact location **5238** out of the channel **2218**, which pushes the third contact location **5239** through the slot **5214** and against the circuit board **5220**. In accordance with other aspects, the contact members **5231** are configured to form a complete circuit with the printed circuit board **5220** regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage **5215**.

For example, as shown in FIGS. **145** and **147**, the stationary contacts **5233** and the first moveable contact location **5235** of each contact member **5231** are configured to extend through the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S** to touch contacts or tracings on the respective printed circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** mounted to the adapter end **5212A**, **5212S** defining the slot **5214F**, **5214S**. In certain implementations, the stationary contact **5233** and the first contact location **5235** touch the respective printed circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** regardless of whether or not a connector arrangement **5100F**, **5100S** has been inserted into the passage **5215**.

The resilient section **5237** (FIG. **142**) of each contact member **5231** is configured to bias the second contact location **5238** out of the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S** towards the respective channel **5218F**, **5218S**. For example, when a connector arrangement (e.g., see second connector arrangement **5100S** of FIG. **145**) is being inserted into the passage **5215** of the MPO adapter **5210**, the key **5115** of the second connector arrangement **51105** slides within the second channel **5218S** of the adapter **5210**. When the second connector arrangement **5100S** is at least partially within the passage **5215**, the deflecting end **5118B** of the key **5115** engages the second contact location **5238** of each contact

member **5231** of the second media reading interface **5230S**. Continuing to insert the connector arrangement **5100S** biases the second contact locations **5238** from the second channel **5218S** towards the second slot **5214S**.

When a connector arrangement (e.g., see first connector arrangement **5100F** of FIG. **145**) has been fully inserted within the passage **5215** of the adapter **5210**, the second contact locations **5238** of the contact members **5231** of the first media reading interface **5230F** touch the contact members **5132** of the storage device **5130F** of the first connector arrangement **5100F** (e.g., see FIG. **148**). In some implementations, the second contact locations **5238** touch the contacts **5132** of the storage device **5130F** only when the first connector arrangement **5100F** has been inserted completely within the passage **5215**. In other implementations, the second contact locations **5238** touch the contacts **5132** of the storage device **5130F** when the deflecting surface **5118** of the connector arrangement **5100** contacts the trough defined by the second arm **5236** of each contact member **5231**.

The third contact location **5239** of each contact member **5231** is configured to be positioned initially within the shoulder section **5209** of the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S** of the adapter housing **5210**. In some implementations, the distal end of the tail **5249** rests against the shoulder **5209** when a respective connector arrangement **5100F**, **5100S** is not within the passage **5215**. In other implementations, the distal end of the tail **5249** is located between the shoulder **5209** and the respective printed circuit board **5220** when the respective connector arrangement **5100F**, **5100S** is not within the passage **5215**.

The resilient section **5237** of each contact member **5231** is configured to bias the third contact location **5239** away from the shoulder **5209** and towards the respective circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** when the respective connector arrangement **5100F**, **5100S** or other media segment pushes against the second contact location **5238** (see FIGS. **146** and **148**). For example, inserting an MPO connector (e.g., second connector arrangement **5110S**) into the passage **5215** would cause the key **5115** of the second connector arrangement **5100S** to push the second contact location **5238** toward the second circuit board **5220S**, which would push the third contact location **5239** through the second slot **5214S** and toward the second circuit board **5220S**.

In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **5231** are configured to form a complete circuit with one or more of the printed circuit boards **5220F**, **5220S** only when a segment of physical communications media is inserted within the adapter passage **5215**. For example, the third contact location **5239** of each contact member **5231** can be configured to contact the respective circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** only after being pushed through the respective slot **5214F**, **5214S** by the media segment. Accordingly, certain types of contact members **5231** function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment has been inserted into the passages **5215**.

In certain implementations, the resilient section **5237** of each contact member **5231** is configured to bias the third contact surface **5239** towards the circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** when the key of a connectorized media segment (e.g., MPO connectors **5100F**, **5100S**) is inserted into the passage **5215** regardless of whether a storage device **5130** is provided on or in the key **5115**. In accordance with other aspects, the contact members **5231** are configured to form a complete circuit with the respective circuit board **5220F**, **5220S** regardless of whether a media segment is received in the passage **5215**.

FIGS. **149-151** show one example implementation of the circuit board **5220** described above. The same or similar circuit boards **5220** are suitable for use in any of the coupler assemblies described herein. In some implementations, the circuit board **5220** defines fastener receiving openings **5227** through which fasteners **5222** may be inserted to secure the circuit board **5220**. In certain implementations, the circuit board **5220** defines alignment openings **5226** in which alignment lugs **5216** are seated. The example circuit board **5220** includes a plurality of first contact pads **5223** and a plurality of second contact pads **5224** spaced from the first contact pads **5223**. In certain implementations, the first contact pads **5223** are laterally aligned with each other and the second contact pads **5224** are laterally aligned with each other. In other implementations, however, the first contact pads **5223** may be laterally offset or staggered from each other and/or the second contact pads **5224** may be laterally offset or staggered from each other. In certain implementations, each of the first contact pads **5223** is longitudinally aligned with one of the second contact pads **5224** (see FIG. **150**) to form a landing pair. In other implementations, however, the first and second contact pads **5223**, **5224** may be longitudinally offset from each other.

A media reading interface (e.g., media reading interface **5230**) may be seated on the printed circuit board **5220**. In the example shown, the first moveable contact surface **5235** of each contact member **5231** of the media reading interface **5230** touches one of the first contact pads **5223**. In certain implementations, the stationary contacts **5223** also touch the first contact pads **5223**. The third moveable contact surface **5239** of each contact member **5231** is configured to selectively touch the second contact pad **5224** that forms a landing pair with the first contact pad **5223**. In certain implementations, at least a portion of the resilient section **5237** also selectively touches the second contact pad **5224** (see FIG. **146**) when the third contact surface **5239** touches the second contact pad **5224**.

Referring to FIGS. **152-155**, dust caps **5250** can be used to protect passages **5215** of the adapter housings **5210** when connector arrangements **5100** or other physical media segments are not received within the passages **5215**. For example, a dust cap **5250** can be configured to fit within a front entrance or a rear entrance of each adapter passage **5215**. The dust caps **5250** are configured to inhibit the ingress of dust, dirt, or other contaminants into the passage **5215**. In accordance with some implementations, the dust caps **5250** are configured not to trigger the presence sensor/switch of the adapter **5210**.

FIG. **152** shows one example implementation of an adapter dust cap **5250**. The example dust cap **5250** includes a cover **5251** configured to fit over a mouth **5213** of the passage **5215**. A handle including a stem **5253** and grip **5254** extend outwardly from a first side of the cover **5251**. The handle facilitates insertion and withdrawal of the dust cap **5250** from the passage **5215**. A retaining section **5252** extends outwardly from a second side of the cover **5251**. The retaining section **5252** defines a concave contour **5256** extending between two fingers **5258**. One or both fingers **5258** include lugs **5255** that are configured to interact with the flexible tabs **5219** of the adapter housing **5210** to retain the dust cap **5250** within the passage **5215**. In the example shown, each lug **5255** defines a ramped surface.

In some implementations, the retaining section **5252** is configured to fit within the passage **5215** without pressing against the second contact location **5238** of each contact member **5231** of the media reading interfaces **5230** (see FIG. **155**). In the example shown, the fingers **5258** of the retaining

section 5252 are sufficiently short to remain within the passage 5215 of the adapter 5210 instead of extending into the channels 5218. Insertion of the dust cap 5250 within the passage 5215 does not cause the third contact location 5239 to press against the printed circuit board 5220. Accordingly, insertion of the dust cap 5250 does not trigger the presence detection sensor/switch.

FIGS. 156-275 show various implementations of alternative contact arrangements that are suitable for use as media reading interfaces for any of the optical adapters disclosed herein. For example, FIGS. 156-168 illustrate another example implementation of a connector system 7000 that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The connector system 7000 includes at least one example communications coupler assembly 7200 and at least two connector arrangements 7100. In the example shown, the communications coupler assembly 7200 is configured to receive four connector arrangements 7100.

The communications coupler assembly 7200 is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements 7100, which terminate segments of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly 7200 (e.g., see FIG. 165). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement 7100 can be propagated to another media segment terminated by a second connector arrangement 7100 through the communications coupler assembly 7200.

In some implementations, each connector arrangement 7100 defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors, each of which terminates an optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector arrangements 7100 are the same as connector arrangements 4100 of FIGS. 103-111. In other implementations, however, the connector arrangements 7100 may include an SC-type connector arrangement, an ST-type connector arrangement, an FC-type connector arrangement, an MPO-type connector arrangement, an LX.5-type connector arrangement, or any other type of connector arrangement.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly 7200 is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media. For example, each communications coupler assembly 7200 can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly 7200 is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 156, the communications coupler assembly 7200 defines four passages 7215.

In some implementations, each passage 7215 of the communications coupler assembly 7200 is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements 7100. In other example implementations, two or more passages 7215 can form a single link between connector arrangements 7100 (e.g., two ports can form a link between duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly 7200 can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly 7200 can connect a duplex connector arrangement to two single connector arrangements or to another duplex connector arrangement.

One example implementation of a connector arrangement 7100 is shown in FIG. 156. Each connector arrangements 7100 includes one or more fiber optic connectors, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers. In the example shown, each connector arrangement 7100 defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors held together using a clip 7150. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement 7100 can define a single fiber optic connector. As shown, each fiber optic connector includes a connector body protecting a ferrule 7112 that retains an optical fiber. The connector body is secured to a boot for providing bend protection to the optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector within a passage 7215 in the communications coupler assembly 7200.

Each connector arrangement 7100 is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device 7130 may be installed on or in the body of one or more of the fiber optic connectors of each connector arrangement 7100. In the example shown, the storage device 7130 is installed on only one fiber optic connector of a duplex connector arrangement 7100. In other implementations, however, a storage device 7130 may be installed on each fiber optic connector of a connector arrangement 7100. In the example shown, the storage device 7130 is located within a key 7115 of each connector arrangement 7100. In other implementations, the storage device 7130 may be located at another position on or in the connector arrangement 7100.

One example storage device 7130 includes a printed circuit board 7131 on which memory circuitry can be arranged (see FIG. 157). Electrical contacts 7132 also are arranged on the printed circuit board 7131 for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly 7200 (described in more detail herein). Any of the implementations of electrical contacts 7132 disclosed herein are suitable for use in the storage device 7130. In one example implementation, the storage device 7130 includes an EEPROM circuit 7133 (FIG. 164) arranged on the printed circuit board 7131. In the example shown in FIG. 156, an EEPROM circuit 7133 is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board 7131. In other implementations, however, the storage device 7130 can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

FIGS. 158-161 show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly 7200 implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly 7200 includes an adapter housing 7210 configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connector arrangements 7100. In other example implementations, the adapter housing 7210 may be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In still other implementations, the communications coupler assembly 7200 can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing 7210 is formed from opposing sides 7211 interconnected by first and second ends 7212 (FIG. 158). The sides 7211 and ends 7212 each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing 7210 defines one or more passages extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage defines a port 7215 config-

ured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector of duplex connector arrangement **7100** of FIG. **156**). A split sleeve **7206** is located in each passage to align ferrules **7215** of opposing connectors received at the ports **7215**.

In the example shown, the adapter housing **7210** defines four passages and eight ports **7215**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **7210** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more passages. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **7206** are positioned within the passages to receive and align the ferrules **7112** of fiber optic connectors (see FIG. **165**). In certain implementations, the adapter housing **7210** also defines latch engagement channel **7217** (FIG. **158**) at each port **7215** to facilitate retention of the latch arms of the fiber optic connectors. Each latch engagement channel **7217** is sized and shaped to receive the key or keys **7115** of the connector arrangement **7100**.

As shown in FIGS. **156** and **162**, a printed circuit board **7220** is configured to secure (e.g., via fasteners **7222**) to the adapter housing **7210**. In some implementations, the example adapter housing **7210** includes two annular walls in which the fasteners **7222** can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board **7220** to the adapter housing **7210**. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **7222** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board **7220** is shown in FIGS. **156** and **162**. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board **7220** electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. **2**). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler housings **7210** can be connected to the printed circuit board **7220** within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The fiber optic adapter **4210** includes one or more media reading interfaces **7230**, each configured to connect the printed circuit board **7220** to the storage devices **7130** of the fiber optic connector arrangements **7100** plugged into the fiber optic adapter **7210**. The contact members **7231** extend between the slotted surface **7212** of the adapter housing **7210** and the passages extending through the adapter **7210**. Portions of each contact member **7231** engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **7220** mounted to the slotted surface **7212**. Other portions of the contact members **7231** engage the electrical contacts **7132** of the storage members **7130** attached to any connector arrangements **7100** positioned in the passages (see FIGS. **167-168**). A processor coupled to the circuit board **7220** can access the memory **7133** of each connector arrangement **7100** through a corresponding media reading interface **7230**.

In general, each media reading interface **7230** is formed from one or more contact members **7231** (see FIG. **160**). For example, in certain implementations, the media reading interface **7230** includes at least a first contact member **7231** that transfers power, at least a second contact member **7231** that transfers data, and at least a third contact member **7231** that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface **7230** includes a fourth contact member. In other implementations, however, the media reading interface **7230** include greater or fewer contact members **7231**.

Each contact member **7231** includes a body defining a circumferential edge **7244** extending between planar major sides **7245** (FIG. **168**). In certain implementations, the circumferential edge **7244** defines a contact surface of one or more contact sections as will be described herein. In some implementations, the edge **7244** has a substantially continuous thickness. In various implementations, the thickness

ranges from about 0.05 inches to about 0.005 inches. In certain implementations, the thickness is less than about 0.02 inches. In some implementation, the thickness is less than about 0.012 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.01 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.009 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.008 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.007 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.006 inches. In other implementations, the thickness may vary across the body of the contact member **7231**.

In certain implementations, a top surface of the coupler housing **7210** defines slots **7214** configured to receive the one or more contact members **7231**. At least a portion of each slot **7214** extends through the top surface of the adapter **7210** to one of the passages. When a connector **7110** with a storage device **7130** is inserted into one of the ports **7215** of the coupler housing **7210**, the contact pads **7132** of the storage device **7130** are configured to align with the slots **7214** defined in the adapter housing **7210**. Accordingly, the contact members **7231** held within the slots **7214** align with the contact pads **7132** to connect the contact pads **7132** to contact pads on the printed circuit board **7220** mounted to the adapter **7210**.

In some implementations, each contact member **7231** is retained within a separate slot **7214**. For example, in the implementation shown in FIGS. **158-168**, each media reading interface **7230** includes four contact members **7231** that are held in a set **7213** (FIG. **158**) of four slots **7214** that align with four contact pads **7132** on a connector storage device **7130**. The slots **7214** in each set **7213** are separated by intermediate walls **7216** (FIG. **159**). In other implementations, all of the contact members **7231** in a single media reading interface **7230** may be retained in a single slot **7214** (e.g., see FIGS. **218-275** and the associated text).

As shown in FIG. **161**, each set **7213** of slots **7214** accommodating one media reading interface **7230** has a width **W20** and each slot **7214** has a width **W21**. Intermediate walls **7216**, which separate the slots **7214** of each set **7213**, each have a width **W22**. In general, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is smaller than the width of the key **7115** of a connector positioned in the respective adapter port **7215**. In some implementations, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is about 2 mm (0.08 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W20** of each set **7213** of slots **7214** is about 2.1 mm (0.081 inches).

In certain implementations, the width **W22** of the intermediate walls **7216** is smaller than the width **W21** of the slots **7214**. In some implementations, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is about 0.43-0.44 mm (0.017 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is about 0.41-0.42 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is about 0.45-0.46 mm (0.018 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot

7214 is about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each slot **7214** is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches).

In some implementations, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005) inches to about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches). In one implementation, the width **W21** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In one implementation, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.28 mm (0.011 inches). In one implementation, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.33 mm (0.013 inches). In one implementation, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005) inches to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the width **W22** of each intermediate wall **7216** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches).

The adapter housing **7210** defines a sufficient number of slots **7214** to accommodate the contact members **7231** of the media reading interfaces **7230** installed at the adapter **7210**. In some implementations, the adapter **7210** includes at least one set **7213** of forward slots **7214** and at least one set **7213** of rearward slots **7214**. In the example shown in FIG. 158, the slots **7214** defined at front ports **7215** of the adapter passages axially align with slots **7214** defined at the rear ports **7215**. In other implementations, however, the slots **7214** at the front ports **7215** may be staggered from the slots **7214** at the rear ports **7215**.

In some implementations, the contact members **7231** of a single media reading interface **7230** are positioned in a staggered configuration with at least one of the contact members **7231** being axially forward or rearward of at least another of the contact members **7231** (see FIG. 161). In some implementations, the slots **7214** accommodating the staggered contact members **7231** also are staggered. For example, as shown in FIG. 158, alternating slots **7214** can be staggered in a front to rear direction. In other implementations, however, the slots **7214** accommodating the staggered contacts **7231** may each have a common length that is longer than a length of the staggered arrangement of contact members **7231**. In still other implementations, the front and rear ends of the contact members **7231** of a single media reading interface **7230** are transversely aligned within similarly transversely aligned slots **7214**.

As shown in FIG. 159, at least one support wall **7205** separates the forward slots **7214** from the rearward slots **7214**. Each support wall **7205** extends from the slotted top surface **7212** of the adapter housing **7210** the passages. In some implementations, a single support wall **7205** extends along a center of the adapter housing **7210**. In other implementations, one or more support walls **7205** may extend between slots **7214** arranged in a staggered configuration. In certain implementations, the support walls **7205** may connect to or be continuous with the intermediate walls **7216**. In some implementations, the support wall **7205** of the adapter housing **7210** defines a recess or channel **7208** and an extension **7207** (FIG. 159). In some implementations, a support portion **7209** (FIG. 159) of the adapter housing **7210** projects partially into each passages opposite the support wall **7205**. The support portion **7209** defines a ledge **7219** recessed within each slot **7214**.

One example type of contact member **7231** is shown in FIGS. 159-160. Each contact member **7231** includes at least

two contact sections defining contact surfaces. One of the contact sections contacts the printed circuit board **7220** and the other contact section contacts the storage device **7130** on a corresponding connector arrangement **7100**. The example contact member **7231** is configured to seat in one of the slots **7214** of the adapter housing **7210**. For example, the contact member **7231** includes a base **7232** that is configured to abut the support wall **7205** of the adapter housing **7210**. In one implementation, the side of the base **7232** that abuts the support wall **7205** is flat. In another implementation, the side of the base **7232** that abuts the support wall **7205** defines one or more notches.

The base **7232** defines an attachment section **7238** that engages a portion of the support wall **7205** to secure the contact member **7231** within the slot **7214**. In one implementation, the attachment section **7238** is configured to snap-fit into the support wall **7205**. In other implementations, the attachment section **7238** may otherwise mount to the support wall **7205**. In some implementations, the attachment section **7238** of the contact member **7231** includes a first leg **7241** and a second leg **7243** extending from the base **7232**. When the attachment section **7238** is mounted to the support wall **7205**, the first leg **7241** fits in the recess **7208** and the second leg **7243** seats on the extension **7207**. In one implementation, the first leg **7241** defines a bump **7242** to further secure the first leg **7241** in the recess **7208**.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **7230** are configured to detect when a connector arrangement **7100** is inserted into one of the adapter ports **7215**. The media reading interfaces **7230** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the contact members **7231** of a media reading interface **7230** are configured to form a complete circuit between the circuit board **7220** and the connector storage devices **7130** only when a connector arrangement **7100** is received at the adapter **7210**. For example, at least a portion of each contact member **7231** may be configured to contact the circuit board **7220** only after being pushed toward the circuit board **7220** by a portion of a connector arrangement **7100**. In other example implementations, portions of the contact members **7231** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board **7220** or a shorting rod by a connector arrangement **7100**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the contact members **7231** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **7220** regardless of whether a connector arrangement **7100** is received at the adapter **7210**.

In the example shown in FIGS. 156-168, each contact member **7231** includes at least three moveable (e.g., flexible) contact sections **7233**, **7235**, and **7236** defining contact surfaces. The flexibility of the contact sections provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **7231** and the respective printed circuit board **7220** when the coupler assembly **7200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact members **7231** also include at least one stationary contact **7237** having a contact surface that contacts the circuit board **7220**. In the example shown, the stationary contact **7237** is defined at an end **7237** of the base **7232**. In one implementation, the first contact section **7233** and/or the stationary contact **7237** may provide grounding for the contact member **7231** through the circuit board **7220**.

The first moveable contact section **7233** is configured to extend through the slot **7214** and engage the circuit board **7220**. The first stationary contact **7237** also is configured to extend through the slot **7214** to engage the circuit board **4220**. The ability of the first contact section **7233** to flex

relative to the stationary contact **7237** provides tolerance for placement of the contact member **7231** relative to the circuit board **7220**. The second moveable contact section **7235** is configured to extend into a respective one of the passages and to engage the connector arrangement **4100** positioned in the passage. If a storage device **7130** is installed on the connector arrangement **7100**, then the second contact surface **7235** is configured to engage the contact pads **7132** of the storage device **7130**.

The third moveable contact surface **7236** is configured to selectively extend through the slot **7214** and engage the circuit board **7220**. For example, the third contact surface **7236** may be configured to engage the circuit board **7220** when a connector arrangement **7100** is received at a port **7215** corresponding with the respective media reading interface **7230**. The example contact member **7231** also includes a resilient section **7234** that biases the third contact surface **7236** upwardly through the slot **7214** (e.g., toward the circuit board **7220**). In some implementations, the resilient section **7234** defines at least a partial arc.

In the implementation shown in FIG. **160**, the resilient section **7234** includes three springs **7246**, **7247**, and **7248**. In the example shown, each spring **7246**, **7247**, **7248** is football-shaped. In other implementations, however, the springs **7246-7248** may have any suitable shape. In certain implementations, one or more of the springs **7246-7248** may be shaped differently than the other springs. The first spring **7246** is connected to the base **7232** and the first contact section **7233** of the contact member **7231** via the second spring **7247**. The first spring **7246** is connected to the third contact section **7236** of the contact member **7231** via the third spring **7248**. In some implementations, the second and third springs **7247**, **7248** are smaller than the first spring **7246**. In other implementations, the resilient section **7234** may include greater or fewer springs.

At least the first spring **7246** is configured to deflect or flex when the front surface **7118** of the key **7115** of a connector arrangement **7100** pushes against the second contact section **7235** when the connector arrangement **7100** is inserted into a port **7215**. In the example shown, the first spring **7246** flexes when deflected by the key **7115**. For example, the first spring **7246** flexes when the deflecting surface **7118** pushes against an outer surface of the first spring **7246**. In some implementations, outer surface of the first spring **7246** defines the second contact surface **7235**. The resilient section **7234** is configured to transfer the force applied to the second contact section **7235** to the third contact section **7236**. For example, in some implementations, the resilient section **7234** is configured to lift the third contact section **7236** to swipe the contact surface of the third contact section **7236** against the printed circuit board **7220** (see FIG. **166**).

FIG. **162** is a top plan view of an adapter assembly **7200** having two connector arrangements **7100** received at the right side of an adapter **7210**, a connector arrangement **7100A** partially received at the left side of the adapter **7210**, and another connector arrangement **7100B** fully received at the left side of the adapter **7210**. FIGS. **163** and **165** are cross-sectional views showing the partially received connector arrangement **7100A** and the fully received connector arrangement **7100B**. FIGS. **164** and **166** are enlarged views of portions of FIGS. **163** and **165**, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. **163-164**, the third contact section **7236** seats on the ledge **7219** of the adapter **7210** when a connector arrangement **7100** is not positioned within a respective port **7215**. A contact surface of the third contact section **7236** is located spaced from the circuit board **7220**

when the third contact section **7236** seats on the ledge **7219**. As shown in FIGS. **165-166**, inserting a connector arrangement **7100** into the port **7215** biases the third contact section **7236** upwardly from the ledge **7219** toward the circuit board **7220**. In certain implementations, biasing the third contact section **7236** upwardly causes the contact surface of the third contact section **7236** to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the circuit board **7220**.

In some implementations, each contact member **7231** extends between a first end and a second end. For example, the base **7232** may define a first end of the contact member **7231** and the third contact section **7236** may define a second end of the contact member **7231**. The contact member **7231** also extends between a top and a bottom. For example, the first and third contact sections **7233**, **7236** may extend towards the top of the contact member **7231** and the second contact section **7235** may extend towards the bottom of the contact member **7231**. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact member **7231** or that the top of the contact member **7231** must be located above the bottom of the connector **7231**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. **159**.

Portions of the planar surfaces **7245** of the contact member **7231** may increase and/or decrease in width. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **168**, the base **7232** is wider than each of the contact sections **7233**, **7235**, and **7236**. Portions of the resilient section **7234**, such as where the springs **7246**, **7247**, **7248** meet, are wider than the contact sections **7233**, **7235**, **7236** or other portions of the springs **7246-7248**. In certain implementations, each of the contact surfaces of the contact sections **7233**, **7235**, **7236** are rounded or otherwise contoured. For example, the first and third contact sections **7233**, **7236** may define bulbous tips and the second contact section **7235** may define an arc (see FIG. **168**).

In one implementation, the contact member **7231** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, the contact member **7231** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **7231** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, the contact member **7231** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other implementations, the contact member **7231** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

In some implementations, the adapter **7210** can include a media reading interface **7230** associated with each passage. For example, the quadruplex adapter **7210** shown in FIG. **158** includes a first media reading interface **7230A** at the rear port **7215** of a first passage and a second media reading interface **7230B** at the front port **7215** of a second passage to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **7100** received thereat. The quadruplex adapter **7210** also includes a third media reading interface **7230C** at the rear port **7215** of a third passage and a fourth media reading interface **7230D** at the front port **7215** of a fourth passage to interface with another two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **7100** received thereat.

In another implementation, the adapter **7210** can include a media reading interface **7230** associated with each port **7215**. In still other implementations, a different number of media reading interfaces **7230** may be provided at the front and rear of the adapter **7210**. For example, one side of the adapter housing **7210** can include two media reading inter-

faces **7230** to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **7100** and another side of the adapter housing **7210** can include four media reading interfaces **7230** to interface with four separate fiber optic connectors. In other implementations, the adapter housing **7210** can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces **7230**.

In some implementations, the adapter housing **7210** has more sets **7213** of slots **7214** than media reading interfaces **7230**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **7210** may have the same number of slot sets **7213** and media reading interfaces **7230**. In certain implementations, each adapter housing **7210** defines a set **7213** of slots **7214** at each port **7215** of each passage. In other implementations, each adapter housing **7210** may define a set **7213** of slots **7214** at only one port **7215** of each passage. In other implementations, the adapter housing **7210** may define a set **7213** of slots **7214** at each port **7215** of alternate passages.

FIGS. **169-181** illustrate another example implementation of a connector system **8000** that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The connector system **8000** includes at least one example communications coupler assembly **8200** and at least two connector arrangements **8100**. In the example shown, the communications coupler assembly **8200** is configured to receive four connector arrangements **8100**.

The communications coupler assembly **8200** is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements **8100**, which terminate segments of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **8200** (e.g., see FIG. **178**). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement **8100** can be propagated to another media segment terminated by a second connector arrangement **8100** through the communications coupler assembly **8200**.

In some implementations, each connector arrangement **8100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors, each of which terminates an optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector arrangements **8100** are the same as connector arrangements **4100** of FIGS. **103-111**. In other implementations, however, the connector arrangements **8100** may include an SC-type connector arrangement, an ST-type connector arrangement, an FC-type connector arrangement, an MPO-type connector arrangement, an LX.5-type connector arrangement, or any other type of connector arrangement.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly **8200** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media. For example, each communications coupler assembly **8200** can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly **8200** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **169**, the communications coupler assembly **8200** defines four passages.

In some implementations, each passage of the communications coupler assembly **8200** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **8100**. In particular, each passage has a forward port **8215** at which a first connector **8110** is received and a rearward port **8215**

at which a second connector **8110** is received. A split sleeve **8206** is positioned within the passage between the forward and rearward ports **8215** to align the ferrules **8112** of the connectors **8110**. In other example implementations, two or more passages can form a single link between connector arrangements **8100** (e.g., two ports **8215** can form a link between duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly **8200** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly **8200** can connect a duplex connector arrangement **8100** to two monoplex (i.e., simplex) connectors **8110**.

One example implementation of a connector arrangement **8100** is shown in FIG. **169**. Each connector arrangements **8100** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **8110**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers. In the example shown, each connector arrangement **8100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors **8110** held together using a clip **8150**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **8100** can define a single fiber optic connector **8110**. As shown, each fiber optic connector **8110** includes a connector body protecting a ferrule **8112** that retains an optical fiber. The connector body is secured to a boot for providing bend protection to the optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector within a port **8215** in the communications coupler assembly **8200**.

Each connector arrangement **8100** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device **8130** may be installed on or in the body of one or more of the fiber optic connectors of each connector arrangement **8100**. In the example shown, the storage device **8130** is installed on only one fiber optic connector **8110** of a duplex connector arrangement **8100**. In other implementations, however, a storage device **8130** may be installed on each fiber optic connector **8110** of a connector arrangement **8100**. In the example shown, the storage device **8130** is located within a key **8115** of each connector **8110**. In other implementations, the storage device **8130** may be located at another position on or in the connector arrangement **8100**.

One example storage device **8130** includes a printed circuit board **8131** on which memory circuitry can be arranged (see FIG. **170**). Electrical contacts **8132** also are arranged on the printed circuit board **8131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **8200** (described in more detail herein). Any of the implementations of electrical contacts **8132** disclosed herein are suitable for use in the storage device **8130**. In one example implementation, the storage device **8130** includes an EEPROM circuit **8133** (FIG. **181**) arranged on the printed circuit board **8131**. In the example shown in FIG. **169**, an EEPROM circuit **8133** is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board **8131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **8130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

FIGS. **171-174** show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **8200** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **8200** includes an adapter housing **8210** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connector arrangements **8100**. In other example implementations, the adapter housing **8210** may be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such

data signals. In still other implementations, the communications coupler assembly **8200** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing **8210** is formed from opposing sides **8211** interconnected by first and second ends **8212** (FIG. 171). The sides **8211** and ends **8212** each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing **8210** defines one or more passages extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage defines a port **8215** configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector of duplex connector arrangement **8100** of FIG. 169). In the example shown, the adapter housing **8210** defines four passages and eight ports **8215**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **8210** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more passages.

In certain implementations, the adapter housing **8210** also defines latch engagement channel **8217** (FIG. 171) at each port **8215** to facilitate retention of the latch arms of the fiber optic connectors. Each latch engagement channel **8217** is sized and shaped to receive the key or keys **8115** of the connector arrangement **8100**. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **8206** are positioned within the passages to receive and align the ferrules **8112** of fiber optic connectors (see FIG. 172).

As shown in FIGS. 169 and 175, a printed circuit board **8220** is configured to be secured (e.g., via fasteners **8222**) to the adapter housing **8210**. In some implementations, the example adapter housing **8210** includes two annular walls in which the fasteners **8222** can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board **8220** to the adapter housing **8210**. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **8222** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board **8220** is shown in FIGS. 169 and 175. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board **8220** electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler housings **8210** can be connected to the printed circuit board **8220** within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The fiber optic adapter **8210** includes one or more media reading interfaces **8230**, each configured to connect the printed circuit board **8220** to the storage devices **8130** of the fiber optic connector arrangements **8100** plugged into the fiber optic adapter **8210**. Each media reading interface **8230** includes one or more contact pairs **8231** that extend between the slotted surface **8212** of the adapter housing **8210** and the passages extending through the adapter **8210**. Portions of each contact pair **8231** engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **8220** mounted to the slotted surface **8212**. Other portions of the contact pairs **8231** engage the electrical contacts **8132** of the storage members **8130** attached to any connector arrangements **8100** positioned in the passages (see FIGS. 180-181). A processor coupled to the circuit board **8220** can access the memory **8133** of each connector arrangement **8100** through a corresponding media reading interface **8230**.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **8230** also are configured to detect when a connector arrangement **8100** is inserted into one of the adapter ports **8215**. The media reading interfaces **8230** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the media reading interface **8230** is configured to form a complete circuit between the circuit board **8220** and the connector storage devices **8130** only when a

respective connector arrangement **8110** is received at the adapter **8210**. For example, at least a portion of each media reading interface **8230** may be configured to contact the circuit board **8220** only after being pushed toward the circuit board **8220** by a portion of a connector arrangement **8100**. In other example implementations, portions of the media reading interface **8230** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board **8220** or a shorting rod by a connector arrangement **8100**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the media reading interface **8230** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **8220** regardless of whether a connector arrangement **8100** is received at the adapter **8210**.

In general, each media reading interface **8230** is formed from one or more contact pairs **8231** (see FIG. 171-173). In certain implementations, the media reading interface **8230** includes at least a first contact pair **8231** that transfers power, at least a second contact pair **8231** that transfers data, and at least a third contact pair **8231** that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface **8230** includes a fourth contact pair. In other implementations, however, the media reading interface **8230** include greater or fewer contact pairs **8231**.

Each contact pair **8231** includes a first contact member **8240** and a second contact member **8245** that is configured to selectively contact the first contact member **8240**. Each contact member **8240**, **8245** includes a body defining a circumferential edge **8243**, **8248**, respectively, extending between planar major sides **8244**, **8249**, respectively (see FIG. 181). In certain implementations, the circumferential edges **8243**, **8248** define contact surfaces of two or more contact sections as will be described herein.

In some implementations, the edges **8243**, **8248** of the contact members **8240**, **8245** have substantially continuous thicknesses. In various implementations, the thickness of each edge **8243**, **8248** ranges from about 0.05 inches to about 0.005 inches. In certain implementations, the thickness is less than about 0.02 inches. In some implementation, the thickness is less than about 0.012 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.01 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.009 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.008 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.007 inches. In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.006 inches. In other implementations, the thickness may vary across the bodies of the contact members **8240**, **8245**.

In certain implementations, a top surface of the coupler housing **8210** defines slots **8214** configured to receive the one or more contact pairs **8231**. At least a portion of each slot **8214** extends through the top surface of the adapter **8210** to one of the passages. When a connector **8110** with a storage device **8130** is inserted into one of the ports **8215** of the coupler housing **8210**, the contact pads **8132** of the storage device **8130** are configured to align with the slots **8214** defined in the adapter housing **8210**. Accordingly, the contact members **8240**, **8245** held within the slots **8214** align with the contact pads **8132** to connect the contact pads **8132** to contact pads on the printed circuit board **8220** mounted to the adapter **8210**.

In some implementations, each contact pair **8231** is retained within a separate slot **8214**. For example, in the implementation shown in FIGS. 171-181, each media reading interface **8230** includes four contact pairs **8231** that are held in a set **8213** (FIG. 171) of four slots **8214** that align with four contact pads **8132** on a connector storage device

8130. The slots **8214** in each set **8213** are separated by intermediate walls **8216** (FIG. 172). In other implementations, all of the contact pairs **8231** in a single media reading interface **8230** may be retained in a single slot **8214** (e.g., see FIGS. 218-275 and the associated text).

In general, the width of each set **8213** of slots **8214** is smaller than the width of the key **8115** of a connector **8110** positioned in the respective adapter port **8215**. In some implementations, the width of each set **8213** of slots **8214** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each set **8213** of slots **8214** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width of each set **8213** of slots **8214** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width of each set **8213** of slots **8214** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

In certain implementations, the width of the intermediate walls **8216** is smaller than the width of the slots **8214**. In some implementations, the width of each slot **8214** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each slot **8214** is within the range of about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8214** is about 0.43-0.44 mm (0.017 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8214** is about 0.41-0.42 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8214** is about 0.45-0.46 mm (0.018 inches). In some implementations, the width of each intermediate wall **8216** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the width of each intermediate wall **8216** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches).

The adapter housing **8210** defines a sufficient number of slots **8214** to accommodate the contact members **8231** of the media reading interfaces **8230** installed at the adapter **8210**. In some implementations, the adapter **8210** includes at least one set **8213** of forward slots **8214** and at least one set **8213** of rearward slots **8214**. In the example shown in FIG. 171, the slots **8214** defined at front ports **8215** of the adapter passages axially align with slots **8214** defined at the rear ports **8215**. In other implementations, however, the slots **8214** at the front ports **8215** may be staggered from the slots **8214** at the rear ports **8215**.

In some implementations, the adapter **8210** can include a media reading interface **8230** associated with each passage. For example, the quadruplex adapter **8210** shown in FIG. 171 includes a first media reading interface **8230A** at the rear port **8215** of a first passage and a second media reading interface **8230B** at the front port **8215** of a second passage to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8100** received thereat. The quadruplex adapter **8210** also includes a third media reading interface **8230C** at the rear port **8215** of a third passage and a fourth media reading interface **8230D** at the front port **8215** of a fourth passage to interface with another two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8100** received thereat.

In another implementation, the adapter **8210** can include a media reading interface **8230** associated with each port **8215**. In still other implementations, a different number of media reading interfaces **8230** may be provided at the front and rear of the adapter **8210**. For example, one side of the adapter housing **8210** can include two media reading interfaces **8230** to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8100** and another side of the adapter housing **8210** can include four media reading interfaces **8230** to interface with four separate fiber optic connectors. In other

implementations, the adapter housing **8210** can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces **8230**.

In some implementations, the adapter housing **8210** has more sets **8213** of slots **8214** than media reading interfaces **8230**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **8210** may have the same number of slot sets **8213** and media reading interfaces **8230**. In certain implementations, each adapter housing **8210** defines a set **8213** of slots **8214** at each port **8215** of each passage. In other implementations, each adapter housing **8210** may define a set **8213** of slots **8214** at only one port **8215** of each passage. In other implementations, the adapter housing **8210** may define a set **8213** of slots **8214** at each port **8215** of alternate passages.

In some implementations, the contact pairs **8231** of a single media reading interface **8230** are positioned in a staggered configuration with at least one of the contact pairs **8231** being axially forward or rearward of at least another of the contact pairs **8231** (see FIG. 174). In some implementations, the slots **8214** accommodating the staggered contact members **8231** also are staggered. For example, as shown in FIG. 171, alternating slots **8214** can be staggered in a front to rear direction. In other implementations, however, the slots **8214** accommodating the staggered contacts **8231** may each have a common length that is longer than a length of the staggered arrangement of contact members **8231**. In still other implementations, the front and rear ends of the contact members **8231** of a single media reading interface **8230** are transversely aligned within similarly transversely aligned slots **8214**.

As shown in FIG. 172, at least one support wall **8205** separates the forward slots **8214** from the rearward slots **8214**. Each support wall **8205** extends from the slotted top surface **8212** of the adapter housing **8210** the passages. In some implementations, a single support wall **8205** extends along a center of the adapter housing **8210**. In other implementations, one or more support walls **8205** may extend between slots **8214** arranged in a staggered configuration. In certain implementations, the support walls **8205** may connect to or be continuous with the intermediate walls **8216**. In some implementations, the support wall **8205** of the adapter housing **8210** defines a first mounting location **8207**. In some implementations, a second mounting location **8209** extends partially into each slot **8214** opposite the support wall **8205**.

One example type of contact pair **8231** is shown in FIGS. 172-173. Each contact pair **8231** includes a first contact member **8240** configured to be positioned at the first mounting location **8207** and a second contact member **8245** configured to be positioned at the second mounting location **8209**. In some implementations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** of the contact pair **8231** has a base portion **8241**, **8246** that engages a lug at the respective mounting location **8207**, **8209** of the support wall **8205** to secure the contact member **8240**, **8245** within the slot **8214**. In one implementation, the base portions **8241**, **8246** are configured to snap-fit over the lugs at the mounting locations **8207**, **8209**. In other implementations, the base portions **8241**, **8246** may otherwise mount to the support wall **8205**. In the example shown, the base portions **8241**, **8246** have generally U-shaped transverse cross-sections. In other implementations, the base portions **8241**, **8246** have different configurations.

In the example shown in FIGS. 173-174, each contact pair **8231** includes at least four moveable (e.g., flexible) contact sections **8233**, **8235**, **8236**, and **8238** defining contact surfaces. The flexibility of the contact sections provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact pair **8231**

and the respective printed circuit board **8220** when the coupler assembly **8200** is manufactured. Certain types of contact pairs **8231** also include at least one stationary contact **8237** having a contact surface that contacts the circuit board **8220**. In the example shown, a top of each base portion **8241**, **8246** defines a stationary contact **8237**.

In general, the first moveable contact section **8233** is configured to extend through the slot **8214** and engage the circuit board **8220**. The ability of the first contact section **8233** to flex relative to the stationary contact **8237** provides tolerance for placement of the contact pairs **8231** relative to the circuit board **8220**. In one implementation, the first contact section **8233** and/or the stationary contacts **8237** may provide grounding for the contact pair **8231** through the circuit board **8220**.

The second moveable contact section **8235** is configured to extend into a respective one of the passages and to engage the connector arrangement **8100** (e.g., a key **8115** of the connector arrangement) positioned in the passage. If a storage device **8130** is installed on the connector arrangement **8100**, then the second contact surface **8235** is configured to engage the contact pads **8132** of the storage device **8130**.

Data may be transferred from the storage device **8130** to the circuit board **8220** when the contact members **8240**, **8245** complete a circuit between the storage device **8130** and the circuit board **8220**. The circuit is complete when the third moveable contact section **8236** extends through the slot **8214** and engages the circuit board **8220** and the fourth moveable contact section **8238** completes a circuit between the contact members **8240**, **8245**.

The third contact section **8236** and the fourth contact section **8238** may be configured to move (e.g., lift) when a connector arrangement **8100** is received at a port **8215** corresponding with the respective media reading interface **8230**. For example, the third contact section **8236** may be configured to move upwardly when the front surface **8118** of the key **8115** of a connector arrangement **8100** pushes against the second contact section **8235** when the connector arrangement **8100** is inserted into a port **8215**. For example, in some implementations, the third contact section **8236** is configured to swipe the contact surface of the third contact section **8236** against the printed circuit board **8220** when lifted (see FIGS. 178-179).

Insertion of the connector arrangement **8100** also may create a connection between the contact members **8240**, **8245** of the contact pair **8231**. For example, deflection of the second contact surface **8235** may cause movement of one of the contact members **8240**, **8245** towards the other of the contact members **8240**, **8245**. In one implementation, one of the contact members **8240**, **8245** defines the fourth contact section **8238** that moves towards the other contact member **8240**, **8245** when the connector arrangement **8100** is received at the adapter **8210**.

The example contact pair **8231** also may include a resilient section **8234** that is configured to transfer the force applied to the second contact section **8235** to the third contact section **8236** and/or the fourth contact section **8238**. In certain implementations, the resilient section **8234** is configured to amplify the force applied to the second contact section **8235**. In some implementations, the resilient section **8234** defines at least a partial arc. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. 173, the resilient section **8234** defines a partial circle. In other implementations, the resilient section **8234** may define a series of curves, folds, and/or bends.

In some implementations, the first contact member **8240** defines the second contact section **8235**, the third contact section **8236**, and the fourth contact section **8238**. The second contact member **8245** defines the first contact section **8233**. In other implementations, the second contact member **8245** may define the second, third, or fourth contact sections **8235**, **8236**, **8238**. In still other implementations, both contact members **8240**, **8245** may define part of the fourth contact section **8238**.

In the example shown, the first contact member **8240** includes an arm **8242** extending from the base portion **8241**. A first leg extends partially upwardly from the arm **8242** to define the third contact section **8236**. A second leg extends generally sideways from the arm **8242** to define the fourth contact section **8238**. A third leg extends partially downwardly from the arm **8242** to define the resilient section **8234** and the second contact section **8235**. The second contact member **8245** includes an arm **8247** extending from the base portion **8246**. The arm **8247** contours upwardly to define the first contact section **8233**. The arm **8247** is sized and shaped to enable selective engagement with the fourth contact section **8238**.

In some implementations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** extends between a first end and a second end. For example, the base **8241** may define a first end of the first contact member **8240** and the fourth contact section **8238** may define a second end of the first contact member **8240**. The base **8246** may define a first end of the second contact member **8245** and the first contact section **8233** may define the second end of the second contact member **8240**. In some implementations, the contact pairs **8231** are arranged so that the bases **8241**, **8246** of the contact members **8240**, **8245** are arranged on opposite sides of the contact pair **8231**.

The contact pairs **8231** also extend between a top and a bottom. For example, the first and third contact sections **8233**, **8236** may extend towards the top of the contact pair **8231** and the second contact section **8235** may extend towards the bottom of the contact member **8231**. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact pair **8231** or that the top of the contact pair **8231** must be located above the bottom of the contact pair **8231**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. 173.

Portions of the planar surfaces **8243**, **8248** of the contact members **8240**, **8245** may increase and/or decrease in width. For example, in the example shown in FIG. 173, the tops of the base portions **8241**, **8246** are wider than the arms **8242**, **8247** of each contact member **8240**, **8245**. In certain implementations, one or more of the contact surfaces of the contact sections **8233**, **8235**, **8236**, **8238** may be rounded or otherwise contoured. For example, the first, third, and fourth contact sections **8233**, **8236**, **8238**, respectively, may define bulbous tips and the second contact section **8235** may define an arc (see FIG. 173).

In one implementation, each contact member **8240**, **8245** is formed monolithically (e.g., from a continuous sheet of metal or other material). For example, in some implementations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** may be manufactured by cutting a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** may be manufactured by etching a planar sheet of metal or other material. In other implementations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** may be manufactured by laser trimming a planar sheet of metal or other material. In still other imple-

mentations, each contact member **8240**, **8245** may be manufactured by stamping a planar sheet of metal or other material.

FIG. **175** is a top plan view of an adapter assembly **8200** having two connector arrangements **8100** received at the right side of an adapter **8210**, a connector arrangement **8100A** partially received at the left side of the adapter **8210**, and another connector arrangement **8100B** fully received at the left side of the adapter **8210**. FIGS. **176** and **178** are cross-sectional views showing the partially received connector arrangement **8100A** and the fully received connector arrangement **8100B**, respectively. FIGS. **177** and **179** are enlarged views of portions of FIGS. **176** and **178**, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. **176-177**, the first contact section **8233** engages the circuit board **8220** and the third contact section **8236** is located spaced from the circuit board **8220** when a connector arrangement **8100** is not positioned within a respective port **8215**. In some implementations, the fourth contact section **8238** engages the second contact member **8245** when a connector arrangement **8100** is not positioned within a respective port **8215** (see FIG. **177**). In other implementations, however, the fourth contact section **8238** does not engage the second contact member **8245** when a connector arrangement **8100** is not positioned within a respective port **8215** (see FIG. **173**). The second contact section **8235** is positioned below the intermediate wall **8216**.

As shown in FIGS. **178-179**, inserting a connector arrangement **8100** into the port **8215** biases the third contact section **8236** upwardly toward the circuit board **8220**. In certain implementations, biasing the third contact section **8236** upwardly causes the contact surface of the third contact section **8236** to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the circuit board **8220**. In some implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8100** also may bias the fourth contact section **8238** into engagement with the arm **8247** of the second contact member **8245**. In other implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8100** may increase the force of engagement between the fourth contact section **8238** and the arm **8247**.

FIGS. **182-199** illustrate another example implementation of a connector system **8300** that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The connector system **8300** includes at least one example communications coupler assembly **8500** and at least two connector arrangements **8400**. In the example shown, the communications coupler assembly **8500** is configured to receive four connector arrangements **8400**. In other implementations, the communications coupler assembly **8500** may be configured to receive any desired number of connector arrangements **8400**.

The communications coupler assembly **8500** is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements **8400**, which terminate segments of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **8500** (e.g., see FIG. **192**). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement **8400** can be propagated to another media segment terminated by a second connector arrangement **8400** through the communications coupler assembly **8500**.

In some implementations, each connector arrangement **8400** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors, each of which terminates an

optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector arrangements **8400** are the same as connector arrangements **4100** of FIGS. **103-111**. In other implementations, however, the connector arrangements **8400** may include an SC-type connector arrangement, an ST-type connector arrangement, an FC-type connector arrangement, an MPO-type connector arrangement, an LX.5-type connector arrangement, or any other type of connector arrangement.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly **8500** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media. For example, each communications coupler assembly **8500** can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly **8500** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **184**, the communications coupler assembly **8500** defines four passages.

In some implementations, each passage of the communications coupler assembly **8500** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **8400**. In particular, each passage has a forward port **8515** at which a first connector **8410** is received and a rearward port **8515** at which a second connector **8410** is received. A sleeve **8506** is positioned within the passage between the forward and rearward ports **8515** to align the ferrules **8412** of the connectors **8410**. In other example implementations, two or more passages can form a single link between connector arrangements **8400** (e.g., two ports **8515** can form a link between duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly **8500** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly **8500** can connect a duplex connector arrangement **8400** to two monoplex (i.e., simplex) connectors **8410**.

One example implementation of a connector arrangement **8400** is shown in FIG. **182**. Each connector arrangement **8400** includes one or more fiber optic connectors **8410**, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers. In the example shown, each connector arrangement **8400** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors **8410** held together using a clip **8450**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **8400** can define a single fiber optic connector **8410**. As shown, each fiber optic connector **8410** includes a connector body protecting a ferrule **8412** that retains an optical fiber. The connector body is secured to a boot for providing bend protection to the optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector within a port **8515** in the communications coupler assembly **8500**.

Each connector arrangement **8400** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device **8430** may be installed on or in the body of one or more of the fiber optic connectors of each connector arrangement **8400**. In the example shown, the storage device **8430** is installed on only one fiber optic connector **8410** of a duplex connector arrangement **8400**. In other implementations, however, a storage device **8430** may be installed on each fiber optic connector **8410** of a connector arrangement **8400**. In the example shown, the storage device **8430** is located within a key **8415** of each connector **8410**. In other implementations, the storage device **8430** may be located at another position on or in the connector arrangement **8400**.

One example storage device **8430** includes a printed circuit board **8431** on which memory circuitry can be arranged (see FIG. 195). Electrical contacts **8432** (FIG. 183) also are arranged on the printed circuit board **8431** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **8500** (described in more detail herein). Any of the implementations of electrical contacts **8432** disclosed herein are suitable for use in the storage device **8430**. In one example implementation, the storage device **8430** includes an EEPROM circuit **8433** (FIG. 195) arranged on the printed circuit board **8431**. In the example shown in FIG. 182, an EEPROM circuit **8433** is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board **8431**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **8430** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

FIGS. 184-188 show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **8500** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **8500** includes an adapter housing **8510** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connector arrangements **8400**. In other example implementations, the adapter housing **8510** may be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In still other implementations, the communications coupler assembly **8500** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing **8510** is formed from opposing sides **8511** interconnected by first and second ends **8512** (FIG. 184). The sides **8511** and ends **8512** each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing **8510** defines one or more passages extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage defines a port **8515** configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector of duplex connector arrangement **8400** of FIG. 182). In the example shown, the adapter housing **8510** defines four passages and eight ports **8515**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **8510** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more passages.

In certain implementations, the adapter housing **8510** also defines latch engagement channel **8517** (FIG. 184) at each port **8515** to facilitate retention of the latch arms of the fiber optic connectors **8410**. Each latch engagement channel **8517** is sized and shaped to receive the key or keys **8415** of the connector arrangement **8400**. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **8506** are positioned within the passages to receive and align the ferrules **8412** of fiber optic connectors (see FIG. 186).

As shown in FIGS. 182 and 189, a printed circuit board **8520** is configured to be secured (e.g., via fasteners **8522**) to the adapter housing **8510**. In some implementations, the example adapter housing **8510** includes two annular walls in which the fasteners **8522** can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board **8520** to the adapter housing **8510**. Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **8522** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board **8520** is shown in FIGS. 182 and 189. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board **8520** electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler housings **8510** can be connected to the printed circuit board **8520** within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The fiber optic adapter **8510** includes one or more media reading interfaces **8530**, each configured to connect the printed circuit board **8520** to the storage devices **8430** of the fiber optic connector arrangements **8400** plugged into the fiber optic adapter **8510**. Each media reading interface **8530** includes one or more contact pairs **8531**. Portions of each contact pair **8531** engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board **8520** mounted to the surface **8512**. Other portions of the contact pairs **8531** engage the electrical contacts **8432** of the storage members **8430** attached to any connector arrangements **8400** positioned in the passages (see FIGS. 192-193). A processor coupled to the circuit board **8520** can access the memory **8433** of each connector arrangement **8400** through a corresponding media reading interface **8530**.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **8530** also are configured to detect when a connector arrangement **8400** is inserted into one of the adapter ports **8515**. The media reading interfaces **8530** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the media reading interface **8530** is configured to form a complete circuit between the circuit board **8520** and the connector storage devices **8430** only when a respective connector arrangement **8410** is received at the adapter **8510**. For example, at least a portion of each media reading interface **8530** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **8520** only after being deflected or moved by a portion of a connector arrangement **8400**. In other example implementations, portions of the media reading interface **8530** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board **8520** or a shorting rod by a connector arrangement **8400**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the media reading interface **8530** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **8520** regardless of whether a connector arrangement **8400** is received at the adapter **8510**.

Referring to FIGS. 185-189, each media reading interface **8530** is formed from one or more contact pairs **8531**. In certain implementations, the media reading interface **8530** includes at least a first contact pair **8531** that transfers power, at least a second contact pair **8531** that transfers data, and at least a third contact pair **8531** that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface **8530** includes a fourth contact pair **8531**. In other implementations, however, the media reading interface **8530** include greater or fewer contact pairs **8531**.

Each contact pair **8531** includes a first contact member **8540** and a second contact member **8545** that is aligned with the first contact member **8540**. In some implementations, each contact member **8540**, **8545** is formed from coil stock or other such material. For example, in some implementations, each contact member **8540**, **8545** may be manufactured by bending coil stock springs. In certain implementations, each contact member **8540**, **8545** is formed from round coil stock. In certain implementations, each contact member **8540**, **8545** is formed from square coil stock. In other implementations, each contact member **8540**, **8545** is formed from another type of coil stock (e.g., coil stock having an ovoid, rectangular, triangular, or other shaped transverse cross-section).

As shown in FIG. 185, one or more contact pairs **8531** are positioned onto rods **8244**, **8549** to align the contact pairs **8531** in a media reading interface **8530**. For example, the first contact members **8540** may be positioned on a first rod **8544** and the second contact members **8545** may be positioned on a second rod **8549**. In certain implementations, the

first rod **8544** extends parallel to the second rod **8549**. When the contact pairs **8531** are positioned on the rods **8544**, **8549**, the media reading interface **8530** may be positioned in the adapter **8510** as a modular unit as will be described in more detail herein.

FIGS. **186-187** illustrate one example implementation of a first contact member **8540** of an example contact pair **8531**. The first contact member **8540** includes a loop section **8541** that is configured to be positioned around the first rod **8544**. A first arm **8542** extends from the loop section **8541** to define a first contact section **8533** that is configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage a contact pad or tracing on the printed circuit board **8520**. A second arm **8543** extends from the loop section **8541** to define a second contact section **8535** that is configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage a contact pad **8431** of a storage device **8430** of a connector arrangement **8400** received at the adapter **8510**. The second arm **8543** also defines a first engagement section **8538**.

FIGS. **188-189** illustrate one example implementation of a second contact member **8545** of an example contact pair **8531**. The second contact member **8545** includes a loop section **8546** that is configured to be positioned around the second rod **8549**. A first arm **8547** extends from the loop section **8546** to define a third contact section **8536** that is configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage a contact pad or tracing on the printed circuit board **8520**. A second arm **8548** extends from the loop section **8546** to define a second engagement section **8539** that is configured to selectively touch the first engagement section **8538** of the first contact member **8540** of the pair **8531**.

In some implementations, the contact members **8540**, **8545** have substantially continuous thicknesses **T5** (FIGS. **187** and **189**). In various implementations, the thickness **T5** ranges from about 0.05 inches (about 1.27 mm) to about 0.005 inches (about 0.127 mm). In certain implementations, the thickness **T5** is less than about 0.02 inches (about 0.51 mm). In some implementation, the thickness **T5** is less than about 0.012 inches (about 0.305 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T5** is about 0.01 inches (about 0.25 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T5** is about 0.009 inches (about 0.229 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T5** is about 0.008 inches (about 0.203 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T5** is about 0.007 inches (about 0.178 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T5** is about 0.006 inches (about 0.152 mm). In other implementations, the thickness may vary across the length of the contact members **8540**, **8545**.

As shown in FIG. **184**, a top surface **8512** of the coupler housing **8510** defines one or more slots **8514** configured to receive the one or more contact pairs **8531** of the media reading interfaces **8530**. At least a portion of each slot **8514** extends through the top surface **8512** of the adapter **8510** to one of the passages. When a connector **8410** with a storage device **8430** is inserted into one of the ports **8515** of the coupler housing **8510**, the contact pads **8432** of the storage device **8430** are configured to align with the slots **8514** defined in the adapter housing **8510**. Accordingly, the contact pairs **8531** held within the slots **8514** align with the contact pads **8432** to connect the contact pads **8432** to contact pads on the printed circuit board **8520** mounted to the adapter **8510** (see FIGS. **196-197**).

In some implementations, each contact pair **8531** is retained within a separate slot **8514**. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. **184**, each media reading interface **8530** includes four contact pairs **8531** that are held in a set **8513** of four slots **8514** that align with four contact pads **8432** on a connector storage device **8430**. The slots

8514 in each set **8513** are separated by intermediate walls **8516**. First ends of the slots **8514** of each set **8513** are connected by a first channel **8507** and second ends of the slots **8514** of each set **8513** are connected by a second channel **8508**. In other implementations, all of the contact pairs **8531** in a single media reading interface **8530** may be retained in a single slot **8514**.

In general, the width of each set **8513** of slots **8514** is smaller than the width of the key **8415** of a connector **8410** positioned in the respective adapter port **8515**. In some implementations, the width of each set **8513** of slots **8514** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each set **8513** of slots **8514** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width of each set **8513** of slots **8514** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width of each set **8513** of slots **8514** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

In certain implementations, the width of the intermediate walls **8516** is smaller than the width of the slots **8514**. In some implementations, the width of each slot **8514** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each slot **8514** is within the range of about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8514** is about 0.43-0.44 mm (0.017 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8514** is about 0.41-0.42 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8514** is about 0.45-0.46 mm (0.018 inches). In some implementations, the width of each intermediate wall **8516** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the width of each intermediate wall **8516** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches).

The adapter housing **8510** defines a sufficient number of slots **8514** to accommodate the contact pairs **8531** of the media reading interfaces **8530** installed at the adapter **8510**. In some implementations, the adapter **8510** includes at least one set **8513** of forward slots **8514** and at least one set **8513** of rearward slots **8514**. In the example shown in FIG. **184**, the slots **8514** defined at front ports **8515** of the adapter passages axially align with slots **8514** defined at the rear ports **8515**. In other implementations, however, the slots **8514** at the front ports **8515** may be staggered from the slots **8514** at the rear ports **8515**.

In some implementations, the adapter **8510** can include a media reading interface **8530** associated with each passage. For example, the quadruplex adapter **8510** shown in FIG. **184** includes a first media reading interface **8530A** at the rear port **8515** of a first passage and a second media reading interface **8530B** at the front port **8515** of a second passage to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8400** received thereat. The quadruplex adapter **8510** also includes a third media reading interface **8530C** at the rear port **8515** of a third passage and a fourth media reading interface **8530D** at the front port **8515** of a fourth passage to interface with another two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8400** received thereat.

In another implementation, the adapter **8510** can include a media reading interface **8530** associated with each port **8515**. In still other implementations, a different number of media reading interfaces **8530** may be provided at the front and rear of the adapter **8510**. For example, one side of the adapter housing **8510** can include two media reading interfaces **8530** to interface with two duplex fiber optic connector arrangements **8400** and another side of the adapter housing **8510** can include four media reading interfaces **8530** to

interface with four separate fiber optic connectors. In other implementations, the adapter housing **8510** can include any desired combination of front and rear media reading interfaces **8530**.

In some implementations, the adapter housing **8510** has more sets **8513** of slots **8514** than media reading interfaces **8530**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **8510** may have the same number of slot sets **8513** and media reading interfaces **8530**. In certain implementations, each adapter housing **8510** defines a set **8513** of slots **8514** at each port **8515** of each passage. In other implementations, each adapter housing **8510** may define a set **8513** of slots **8514** at only one port **8515** of each passage. In other implementations, the adapter housing **8510** may define a set **8513** of slots **8514** at each port **8515** of alternate passages.

As shown in FIG. **190**, at least one support wall **8505** separates the forward slots **8514** from the rearward slots **8514**. Each support wall **8505** extends from the slotted top surface **8512** of the adapter housing **8510** the passages. In some implementations, a single support wall **8505** extends along a center of the adapter housing **8510**. In other implementations, one or more support walls **8505** may extend between slots **8514** arranged in a staggered configuration. In certain implementations, the support walls **8505** may connect to or be continuous with the intermediate walls **8516**. The support wall **8505** defines ramped or tapered surfaces **8509** extending from the support wall **8505** towards the front and rear of the adapter **8510**. Additional ramped or tapered surfaces **8519** extends from the front and rear of the adapter **8510** towards the support wall **8505**.

An example media reading interface **8530** is mounted at an adapter **8510** by aligning the contact pairs **8531** with the slots **8514** of a set **8513** and inserting the first rod **8544** into the second channel **8508** of the set **8513** and the second rod **8549** into the first channel **8507** of the set **8513**. The media reading interface **8530** is positioned so that an intermediate wall **8516** extends between adjacent contact pairs **8531**. The second contact section **8535** of each contact pair **8531** extends towards the respective passage along a gap between the tapered surfaces **8509**, **8519** (see FIGS. **190** and **191**). In certain implementations, the engagement sections **8538**, **8539** also are positioned in the gap between the tapered surfaces **8509**, **8519**.

The contact pairs **8531** extend between a top and a bottom. In the example shown, the top of each contact pair **8531** faces the circuit board **8520** and the bottom of each contact pair **8531** faces the passage. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact pair **8531** or that the top of the contact pair **8531** must be located above the bottom of the contact pair **8531**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. **190**. The contact pairs **8531** also extend between first and second sides. For example, the first pin **8544** may define the first side and the second pin **8549** may define the second side.

Referring to FIG. **191**, the first moveable contact section **8533** is configured to extend through the slot **8514** and engage the circuit board **8520**. The third moveable contact section **8536** also is configured to extend through the slot **8514** and engage the circuit board **8520**. The ability of the first and third contact sections **8533**, **8536** to flex relative to the rods **8544**, **8549** provides tolerance for placement of the contact pairs **8531** relative to the circuit board **8520**. In one implementation, the first contact section **8533** and/or the second contact section **8536** may provide grounding for the contact pair **8531** through the circuit board **8520**.

The second moveable contact section **8535** is configured to extend into a respective one of the passages and to engage the connector arrangement **8400** (e.g., a key **8415** of the connector arrangement) positioned in the passage. If a storage device **8430** is installed on the connector arrangement **8400**, then the second contact surface **8535** is configured to engage the contact pads **8432** of the storage device **8430**. Data may be transferred from the storage device **8430** to the circuit board **8520** when the contact pairs **8531** complete a circuit between the storage device **8430** and the circuit board **8520**. The circuit is complete when the first contact member **8540** contacts the second contact member **8545** to create a continuous electrical pathway between the contact members **8540**, **8545**.

For example, the circuit may be complete when the first engagement section **8538** and the second engagement section **8539** are brought into engagement. In some implementations, the first engagement section **8538** may be configured to move (e.g., lift) towards the second engagement section **8539** when a connector arrangement **8400** is received at a port **8515** corresponding with the respective media reading interface **8530**. For example, the first engagement section **8538** may be configured to move upwardly when the front surface **8418** of the key **8415** of a connector arrangement **8400** pushes against the second contact section **8535** when the connector arrangement **8400** is inserted into a port **8515**.

In some implementations, the first engagement section **8538** is formed on an opposite surface from the second contact section **8535** and the second engagement section **8539** is formed on a bottom-most surface of the second contact member **8545**. In other implementations, the second leg **8540** of the first contact member **8540** includes a tail on which the first engagement section **8538** is defined. The tail extends from the second contact section **8535** to a distal tip. In certain implementations, the tail is curved in a different (e.g., generally opposite) direction than the second contact section **8535**. For example, the second contact section **8535** may be curved towards the passage and the tail may be curved towards the second contact member **8545**.

FIG. **193** is a top plan view of an adapter assembly **8500** having two connector arrangements **8400** received at the right side of an adapter **8510**, a connector arrangement **8400A** partially received at the left side of the adapter **8510**, and another connector arrangement **8400B** fully received at the left side of the adapter **8510**. FIGS. **194** and **196** are cross-sectional views showing the partially received connector arrangement **8400A** and the fully received connector arrangement **8400B**, respectively. FIGS. **195** and **197** are enlarged views of portions of FIGS. **194** and **196**, respectively.

In the example shown in FIGS. **194-195**, the first contact section **8533** and the third contact section **8536** engage contact pads on the circuit board **8520** when a connector arrangement **8400** is not positioned within a respective port **8515**. The second contact section **8535** is positioned below the intermediate wall **8516** and the first engagement section **8538** is spaced from the second engagement section **8539** when a connector arrangement **8400** is not positioned within a respective port **8515** (see FIG. **177**). In other implementations, however, one or both of the contact sections **8533**, **8536** may be spaced from the circuit board **8520** when the respective port **8515** is empty.

As shown in FIGS. **196-197**, inserting a connector arrangement **8400** into the port **8515** biases the second contact section **8535** upwardly toward the second contact member **8545**. In certain implementations, biasing the second contact section **8535** upwardly causes the first engage-

ment section **8538** to abut, swipe, or otherwise touch the second engagement section **8539** to complete the electrical pathway between the two contact members **8540**, **8545**. In some implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8400** also may bias the first contact section **8533** and/or the second contact section **8536** into engagement with the circuit board **8520**. In other implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8400** may increase the force of engagement between the first and third contact sections **8533**, **8536** and the circuit board **8520**.

FIGS. **200-217** illustrate another example implementation of a connector system **8600** that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The example connector system **8600** includes at least one communications coupler assembly **8800** positioned between two printed circuit boards **8820**. One or more example connector arrangements **8700**, which terminate segments of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the one or more communications coupler assemblies **8800**. Accordingly, communications data signals carried by the media segments terminated by the connector arrangements **8700** can be transmitted to other media segments.

The communications coupler assembly **8800** includes at least one coupler housing **8810** including at least one media reading interface **8830**. The coupler housing **8810** is sandwiched between a first circuit board **8820A** and a second circuit board **8820B** (e.g., via fasteners **8822A**, **8822B**). In some implementations, multiple (e.g., two, three, four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, etc.) coupler housings **8810** may be sandwiched between the circuit boards **8820**. In some implementations, the first circuit board **8820A** can be electrically coupled to the second circuit board **8820B** via a fixed connector (e.g., a card edge connector). In other implementations, the first circuit board **8820A** can be electrically coupled to the second circuit board **8820B** via a flexible or ribbon cable arrangement. In still other implementations, the circuit boards **8820A**, **8820B** are interconnected using other suitable circuit board connection techniques.

For ease in understanding, only portions of the example printed circuit boards **8820A**, **8820B** of the connector system **8600** are shown in FIG. **200**. It is to be understood that the printed circuit boards **8820A**, **8820B** electrically connect to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., processor **217** and network interface **216** of FIG. **2**) as part of a coupler assembly **8800**. Non-limiting examples of such connector assemblies **8800** include bladed chassis and drawer chassis. Furthermore, additional coupler housings **8810** can be connected to different portions of the printed circuit boards **8820A**, **8820B** or at other locations within an example connector assembly.

In some implementations, each connector arrangement **8700** defines an MPO fiber optic connector arrangement terminating multiple optical fibers. In the example shown in FIGS. **200-217** the connector arrangements **8700** are the same as connector arrangements **5100** of FIGS. **133-139**. In other implementations, however, the connector arrangements **8700** may include an LC-type connector arrangement, an SC-type connector arrangement, an ST-type connector arrangement, an FC-type connector arrangement, an LX.5-type connector arrangement, or any other type of connector arrangement.

Each MPO connector **8700** is configured to store physical layer information (e.g., media information). For example, the physical layer information can be stored in a memory device **8730** mounted on or in the connector body **8710**. In

certain implementations, the front connector body **8710** includes a key **8715** configured to accommodate a storage device **8730** on which the physical information is stored. The key **8715** includes a raised (i.e., or stepped up) portion at a front of the connector body located adjacent the ferrule **8712**. The key **8715** fits into a channel **8818** of the adapter **8810** to key the connector **8700** to the adapter **8810** as will be described herein.

The storage device **8730** includes generally planar contacts **8732** positioned on a circuit board **8731**. Memory circuitry is arranged on a circuit board **8731** of the storage device **8730** and connected to the contacts **8732** via conductive tracings. In one example embodiment, the storage device **8730** includes an EEPROM circuit arranged on the printed circuit board **8731**. In other embodiments, however, the storage device **8730** can include any suitable type of memory. In the example shown, the storage device **8730** is seated in a cavity **8716** defined in the key **8715**. In some implementations, the cavity **8716** is two-tiered, thereby providing a shoulder on which the storage device **8730** can rest and space to accommodate circuitry (e.g., memory) located on a bottom of the storage device **8730**. In other implementations, the storage device **8730** can be otherwise mounted to the connector **8710**.

Memory of the storage device **8730**, which is located on the non-visible side of the board in FIG. **200**, is accessed by engaging the tops of the contacts **8732** with an electrically conductive contact member (e.g., of a media reading interface **8830**). In certain implementations, contact members **8831** of the media reading interface **8830** initially contact the deflecting surface **8718** of the connector arrangement **8700** and subsequently slide or wipe across the contacts **8732** of the storage device **8730** as will be described in more detail herein (see FIGS. **215-217**).

One example coupler housing **8810** is shown in FIGS. **201-206**. The example coupler housing **8810** defines a single passage **8805** extending between a front port **8803** and a rear port **8804**. In other example implementations, however, each coupler housing **8810** can include a greater number (e.g., two, three, four, six, eight, twelve, etc.) of passages **8805**. Each port **8803**, **8804** of each passage **8805** is configured to receive a segment of communications media (e.g., a connectorized end of an optical fiber). In some implementations, flexible latching tabs **8808** (FIG. **200**) are located at the ports **8803**, **8804** to aid in retaining connector arrangements **8700** at the coupler housing **8810**. In the example shown, each latching tab **8808** defines a ramped surface and latching surface.

In the example shown, each coupler housing **8810** is implemented as a fiber optic adapter configured to receive Multi-fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors. Each passage **8805** of the MPO adapters **8810** is configured to align and connect two MPO connector arrangements **8700** (see FIGS. **215-217**). In other implementations, each passage **8805** can be configured to connect other types of physical media segments. For example, one or more passages **8805** of the MPO adapters **8800** can be configured to communicatively couple together an MPO connector arrangement **8700** with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other type of data signals.

In the example shown in FIGS. **201-206**, each adapter **8810** is formed from opposing sides **8801** interconnected by first and second ends **8802**. The sides **8801** and ends **8802** each extend between an open front port **8803** and an open rear port **8804** to define the passage **8805**. In some implementations, the sides **8801** and ends **8802** define a generally

rectangular box. In certain implementation, the port entrances **8803**, **8804** are oblong-shaped. In the example shown, the port entrances **8803**, **8804** are obround-shaped having planar top and bottom surfaces and rounded side surfaces.

The adapter **8810** also includes mounting stations **8807** at which fasteners **8822** (FIG. 124) can be received to secure the adapter **8810** to one or more printed circuit boards **8820**. In the example shown, the mounting stations **8807** include annular walls defining openings to receive the fasteners **8822**. In certain implementations, the fasteners **8822** pass through mounting openings **8827** defined by the printed circuit board **8820** (FIG. 200). Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners **8822** include screws, snaps, and rivets. For example, the mounting stations **8807** can aid in securing the adapter **8810** to the upper circuit board **8820A** and the lower circuit board **8820B** (see FIG. 200). In other implementations, the mounting stations **8807** can include latches, panel guides, or other panel mounting arrangements.

In some implementations, the adapter **8810** also includes alignment lugs **8806** that facilitate mounting the adapter **8810** to the circuit boards **8820** in the correct orientation. For example, the alignment lugs **8806** may align with openings **8826** (FIG. 200) defined in the circuit boards **8820**. Accordingly, the alignment lugs **8806** inhibit mounting of the adapter **8810** backwards on one or both of the circuit boards **8820**. In the example shown, two alignment lugs **8806** extend from a first end **8802** of the adapter **8810** at the front of the adapter **8810** and two alignment lugs **8806** extend from a second end **8802** of the adapter **8810** at the rear of the adapter **8810**. In other implementations, however, greater or fewer alignment lugs **8806** may extend from the ends **8802** in the same or a different configuration to form a keying arrangement with the printed circuit board **8820**.

The MPO adapter **8810** also defines channels **8818** extending partly along the length of the passages **805** (e.g., see FIGS. 204-206) to accommodate portions of the fiber connector arrangements **8700**. In some implementations, the adapter **8810** may define a channel **8818** extending inwardly from each port **8803**, **8804** of the passage **8805**. In one example implementation, a first channel **8818** extends along a top of the housing **8810** from the front port **8803** and a second channel **8818** extends along a bottom of the housing **8810** from the rear port **8804**. Each channel **8818** is configured to accommodate the key **8715** of the respective connector **8700A**, **8700B**. In some implementations, each channel **8818** extends about half-way through the passage **8805**. In other implementations, each channel **8818** extends a greater or lesser distance through the passage **8805**.

The adapter housing **8810** defines at least a first set **8811** of slots **8812** extending through one end **8802** of the adapter **8810** towards the passage **8805**. In the example shown, each set **8811** includes four slots **8812**. In other implementations, however, each set **8811** may include greater or fewer slots **8812**. The slots **8812** in each set **8811** are separated by intermediate walls **8813**. First ends of the slots **8812** of each set **8811** are connected by a first channel **8814** and second ends of the slots **8812** of each set **8811** are connected by a second channel **8815**.

The adapter housing **8810** defines a sufficient number of slots **8812** to accommodate contact pairs **8831** of the media reading interfaces **8830** installed at the adapter **8810**. In some implementations, each end **8802** of the adapter housing **8810** defines one set **8811** of slots **8812** to hold the media reading interfaces **8830**. In certain implementations, the slots **8812** defined in the top surface **8802** are offset from the slots **8812** defined in the bottom surface **8802** (see FIG.

204). In the example shown, the first set **8811** of slots **8812** is defined in the top end **8802** of the adapter **8810** at a front portion of the adapter **8810** and a second set **8811** of slots **8812** is defined in the bottom end **8802** of the adapter **8810** at a rear portion of the adapter **8810**. In other implementations, each end **8802** of the adapter **8810** defines a single slot **8812** configured to hold a media reading interface **8830**. In still other implementations, the adapter **8810** can include a media reading interface **8830** associated with each passage (e.g., when only one of the connector arrangements **8700** includes a storage device **8730**).

Each slot **8812** leads to one of the channels **8818** (see FIG. 204). In the example shown in FIG. 204, each slot **8812** defined in the top surface **8802** leads to the front channel **8818** and each slot **8812** defined in the bottom surface **8802** leads to the rear channel **8818**. In certain implementations, at least a portion of each slot **8812** is shallower than the rest of the slot **8812**. For example, the adapter **8810** may define support walls **8816**, **8817** tapering inwardly from the top and bottom surfaces **8802** to the channels **8818** (see FIG. 204).

Each adapter housing **8810** includes at least one media reading interface **8830** (e.g., see FIGS. 200, 207, and 208) configured to connect the printed circuit board **8820** to the storage devices **8730** of the fiber optic connector arrangements **8700** plugged into the fiber optic adapter **8810**. Each MPO adapter **8810** includes at least one media reading interface **8830** that is configured to communicate with the storage device **8730** on an MPO connector **8710** plugged into the MPO adapter **8810**. In the example shown, the adapter **8810** includes a media reading interface **8830** associated with each adapter port **8803**, **8804**. In other implementations, however, the adapter **8810** may include a media reading interface **8830** for each logical link between connector arrangements (e.g., one media reading interface **8830** per passage **8805**).

Each media reading interface **8830** includes one or more contact pairs **8831** (see FIGS. 210-211). Portions of the contact pairs **8831** engage contact pads **8824**, **8826** on the printed circuit boards **8820** mounted to the adapter surfaces **8802** (see FIG. 208). Other portions of the contact pairs **8831** engage the electrical contacts **8732** of the storage members **8730** attached to connector arrangements **8700** positioned in the passages **8805** (see FIGS. 215-217). A processor coupled to one or both of the circuit boards **8820** can access the memory of each connector arrangement **8700** through the corresponding media reading interface **8830**.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **8830** also are configured to detect when a connector arrangement **8700** is inserted into one of the adapter ports **8803**, **8804**. The media reading interfaces **8830** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, the media reading interface **8830** is configured to form a complete circuit between the circuit board **8820** and the connector storage devices **8730** only when a respective connector arrangement **8710** is received at the adapter **8810**. In other example implementations, portions of the media reading interface **8830** can be configured to complete a circuit until a respective connector arrangement **8710** is received at the adapter **8810**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the media reading interface **8830** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **8820** regardless of whether a connector arrangement **8700** is received at the adapter **8810**.

Referring to FIGS. 209-213, each media reading interface **8830** is formed from one or more contact pairs **8831**. In certain implementations, the media reading interface **8830**

includes at least a first contact pair **8831** that transfers power, at least a second contact pair **8831** that transfers data, and at least a third contact pair **8831** that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface **8830** includes a fourth contact pair **8831**. In other implementations, however, the media reading interface **8830** include greater or fewer contact pairs **8831**.

Each contact pair **8831** includes a first contact member **8840** and a second contact member **8845** that is aligned with the first contact member **8840**. In accordance with some aspects, the contact members **8840**, **8845** are configured to selectively form a complete circuit with a respective circuit board **8820**. For example, each circuit board **8820** may include two contact pads **8824**, **8826** for each contact pair **8831**. In certain implementations, the first contact member **8840** of each contact pair **8831** touches the first **8824** contact pad and the second contact member **8845** of each contact pair **8831** touches the second contact pad **8826** (see FIG. **208**). The circuit is selectively closed by touching the first and second contact members **8840**, **8845** together. The processor coupled to the circuit board **8820** determines when the circuit is complete. Accordingly, the contact pairs **8831** can function as presence detection sensors for determining whether a media segment is received at the adapter **8810**.

As shown in FIGS. **209-211**, one or more contact pairs **8831** are positioned onto rods **8244**, **8849** to align the contact pairs **8831** in a media reading interface **8830**. For example, the first contact members **8840** may be positioned on a first rod **8844** and the second contact members **8845** may be positioned on a second rod **8849**. In certain implementations, the first rod **8844** extends parallel to the second rod **8849**. When the contact pairs **8831** are positioned on the rods **8844**, **8849**, the media reading interface **8830** may be positioned in the adapter **8810** as a modular unit (see FIG. **207**).

In some implementations, each contact pair **8831** is retained within a separate slot **8812**. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. **207**, the media reading interface **8830** is mounted at an adapter **8810** by aligning the contact pairs **8831** with the slots **8812** of a set **8811** and inserting the first rod **8844** into the first channel **8814** and the second rod **8849** into the first channel **8815**. The media reading interface **8830** is positioned so that an intermediate wall **8813** extends between adjacent contact pairs **8831**. In other implementations, all of the contact pairs **8831** in a single media reading interface **8830** may be retained in a single slot **8812**.

FIG. **212** illustrates one example implementation of a first contact member **8840** of an example contact pair **8831**. The first contact member **8840** includes a loop section **8841** that is configured to be positioned around the first rod **8844**. A first arm **8842** extends from the loop section **8841** to define a first contact section **8833** that is configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage a contact pad or tracing on the printed circuit board **8820**. A second arm **8843** extends from the loop section **8841** to define a second contact section **8835** that is configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage one of the contact pads **8731** of a storage device **8730** of a connector arrangement **8700** received at the adapter **8810**. The second arm **8843** also defines a first engagement section **8838**.

FIG. **213** illustrates one example implementation of a second contact member **8845** of an example contact pair **8831**. The second contact member **8845** includes a loop section **8846** that is configured to be positioned around the second rod **8849**. A first arm **8847** extends from the loop section **8846** to define a third contact section **8836** that is

configured to swipe, abut, or otherwise engage a contact pad or tracing on the printed circuit board **8820**. A second arm **8848** extends from the loop section **8846** to define a second engagement section **8839** that is configured to selectively touch the first engagement section **8838** of the first contact member **8840** of the pair **8831**.

In some implementations, the first engagement section **8838** is formed on an opposite surface from the second contact section **8835** and the second engagement section **8839** is formed on a bottom-most surface of the second contact member **8845**. In other implementations, the second leg **8840** of the first contact member **8840** includes a tail on which the first engagement section **8838** is defined. The tail extends from the second contact section **8835** to a distal tip. In certain implementations, the tail is curved in a different (e.g., generally opposite) direction than the second contact section **8835**. For example, the second contact section **8835** may be curved away from the second contact member **8845** and the tail may be curved towards the second contact member **8845**.

In some implementations, each contact member **8840**, **8845** is formed from coil stock or other such material. For example, in some implementations, each contact member **8840**, **8845** may be manufactured by bending coil stock springs. In certain implementations, each contact member **8840**, **8845** is formed from round coil stock. In certain implementations, each contact member **8840**, **8845** is formed from square coil stock. In other implementations, each contact member **8840**, **8845** is formed from another type of coil stock (e.g., coil stock having an ovoid, rectangular, triangular, or other shaped transverse cross-section).

In some implementations, the contact members **8840**, **8845** have substantially continuous thicknesses **T6** (FIG. **211**). In various implementations, the thickness **T6** ranges from about 0.05 inches (about 1.27 mm) to about 0.005 inches (about 0.127 mm). In certain implementations, the thickness **T6** is less than about 0.02 inches (about 0.51 mm). In some implementation, the thickness **T6** is less than about 0.012 inches (about 0.305 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T6** is about 0.01 inches (about 0.25 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T6** is about 0.009 inches (about 0.229 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T6** is about 0.008 inches (about 0.203 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T6** is about 0.007 inches (about 0.178 mm). In another implementation, the thickness **T6** is about 0.006 inches (about 0.152 mm). In other implementations, the thickness may vary across the length of the contact members **8840**, **8845**.

In general, the width of each set **8811** of slots **8812** is smaller than the width of the key **8715** of a connector **8700** positioned in the respective adapter port **8803**, **8804**. In some implementations, the width of each set **8811** of slots **8812** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each set **8811** of slots **8812** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width of each set **8811** of slots **8812** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width of each set **8811** of slots **8812** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

In certain implementations, the width of the intermediate walls **8813** is smaller than the width of the slots **8812**. In some implementations, the width of each slot **8812** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.64 mm (0.025 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width of each slot **8812** is within the range of about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches) to about 0.48 mm (0.019 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8812** is about 0.43-

0.44 mm (0.017 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8812** is about 0.41-0.42 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the width of each slot **8812** is about 0.45-0.46 mm (0.018 inches). In some implementations, the width of each intermediate wall **8813** is within the range of about 0.13 mm (0.005) inches to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the width of each intermediate wall **8813** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches).

FIG. **214** is a top plan view of an adapter assembly **8800** having a connector arrangements **8700A** fully received at the left side of the adapter **8810** and another connector arrangement **8700B** partially received at the right side of an adapter **8810**. FIG. **215** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. **214** showing the fully received connector arrangement **8700A** and the partially received connector arrangement **8700B**. In the example shown, each of the connectors **8700A**, **8700B** includes a storage device **8730**. In other implementations, only one of the connectors **8700A**, **8700B** includes a storage device **8730**.

The MPO adapter housing **8810** defines a passage **8805** extending between a front port **8803** and a rear port **8804**. The adapter housing **8810** is sandwiched between the first example circuit board **8820A** and the second example circuit board **8820B** via fasteners **8822**. A first contact pair **8831** is shown in one of the slots **8812** defined in the top **8802** of the adapter **8810** and a second contact pair **8831** is shown in one of the slots **8812** defined in the bottom **8802** of the adapter **8810**. The first rod **8844** of each pair is retained within the first connection channel **8814** of each end **8802** and each second rod **8849** is retained within the respective second connection channel **8815**. An intermediate wall **8813** blocks an adjacent contact pair **8831** from view in each case.

In the example shown, a top of each contact pair **8831** faces the circuit board **8820** and a bottom of each contact pair **8831** faces the passage **8805**. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact pair **8831** or that the top of the contact pair **8831** must be located above the bottom of the contact pair **8831**. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. **215**. The contact pairs **8831** also extend between first and second sides. For example, the first pin **8844** may define the first side and the second pin **8849** may define the second side.

The first moveable contact section **8833** is configured to extend through the slot **8812** and engage the circuit board **8820**. The third moveable contact section **8836** also is configured to extend through the slot **8812** and engage the circuit board **8820**. The ability of the first and third contact sections **8833**, **8836** to flex relative to the rods **8844**, **8849** provides tolerance for placement of the contact pairs **8831** relative to the circuit board **8820**. In one implementation, the first contact section **8833** and/or the second contact section **8836** may provide grounding for the contact pair **8831** through the circuit board **8820**.

The second moveable contact section **8835** is configured to extend into a respective one of the key channels **8818** and to engage the connector arrangement **8700** (e.g., a key **8715** of the connector arrangement) positioned in the keying channel **8818**. In the example shown, the second arm **8843** of the first contact member **8840** initially extends generally along the first support wall **8816** and the second arm **8848** of the second contact member **8845** initially extends generally along the second support wall **8817** (see the second contact pair **8831** in FIG. **215**). The intermediate wall **8813** and the support surfaces **8816**, **8817** end at the keying channel **8818**. The second contact section **8835** of each

contact pair **8831** extends through gap between the support surfaces **8816**, **8817** to be positioned in the keying channel **8818** (see the second contact pair **8831** in FIG. **215**).

In the example shown, the first contact sections **8833** and the third contact sections **8836** engage contact pads on the circuit boards **8820** even when a connector arrangement **8700** is not positioned within a respective port **8815**. In other implementations, however, one or both of the contact sections **8833**, **8836** may be spaced from the respective circuit board **8820** when the respective port **8803**, **8804** is empty. The first engagement section **8838** is spaced from the second engagement section **8839** when a connector arrangement **8700** is not positioned within a respective port **8815** (see the second contact pair **8831** of FIG. **215**).

As shown in FIGS. **215-217**, inserting a connector arrangement **8700** into the passage **8805** biases the first contact member **8840** toward the second contact member **8845**. For example, the front surface **8718** of the key **8715** of the connector arrangement **8700** may push against the second contact section **8835** of the contact pair **8831** when the connector arrangement **8700** is inserted into a port **8803**, **8804**. In some implementations, the key **8715** pushes the second contact section **8835** upwardly towards the second contact member **8845**.

In certain implementations, biasing the first contact member **8840** causes the first engagement section **8838** to abut, swipe, or otherwise touch the second engagement section **8839** to complete the electrical pathway between the two contact members **8840**, **8845**. For example, pushing the second contact section **8835** may cause the first engagement section **8838** to move (e.g., lift) towards the second engagement section **8839**. In some implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8700** also may bias the first contact section **8833** and/or the second contact section **8836** into engagement with the circuit board **8820**. In other implementations, inserting the connector arrangement **8700** may increase the force of engagement between the first and third contact sections **8833**, **8836** and the circuit board **8820**.

As shown in FIG. **215**, when a connector **8700A** with a storage device **8730** is fully inserted into the passage **8805**, the contact pads **8732** of the storage device **8730** are configured to align with the slots **8812** defined in the adapter housing **8810**. Accordingly, the contact pairs **8831** held within the slots **8812** align with the contact pads **8732** of the respective connector arrangement **8700** to connect the contact pads **8732** to the contact pads **8824**, **8826** on the respective printed circuit board **8820** mounted to the adapter **8810** (see FIGS. **215-217**). Data may be transferred from the storage device **8730** to the circuit board **8820** when the contact pairs **8831** complete a circuit between the storage device **8730** and the circuit board **8820**. The circuit is complete when the first contact member **8840** contacts the second contact member **8845** to create a continuous electrical pathway between the contact pads **8824**, **8826** of the circuit board **8820**.

Referring now to FIGS. **218-261**, in accordance with some aspects, multiple contact elements may be stacked or layered together to form a layered media reading interface. Each layered media reading interface fits within a single slot in a surface of an optical adapter. Layered media reading interfaces may be used in any of the coupler assemblies disclosed herein by substituting a single opening for each set of slots. To aid understanding, non-limiting example implementations of layered media reading interfaces are provided herein.

Some implementations of layered media reading interfaces include loose contact arrangements. Loose contact

arrangements include a collection of contact elements and spacers positioned next to each other without being fastened or otherwise secured to one another. Rather, the loose collection of contact elements and spacers are inserted within an adapter opening and maintained in position by the bounding walls of the adapter opening. For example, the contact elements and spacers may be held together manually until these components have been inserted.

Other implementations of layered media reading interfaces include bounded contact arrangements. Bounded contact arrangements include contact elements and spacers clamped or otherwise held together. For example, the contact elements and spacers may be held between two end pieces, pinned together, glued together, or otherwise fastened together. The bounded contact arrangement may be inserted as a single module into an adapter opening.

Still other implementations of layered media reading interfaces include framed contact arrangements. Framed contact arrangements include one or more contact elements positioned within a spacer housing. A spacer housing with the contact elements inside may be inserted as a single module into an adapter opening. The spacer housing generally defines one or more slots separated by one or more spacer walls. At least some portions of each slot extend to ledges on which the contact elements seat within the spacer housing. Other portions of the slots extend completely through the spacer housing to provide access to the contact elements.

For ease in understanding in the following description, the contact element 4231 disclosed above with reference to FIG. 119 will be shown incorporated into various layered media reading interfaces. However, any of the contact elements 5231, 4231, 3231, 2231, 2231', 1231, 1231' disclosed above may be suitable for use in any of the layered contact arrangements. In still other implementations, other types of contact elements may be used to form layered media reading interfaces.

FIGS. 218-224 show one example implementation of a loosely layered contact arrangement. FIG. 218 illustrates a connection assembly 6000 including an adapter 6010 configured to connect at least a first optical connector to at least a second optical connector. The adapter 6010 includes two side walls 6003 extending between top and bottom end walls 6004. Passages extend parallel with the side walls 6003 between ports 6005 at the first and second sides 6001, 6002 of the adapter 6010.

In the example shown, the adapter 6010 includes four ports 6005 at the first side 6001 and four ports 6005 at the second side 6002 for receiving optical connectors. In other implementations, each side 6001, 6002 of the adapter 6010 may have greater or fewer ports 6005. In the example shown, each port 6005 is configured to receive an LC-type optical connector. In other implementations, however, the ports 6005 may be configured to receive other types of optical connectors (e.g., SC-type, ST-type, WO-type, LX.5-type, etc.).

In some implementations, one or more openings 6006 to receive the contact arrangements 6020 are defined at a first end (e.g., top) wall 6004 of the housing. In other implementations, the one or more openings 6006 may be defined in both end walls 6004. Each opening 6006 extends between the end wall 6004 and one of the passages within the adapter 6010. Each opening 6006 is associated with one of the ports 6005 defined by the adapter 6010. In some implementations, two openings 6006 are provided in a single end wall 6004 per passage. In other implementations, one opening 6006 is provided in each end wall 6004 per passage.

FIG. 219 illustrates loosely layered contact arrangements 6030 to be inserted in the openings 6006 defined in the adapter 6010. Each loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 includes one or more contact elements 6031. Portions of the contact elements 6031 engage contact pads on the printed circuit board 6040 mounted to the adapter surfaces 6004. Other portions of the contact elements 6031 engage the electrical contacts of the storage member 6025 attached to connector arrangements 6020 positioned in the passages 6025. A processor coupled to one or both of the circuit boards 6040 can access the memory of each connector arrangement 6020 through the corresponding media reading interface 6030.

In some implementations, each opening 6006 may receive a loosely layered contact arrangement 6030. For example, the adapter 6010 may be configured to receive a monoplex (i.e., simplex) optical connector at each port 6005, each of which may be read by one of the loosely layered contact arrangements 6030. In other implementations, however, only some of the openings 6006 receive loosely layered contact arrangements 6030. For example, the adapter 6010 may be configured to receive duplex optical connectors. Accordingly, a loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 is provided at alternate ports 6005 so that only one contact arrangement 6030 is associated with each duplex optical connector.

FIG. 220 is an exploded view of one example loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 suitable for use as a media reading interface in an optical adapter 6010. The layered contact arrangement 6030 includes one or more spacers 6032 separating a plurality of contact elements 6031. In some implementations, the spacers 6032 are sandwiched between contact elements 6031. In other implementations, the contact elements 6031 are sandwiched between the spacers 6032.

For example, the example loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 shown in FIG. 220 includes a first spacer 6032A positioned between a first contact element 6031A and a second contact element 6031B; a second spacer 6032B positioned between the second contact element 6031B and a third contact element 6031C; and a third spacer 6032C positioned between the third contact element 6031C and a fourth contact element 6031D. In other implementations, the layered contact arrangement 6030 may include additional spacers 6032 on the outsides of the arrangement 6030.

Generally, the spacers 6032 can be used in place of adapter intermediate walls to separate contact elements 6031. The spacers 6032 inhibit physical touching of adjacent contact elements 6031. The spacers 6032 also inhibit electrical connections between adjacent contact elements 6031. The contact elements 6031 and spacers 6032 are not bonded or otherwise secured together. Rather, the components of the loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 are loosely assembled together and inserted into an adapter opening 6006. The bounding walls of the opening 6006 maintains the loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 in its assembled state.

Each loosely layered contact arrangement 6030 has a width W10 and each slot 6006 has a width W11 (FIG. 219). In general, the width W10 of each contact arrangement 6030 is smaller than the width of a key of a connector (e.g., key 4115 of FIGS. 104-111) positioned in the respective adapter passage 6005. The width W11 of each adapter slot 6006 is sufficiently large to receive one contact arrangement 6030. The width W11 of each adapter slot 6006 may be sufficiently small to hold the spacers 6032 and contact elements 6031 together. In some implementations, the width W10 of each

contact arrangement **6030** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W10** of each contact arrangement **6030** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W10** of each contact arrangement **6030** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W10** of each contact arrangement **6030** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

In the example shown in FIG. 220, each contact element **6031** of the loosely layered contact arrangement **6030** defines two opposing planar sides connected by a peripheral edge having a thickness **T3**. In various implementations, the thickness **T3** of each contact element **6031** ranges from about 1.27 mm (0.05 inches) to about 0.127 mm (0.005 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness **T3** is less than about 0.51 mm (0.02 inches). In some implementation, the thickness **T3** is less than about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T3** is about 0.25 mm (0.01 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T3** is about 0.23 mm (0.009 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T3** is about 0.2 mm (0.008 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T3** is about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T3** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In other implementations, the thickness **T3** may vary across the body of the contact member **6031**.

Each spacer **6032** of the loosely layered contact arrangement **6030** defines two opposing planar sides connected by a peripheral edge having a thickness **T4**. In some implementations, each spacer **6032** is sufficiently thick to inhibit electrical contact between adjacent contact elements **6031** while enabling the contact arrangement **6030** to fit within the adapter slot **6006**. For example, each spacer **6032** may be sufficiently thick to space adjacent contact elements **6031** about 0.58 mm (0.02 inches) center to center. In various implementations, the thickness **T4** of each spacer **6032** is within the range of about 0.1 mm (0.004 inches) to about 0.54 mm (0.018 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness **T4** of each spacer **6032** is within the range of about 0.12 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T4** of each spacer **6032** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). Indeed, in other implementations, the thickness **T4** of each spacer **6032** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.41 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T4** of each spacer **6032** is about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches).

In some implementations, the peripheral edge of the spacer **6032** generally defines a rectangular shape. In other implementations, the peripheral edge of each spacer **6032** has an irregular shape. For example, the peripheral edge may be shaped so that the spacer **6032** extends only between portions of adjacent contact elements **6031**. In the example shown in FIG. 220, each spacer **6032** includes a base portion **6033**, a first extension **6034**, and a second extension **6035**. The base portion **6033** extends between and separates the bases of adjacent contact elements **6031** (e.g., bases **4232** of contact element **4231** of FIG. 119). In some implementations, the base portion **6033** of each spacer **6032** is configured to mount to the support wall of the adapter with the base of the contact element **6031** (see FIG. 221).

The first extension **6034** extends between and separates the third contact surfaces of adjacent contacts elements **6031** (e.g., third contact surfaces **4236** of contact elements **4231**). In some implementations, the first extension **6034** maintains the separation of the third contact surfaces as the third contact surfaces move between flexed and unflexed posi-

tions (e.g., as connectors are inserted into and removed from the adapter **6010**). In certain implementations, the first extension **6034** is sufficiently thick so as to extend between the third contact surfaces in both the flexed and unflexed positions (e.g., compare FIGS. 222 and 224). As shown in FIG. 221, in some implementations, the first extension **6034** of each spacer **6032** is configured to seat on the ledge of the adapter (e.g., ledge **4219** of adapter **4200** shown in FIG. 121A).

The second extension **6035** separates the second contact surfaces of adjacent contacts elements **6031** (e.g., second contact surfaces **4235** of contact elements **4231**). In some implementations, the second extension **6035** does not extend between the second contact surfaces, but rather extends sufficiently between the contact elements so as to inhibit sideways flexing of the second contact surfaces (e.g., see FIGS. 221-224). In general, the second extension **6035** is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access to the second contact surfaces. In certain implementations, the second extension **6035** is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access to the second contact surfaces after the second contact surfaces have been moved towards flexed positions (see FIG. 224).

FIGS. 225-242 show one example implementation of a bounded contact arrangement **6130**. FIG. 226 illustrates a connection assembly **6100** including an adapter **6110** configured to connect at least a first optical connector **6120** to at least a second optical connector **6120**. The adapter **6110** includes two side walls **6103** extending between top and bottom end walls **6104**. Passages extend parallel with the side walls **6103** between ports **6105** at the first and second sides **6101**, **6102** of the adapter **6110**.

In the example shown, the adapter **6110** includes four ports **6105** at the first side **6101** and four ports **6105** at the second side **6102** for receiving optical connectors. In other implementations, each side **6101**, **6102** of the adapter **6110** may have greater or fewer ports **6105**. In the example shown, each port **6105** is configured to receive an LC-type optical connector. In other implementations, however, the ports **6105** may be configured to receive other types of optical connectors (e.g., SC-type, ST-type, WO-type, LX.5-type, etc.).

In some implementations, openings **6106** to receive the bounded contact arrangements **6130** are defined at a first end wall **6104** of the housing. In other implementations, the openings **6106** may be defined in both end walls **6104**. Each opening **6106** extends between the end wall **6104** and one of the passages within the adapter **6110**. Each opening **6106** is associated with one of the ports **6105** defined by the adapter **6110**. In some implementations, two openings **6106** are provided in a single end wall **6104** per passage. In other implementations, one opening **6106** is provided in each end wall **6104** per passage.

FIG. 226 also illustrates example bounded contact arrangements **6130** to be inserted in the openings **6106** defined in the adapter **6110**. Each bounded contact arrangements **6130** includes one or more contact elements **6131**. Portions of the contact elements **6131** engage contact pads on the printed circuit board **6160** mounted to the adapter surfaces **6104**. Other portions of the contact elements **6131** engage the electrical contacts of the storage members **6125** attached to connector arrangements **6120** positioned in the passages **6105**. A processor coupled to one or both of the circuit boards **6160** can access the memory of each connector arrangement **6120** through the corresponding media reading interface **6130**.

In some implementations, each opening **6106** may receive a bounded contact arrangement **6130**. For example, the adapter **6110** may be configured to receive a monoplex (i.e., simplex) optical connector at each port **6105**, each of which may be read by one of the bounded contact arrangements **6130**. In other implementations, however, only some of the openings **6106** receive a bounded contact arrangement **6130**. For example, the adapter **6110** may be configured to receive duplex optical connectors **6120**. Accordingly, a bounded contact arrangement **6130** is provided at alternate ports **6105** so that only one contact arrangement **6130** is associated with each duplex optical connector **6120**.

Each bounded contact arrangement **6130** has a width **W12** and each slot **6106** has a width **W13** (FIG. 226). In general, the width **W13** of each adapter slot **6106** is sufficiently large to receive one contact arrangement **6130**. The contact elements **6131** within the contact arrangement **6130** are positioned so that a width defined between the two outermost contact elements **6131** in the bounded contact arrangement **6130** is less than a width of a key of a connector (e.g., key **4115** of FIGS. 104-111) positioned in the respective adapter passage **6105**.

The width **W12** of the bounded contact arrangement **6130** may be larger than the key of the connector. The width **W12** of each contact arrangement **6130** is smaller than the width **W12** of the slot **6106**. In some implementations, the width **W12** of each contact arrangement **6130** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W12** of each contact arrangement **6130** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W12** of each contact arrangement **6130** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W12** of each contact arrangement **6130** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

FIG. 227 is an exploded view of one example bounded contact arrangement **6130** suitable for use as a media reading interface in an optical adapter **6110**. The bounded contact arrangement **6130** includes one or more spacers **6132** separating a plurality of contact elements **6131**. Generally, the spacers **6132** can be used in place of adapter intermediate walls to separate contact elements. The spacers **6132** inhibit physical touching of adjacent contact elements **6131**. The spacers **6132** also inhibit electrical connections between adjacent contact elements **6131**. In some implementations, the spacers **6132** are sandwiched between contact elements **6131** (see FIG. 227). In other implementations, the contact elements **6131** are sandwiched between the spacers **6132**.

For example, the example bounded contact arrangement **6130** shown in FIG. 227 includes a first spacer **6132A** positioned between a first contact element **6131A** and a second contact element **6131B**; a second spacer **6132B** positioned between the second contact element **6131B** and a third contact element **6131C**; and a third spacer **6132C** positioned between the third contact element **6131C** and a fourth contact element **6131D**. In other implementations, the layered contact arrangement **6030** may include additional spacers **6132** on the outsides of the arrangement **6130**.

Generally, the spacers **6132** can be used in place of adapter intermediate walls to separate contact elements **6131**. The spacers **6132** inhibit physical touching of adjacent contact elements **6131**. The spacers **6132** also inhibit electrical connections between adjacent contact elements **6131**. The contact elements **6121** and spacers **6122** of the bounded contact arrangement **6130** are held together when assembled. In some implementations, one or more rods may extend through openings defined in the contact elements

6131 and spacers **6132** to maintain the components in an assembled state. In other implementations, first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** clamp the contact elements **6131** and spacers **6132** together. In certain implementations, the first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** may include one or more rods to aid in retaining the contact elements **6131** and spacers **6132**.

In the example shown in FIG. 227, the first end piece **6140** includes one or more protrusions and the second end piece **6150** defines one or more holes configured to receive the protrusions. In some implementations, the protrusions of the first end piece **6140** snap-fit into the holes of the second end piece **6150**. In other implementations, the protrusions of the first end piece **6140** are heat staked to the second end piece **6150**. In other implementations, the first and second end piece **6140**, **6150** may be latched together. In still other implementations, the first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** may be glued, welded (e.g., heat welding, ultra-sonic welding, etc.), sintered, tethered, or otherwise secured together.

As shown in FIGS. 228-229, each contact element **6131** of the bounded contact arrangement **6130** defines two opposing planar sides **6133** connected by a peripheral edge **6134** having a thickness **T8**. In various implementations, the thickness **T8** of each contact element **6131** ranges from about 1.27 mm (0.05 inches) to about 0.127 mm (0.005 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness **T8** is less than about 0.51 mm (0.02 inches). In some implementation, the thickness **T8** is less than about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T8** is about 0.25 mm (0.01 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T8** is about 0.23 mm (0.009 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T8** is about 0.2 mm (0.008 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T8** is about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In another implementation, the thickness **T8** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In other implementations, the thickness **T8** may vary across the body of the contact member **6131**.

As shown in FIGS. 230-232, each spacer **6132** of the bounded contact arrangement **6130** defines two opposing planar sides **6136** connected by a peripheral edge **6137** having a thickness **T9**. In some implementations, each spacer **6132** is sufficiently thick to inhibit electrical contact between adjacent contact elements **6131**. For example, each spacer **6132** may be sufficiently thick to space adjacent contact elements **6131** about 0.58 mm (0.02 inches) center to center. In various implementations, the thickness **T9** of each spacer **6132** is within the range of about 0.1 mm (0.004 inches) to about 0.46 mm (0.018 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness **T9** of each spacer **6132** is within the range of about 0.12 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T9** of each spacer **6132** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness **T9** of each spacer **6132** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010 inches) to about 0.41 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T9** of each spacer **6132** is about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches).

In some implementations, the peripheral edge **6137** of the spacer **6132** generally defines a rectangular shape. In other implementations, the peripheral edge **6137** of each spacer **6132** has an irregular shape. For example, the peripheral edge **6137** may be shaped so that the spacer **6132** extends only between portions of adjacent contact elements **6131**. In the example shown in FIG. 227, each spacer **6132** includes a notched section **6138** and an extension **6139**. The notched section **6138** facilitates mounting the spacer **6132** in the bounded contact arrangement **6130**.

The extension **6139** extends between and separates the third contact surfaces of adjacent contact elements (e.g., third contact surfaces **4236** of contact elements **4231**). In some implementations, the extension **6139** maintains the separation of the third contact surfaces as the third contact surfaces move between flexed and unflexed positions (e.g., as connectors are inserted into and removed from the adapter **6110**). In certain implementations, the extension **6139** is sufficiently large so as to extend between the third contact surfaces in both the flexed and unflexed positions.

In some implementations, the main body of the spacer **6132** does not extend between the second contact sections of adjacent contact members **6131**, but rather extends sufficiently between the contact elements **6131** so as to inhibit sideways flexing of the second contact sections. In general, the main body is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access to the second contact sections of the contact element **6131**. In certain implementations, the main body is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access to the second contact surfaces after the second contact surfaces have been moved towards flexed positions (see FIG. **242**).

In some implementations, the first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** define opposing sides of the bounded contact arrangement **6130**. For example, the first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** may fasten together to sandwich the contact elements **6131** and spacers **6132** therebetween. In other implementations, the first and second end pieces **6140**, **6150** cooperate to encircle the components (see FIG. **226**).

As shown in FIGS. **233-235**, some types of first end pieces **6140** includes first and second sides **6142**, **6143** extending outwardly from a bounding side **6141**. The first side **6142** defines a first ledge **6148** on which the bases of the contact elements **6131** and the notched surfaces **6138** of the spacers **6132** may seat when the bounded contact arrangement **6130** is assembled (see FIG. **239**). The second side **6143** defines a second ledge **6149** on which the third contact surfaces of the contact elements **6131** and the extensions **6139** of the spacers **6132** may seat when the bounded contact arrangement **6130** is assembled (see FIG. **239**). A first pin **6144** and a second pin **6146** extend from the bounding side **6141**.

As shown in FIGS. **236-238**, some types of second end pieces **6150** are configured to couple to the first end piece **6140**. A body **6151** of one example second end piece **6150** defines a bounding surface that faces the bounding surface **6141** of the first end piece **6140**. The body **6151** defines a first opening **6155** through which the first pin **6144** of the first end piece **6140** is received. The body **6151** also defines a second opening **6156** through which the second pin **6146** of the first end piece **6140** is received. In the example shown, the first opening **6155** is defined at a first side of the body and the second opening **6156** is defined at a second side of the body **6151**.

In some implementations, each contact member **6131** extends between a first end and a second end. For example, the base of the contact member **6131** may define a first end of the contact member **6131** and the third contact section may define a second end of the contact member **6131**. The contact member **6131** also extends between a top and a bottom. For example, the first and third contact sections may extend towards the top of the contact member **6131** and the second contact section may extend towards the bottom of the contact member **6131**. As used herein, the terms “top” and “bottom” are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact member **6131** or that the top of the contact member **6131** must be located above the bottom of the connector

6131. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. **240**.

In some implementations, at least a first pin **6145** may extend between the two end pieces **6140**, **6150** to further secure the components in place between the end pieces **6140**, **6150**. For example, in FIG. **227**, each of the contact elements **6131A-6131D** and spacers **6132A-6132C** defines a hole **6135** that aligns with the holes **6135** of the other components. In the example shown in FIG. **228**, the contact element **6131** has a different attachment section extending from the base compared to the contact element **4231** of FIG. **119**. The attachment section of the contact element **6131** defines the opening **6135** instead of first and second legs that snap into the support wall of the adapter. In other implementations, however, the hole **6135** may be defined in another portion of the contact element **6131**.

The pin **6144** is positioned through the holes **6135** of the layered components of the bounded contact arrangement **6130**. In some implementations, the pin **6144** extends from the first end piece **6140** and is configured to fasten to the second end piece **6150**. For example, the pin **6144** may include a reduced diameter section **6145** (FIG. **233**) that is configured to extend through a hole **6155** in the second end piece **6150**. In certain implementations, the pin **6144** has a bulbous tip **6147** (FIG. **227**) that friction-fits, snap-fits, or otherwise secures in the hole **6155** of the second end piece **6150**. In other implementations, the pin **6144** extends from the second end piece **6150** and is configured to fasten to the first end piece **6140**. In still other implementations, the pin **6144** fastens to both or neither end piece **6140**, **6150**.

In some implementations, a second pin **6146** (FIG. **233**) may extend between the two end pieces **6140**, **6150** to further secure the end pieces **6140**, **6150** together. For example, the second pin **6146** may extend through a second hole **6156** in the second end piece **6150**. In some implementations, the pins **6145**, **6146** extend from opposite ends of the first end piece **6140** (see FIG. **233**). In other implementations, the pins **6145**, **6146** may attach to any suitable portion of the end pieces **6140**, **6150**. In certain implementations, the second pin **6146** does not extend through the contact elements **6131** and spacers **6132**. For example, in some implementations, the second pin **6146** extends from a side of the ledge **6149** of the first end piece **6140** (see FIG. **233**). In other implementations, the second pin **6146** may extend along from the bounding surface **6141** adjacent the ledge **6149**.

FIGS. **239-242** show an example bounded media reading interface **6130** positioned in a slot **6106** of an adapter **6110**. FIG. **239** is a cross-sectional view of an example adapter **6110** including a split sleeve **6111** positioned in a passage between front and rear ports **6105**. At least a first slot **6106** is defined in the top **6104** of the adapter **6110** at the front of the adapter **6110** and a second slot **6106** is defined in the top **6104** of the adapter **6110** at the rear of the adapter **6110**. A support wall **6107** extends between the first and second slots **6106**. In the example shown, the support wall **6107** defines a first ledge **6108** extending into each slot **6106**. A second ledge **6109** is defined at each of the ports **6105** of the adapter **6110**.

One example bounded media reading interface **6130** is positioned within the first slot **6106**. One side of the bounded contact arrangement **6130** seats on the first ledge **6108** defined by the support wall **6107**. An opposite side of the contact arrangement **6130** seats on the second ledge **6109**. In the example shown in FIG. **239**, the first side of the contact arrangement **6130** is formed by the first side **6142** of the first

end piece 6140 and the second side of the contact arrangement 6130 is formed by the second side 6143 of the first end piece 6140.

A pin 6144 extends through an example spacer 6132 and an example contact element 6131 to maintain the components in position relative to the first end piece 6140. In the example shown in FIG. 240, the base portion of the contact element 6131 seats on the first ledge 6148 defined by the first side 6142 of the first end piece 6140 and the third contact section of the contact element 6131 seats on the second ledge 6149 defined by the second side 6143 of the first end piece 6140. The second contact section of the contact element 6131 is positioned below the spacer 6132 in a passage 6105 of the adapter 6110.

As shown in FIGS. 241-242, inserting a connector arrangement 6120 into the port 6105 of the adapter 6110 biases the second contact section of the contact element 6131 upwardly. Lifting of the second contact section causes the third contact section to lift upwardly from the ledge 6149 of the first end piece 6140 toward a contact pad on the circuit board 6160. In certain implementations, biasing the third contact section upwardly causes the contact surface of the third contact section to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the contact pad on the circuit board 6140. If the connector 6120 includes a storage device 6125, then the contact surface of the second contact section of the contact member 6131 engages (e.g., touch or slide against) a contact pad on the storage device 6125.

FIGS. 243-249 show an example implementation of a framed media reading interface. FIG. 243 illustrates a connection assembly 6200 including an adapter 6210 configured to connect to at least a first optical connector 6220 to at least a second optical connector 6220. The adapter 6210 includes two side walls 6203 extending between top and bottom end walls 6204. Passages extend parallel with the side walls 6203 between ports 6205 at the first and second sides 6201, 6202 of the adapter 6210.

In the example shown, the adapter 6210 includes four ports 6205 at the first side 6201 and four ports 6205 at the second side 6202 for receiving optical connectors. In other implementations, each side 6201, 6202 of the adapter 6210 may have greater or fewer ports 6205. In the example shown, each port 6205 is configured to receive an LC-type optical connector. In other implementations, however, the ports 6205 may be configured to receive other types of optical connectors (e.g., SC-type, ST-type, WO-type, LX.5-type, etc.).

In some implementations, openings 6206 to receive the framed contact arrangements 6230 are defined at a first end wall 6204 of the housing. In other implementations, the openings 6206 may be defined in both end walls 6204. Each opening 6206 extends between the end wall 6204 and one of the passages within the adapter 6210. Each opening 6206 is associated with one of the ports 6205 defined by the adapter 6210. In some implementations, two openings 6206 are provided in a single end wall 6204 per passage. In other implementations, one opening 6206 is provided in each end wall 6204 per passage.

FIG. 244 illustrates example framed contact arrangements 6230 to be inserted in the openings 6206 defined in the adapter 6210. Each framed contact arrangement 6230 includes one or more contact elements 6231. Portions of the contact elements 6231 engage contact pads on the printed circuit board 6260 mounted to the adapter surfaces 6204. Other portions of the contact elements 6231 engage the electrical contacts of the storage members 6225 attached to connector arrangements 6220 positioned in the passages

6205. A processor coupled to one or both of the circuit boards 6260 can access the memory of each connector arrangement 6220 through the corresponding media reading interface 6230.

In some implementations, each opening 6206 may receive a framed contact arrangement 6230. For example, the adapter 6210 may be configured to receive a monoplex (i.e., simplex) optical connector at each port 6205, each of which may be read by one of the contact arrangements 6230. In other implementations, however, only some of the openings 6206 receive a framed contact arrangement 6230. For example, the adapter 6210 may be configured to receive a duplex optical connector at each port 6205. Accordingly, a contact arrangement 6230 is provided at alternate ports 6205 so that only one contact arrangement 6230 is associated with each duplex optical connector.

Each framed contact arrangement 6230 has a width W14 and each slot 6206 has a width W15 (FIG. 244). In general, the width W15 of each adapter slot 6206 is sufficiently large to receive one contact arrangement 6230. A width of between the two outermost contact elements 6231 of the framed contact arrangement 6230 is smaller than a width of a key of a connector (e.g., key 4115 of FIGS. 104-111) positioned in the respective adapter passage 6205. The width W14 of each contact arrangement 6230, however, may be larger than the width of a key of a connector. In some implementations, the width W14 of each contact arrangement 6230 is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width W14 of each contact arrangement 6230 is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width W14 of each contact arrangement 6230 is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width W14 of each contact arrangement 6230 is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

FIG. 245 is an exploded view of one example framed contact arrangement 6230 suitable for use as a media reading interface in an optical adapter 6210. The framed contact arrangement 6230 includes a modular housing 6240 defining slots 6234 in which contact elements 6231 may be received. In the example shown, the contact element 6231 is the same as contact element 4231 of FIG. 119. In other implementations, however, any of the contact elements described herein or any other suitable contact element may be utilized. In the example shown, four contact elements 6231 are received in the housing 6240. In other implementations, the framed contact arrangement 6230 may include greater or fewer contact elements 6231.

The modular housing 6240 includes opposing sides 6241 extending between a first end 6242 and a second end 6243. Slots 6234 extend at least partially between a top surface 6244 and bottom of the housing 6240. Intermediate walls 6245 extend generally parallel with the sides 6241 between the first and second ends 6242, 6243 to separate the slots 6234. One contact element 6231 may be positioned within each slot 6234 so that one of the intermediate walls 6245 separates the contact element 6231 from any adjacent contact elements 6231. The intermediate walls 6245 inhibit physical touching of adjacent contact elements 6231. The intermediate walls 6245 also inhibit electrical connections between adjacent contact elements 6231.

Each contact element 6231 of the bounded contact arrangement 6230 defines two opposing planar sides connected by a peripheral edge. In various implementations, the thickness of each contact element 6231 ranges from about 1.27 mm (0.05 inches) to about 0.127 mm (0.005 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness is less than about

0.51 mm (0.02 inches). In some implementation, the thickness is less than about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.25 mm (0.01 inches). In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.23 mm (0.009 inches). In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.2 mm (0.008 inches). In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In another implementation, the thickness is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In other implementations, the thickness may vary across the body of the contact member **6231**.

As shown in FIG. **245**, each intermediate wall **6245** of the framed contact arrangement **6230** defines two opposing planar sides (see FIGS. **246-249**) connected by a peripheral edge having a thickness **T10** (FIG. **245**). In some implementations, each intermediate wall **6245** is sufficiently thick to inhibit electrical contact between adjacent contact elements **6231**. For example, each intermediate wall **6245** may be sufficiently thick to space adjacent contact elements **6231** about 0.58 mm (0.02 inches) center to center. In various implementations, the thickness **T10** of each intermediate wall **6245** is within the range of about 0.1 mm (0.004) inches to about 0.46 mm (0.018 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness **T10** of each intermediate wall **6245** is within the range of about 0.12 mm (0.005) inches to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T10** of each intermediate wall **6245** is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness **T10** of each intermediate wall **6245** is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.010) inches to about 0.41 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the thickness **T10** of each intermediate wall **6245** is about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches).

The housing **6240** is generally sized and shaped to fit within an opening **6206** of an adapter **6210**. In some implementations, the housing **6240** has a cuboid shape. In other implementations, the housing **6240** is irregularly shaped. For example, in some implementations, the first end **6242** of the housing **6240** defines a first base **6247** that is configured to seat on a ledge **6208** defined in a support wall **6207** of the adapter **6210** (see FIG. **246**). The adapter **6210** also may define a second ledge **6209** at an opposite side of the slot **6234** from the support wall **6207**. The second ledge **6209** of the adapter **6210** is configured to receive the second end **6243** of the media reading interface housing **6240** (see FIG. **246**).

The first and second ends **6242**, **6243** of the housing **6240** are configured to receive and secure the contact elements **6231** within the slots **6234**. For example, the first end **6242** of the housing **6240** defines a recess **6237** and a ledge **6238**. The ledge **6238** is configured to receive the bases of the contact elements **6231**. The attachment portion of each contact element **6231** may snap-fit or otherwise secure to the housing base **6247** at the recess **6237** (see FIG. **246**). The second end **6243** of the housing **6240** defines a second ledge **6239** on which a portion of each contact element **6231** may seat. For example, in FIG. **246**, the third contact section of each contact member **6231** seats on the second ledge **6239** when the respective port **6205** is empty (i.e., when no force is applied to the second contact section of the contact element **6231**).

As shown in FIGS. **248-249**, inserting a connector arrangement **6220** into the port **6205** of the adapter **6210** biases the second contact section of each contact element **6231** upwardly. Lifting of the second contact section causes the third contact section to lift upwardly from the second ledge **6239** of the second end **6243** of the housing **6240** toward a contact pad on the circuit board **6260**. In certain

implementations, biasing the third contact section upwardly causes the contact surface of the third contact section to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the contact pad on the circuit board **6260**. If the connector **6220** includes a storage device **6225**, then the contact surface of the second contact section of the contact member **6231** engages (e.g., touch or slide against) a contact pad on the storage device **6225** to connect the storage device **6225** to the circuit board **6260**.

FIGS. **250-261** illustrate another example connection assembly **6300** including another example implementation of a bounded contact arrangement **6320** suitable for use with an example adapter **6310**. FIGS. **250-251** illustrate the adapter **6310** configured to connect at least a first optical connector to at least a second optical connector. The adapter **6310** includes two side walls **6303** extending between top and bottom end walls **6304**. Passages extend parallel with the side walls **6303** between ports **6305** at the first and second sides **6301**, **6302** of the adapter **6310**.

In the example shown, the adapter **6310** includes one port **6305** at the first side **6301** and one port **6305** at the second side **6302** for receiving optical connectors. In other implementations, one or both sides **6301**, **6302** of the adapter **6310** may have additional ports **6305**. In the example shown, each port **6305** is configured to receive an MPO-type optical connector. In other implementations, however, the ports **6305** may be configured to receive other types of optical connectors (e.g., SC-type, ST-type, LC-type, LX.5-type, etc.).

In some implementations, one or more openings **6306** (see FIG. **251**) configured to receive the bounded contact arrangements **6330** are defined at a first end wall **6304** of the housing. In other implementations, one or more openings **6306** may be defined in both end walls **6304**. Each opening **6306** is associated with one of the ports **6305** defined by the adapter **6310**. In some implementations, one opening **6306** is provided in each end wall **6304** per passage. In other implementations, two openings **6306** may be provided in a single end wall **6304** per passage.

At least a portion **6307** of each opening **6306** extends between the end wall **6304** and one of the passages within the adapter **6310**. Another portion of the opening **6306** extends from the end wall **6304** to a support ledge **6308** configured to receive a bounded contact arrangement **6330**. The support ledge **6308** extends transversely across only a part of the slot **6306**, thereby providing access to the contact arrangement **6330** from the passage extending through the adapter **6310**. A shoulder **6309** connects the end wall **6304** and the support ledge **6308** at each end of the opening **6306** (see FIG. **261**). In certain implementations, the shoulders **6309** may be contoured to fit with the contact arrangement **6330** to be received.

FIGS. **252-255** illustrate various views of an example bounded contact arrangement **6330** to be inserted in the openings **6306** defined in the adapter **6310**. Each bounded contact arrangement **6330** includes one or more contact elements **6331**. Portions of the contact elements **6331** engage contact pads **6364**, **6366** on the printed circuit board **6360** mounted to the adapter surfaces **6304** (see FIG. **259**). Other portions of the contact elements **6331** engage the electrical contacts of the storage members **6325** attached to connector arrangements **6330** positioned in the passages **6305**. A processor coupled to one or both of the circuit boards **6360** can access the memory of each connector arrangement **6320** through the corresponding media reading interface **6330**. For example, the contact element **6331** may function substantially the same as contact element **5231** of FIG. **142**.

Each bounded contact arrangement **6330** has a width **W16** and each slot **6306** has a width **W17** (FIG. **251**). In general, the width **W17** of each adapter slot **6306** is sufficiently large to receive one contact arrangement **6330**. A width between the two outermost contact elements **6331** of the bounded contact arrangement **6330** is less than a width of a key of a connector (e.g., key **4115** of FIGS. **104-111**) positioned in the respective adapter passage **6305**. The width **W16** of each contact arrangement **6330**, however, may be larger than the width of the connector key. In some implementations, the width **W16** of each contact arrangement **6330** is less than 3.35 mm (0.13 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the width **W16** of each contact arrangement **6330** is less than about 3.1 mm (0.12 inches). In certain implementations, the width **W16** of each contact arrangement **6330** is no more than about 2.5 mm (0.10 inches). In one example implementation, the width **W16** of each contact arrangement **6330** is no more than 2.2 mm (0.09 inches).

FIG. **256** is an exploded view of one example bounded contact arrangement **6330** suitable for use as a media reading interface in an optical adapter **6310**. The bounded contact arrangement **6330** includes one or more spacers **6332** separating a plurality of contact elements **6331**. Generally, the spacers **6332** can be used in place of adapter intermediate walls to separate contact elements. The spacers **6332** inhibit physical touching of adjacent contact elements **6331**. The spacers **6332** also inhibit electrical connections between adjacent contact elements **6331**. In some implementations, the spacers **6332** are sandwiched between contact elements **6331** (see FIG. **256**). In other implementations, the contact elements **6331** are sandwiched between the spacers **6332**.

For example, the example bounded contact arrangement **6330** shown in FIG. **256** includes a first spacer **6332A** positioned between a first contact element **6331A** and a second contact element **6331B**; a second spacer **6332B** positioned between the second contact element **6331B** and a third contact element **6331C**; and a third spacer **6332C** positioned between the third contact element **6331C** and a fourth contact element **6331D**. In other implementations, the layered contact arrangement **6330** may include additional spacers **6332** on the outsides of the arrangement **6330**. A first end piece **6340** borders the first contact element **6331A** opposite the first spacer **6332A**. A second end piece **6350** borders the fourth contact element **6331D** opposite the third spacer **6332C**.

The example contact element **6331** shown has the same resilient section, second contact section, and third contact section as the MPO contact element **5231** of FIG. **142**. The example contact element **6331** has a different base and attachment section than the MPO contact element **5231**. Adjustments also have been made to the first contact section to accommodate the enlargement of the base between the contact elements **5231**, **6331**. However, any of the contact elements disclosed above may be suitable for use in any of the layered contact arrangements. In still other implementations, other types of contact elements may be used to form layered media reading interfaces.

The contact elements **6321** and spacers **6322** of the bounded contact arrangement **6330** are held together when assembled. In some implementations, one or more pegs, tabs, or other support structures may extend through openings **6335**, **6336** defined in the contact elements **6331** and spacers **6332**, respectively, to maintain the components in an assembled state. In other implementations, first and second end pieces **6340**, **6350** clamp the contact elements **6331** and spacers **6332** together. For example, the first and second end

pieces **6340**, **6350** may fasten together to sandwich the contact elements **6331** and spacers **6332** therebetween. In other implementations, the first and second end pieces **6340**, **6350** may cooperate to encircle the components.

In the example shown in FIG. **256**, the first end piece **6340** includes one or more pegs **6344** or other protrusions and the second end piece **6350** defines one or more holes **6354** configured to receive the pegs **6344**. In some implementations, the pegs **6344** of the first end piece **6340** snap-fit into the holes **6354** of the second end piece **6350**. In other implementations, the pegs **6344** of the first end piece **6340** are heat staked to the second end piece **6350**. In other implementations, the first and second end piece **6340**, **6350** may be latched together. In still other implementations, the first and second end pieces **6340**, **6350** may be glued, welded (e.g., heat welding, ultra-sonic welding, etc.), sintered, tethered, or otherwise secured together.

In some implementations, each spacer **6332** defines opening **6334** through which the pegs **6344** of the first end piece **6340** may pass to further secure the spacers **6332** to the bounded contact arrangement **6330**. In certain implementations, each spacer **6332** defines an opening **6334** on opposite ends of the spacer **6332** (see FIG. **256**). In other implementations, each spacer **6332** may include greater or fewer peg openings **6334**. In certain implementations, each contact element **6331** may define one or more openings that are configured to receive the pegs **6344**. In other implementations, neither the spacers **6332** nor the contact elements **6331** are configured to receive the pegs **6344**.

In certain implementations, the first and second end pieces **6340**, **6350** may include one or more tabs **6345** to aid in retaining the contact elements **6331** and spacers **6332**. In some implementations, at least a first tab **6345** may extend between the two end pieces **6340**, **6350** to further secure the components in place between the end pieces **6340**, **6350**. For example, in FIG. **256**, each of the contact elements **6331A-6331D** and spacers **6332A-6332C** defines a hole **6335** that aligns with the holes **6335** of the other components. In the example shown in FIG. **256**, the hole **6335** is defined in the base of the contact element **6331**. In other implementations, however, the opening **6335** may be defined in another portion of the contact element **6331**.

The tab **6345** is positioned through the holes **6335** of the layered components of the bounded contact arrangement **6330**. In some implementations, the tab **6345** extends from the first end piece **6340** and is configured to fasten to the second end piece **6350**. For example, the tab **6345** may include a reduced diameter section **6346** (FIG. **256**) that is configured to extend through a hole **6355** in the second end piece **6350**. In certain implementations, the tab **6345** friction-fits, snap-fits, or otherwise secures in the hole **6355** of the second end piece **6350**. In other implementations, the tab **6345** is heat-staked to the second end piece **6350**. In still other implementations, the tab **6345** extends from the second end piece **6350** and is configured to fasten to the first end piece **6340**.

In some implementations, the tab **6345** has a rectangular transverse cross-sectional profile. In other implementations, the tab **6345** has a circular transverse cross-sectional profile. In other implementations, the tab **6345** has a trapezoidal transverse cross-sectional profile. In other implementations, the tab **6345** has a triangular transverse cross-sectional profile. In other implementations, the tab **6345** has an oval, obround, or elliptical transverse cross-sectional profile. In still other implementations, the transverse cross-sectional profile of the tab **6345** may be irregularly shaped (e.g., S-shaped, C-shaped, etc.).

As shown in FIGS. 257-258, each contact element 6331 of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 defines two opposing planar sides connected by a peripheral edge having a thickness T11. In various implementations, the thickness T11 of each contact element 6331 ranges from about 1.27 mm (0.05 inches) to about 0.127 mm (0.005 inches). In certain implementations, the thickness T11 is less than about 0.51 mm (0.02 inches). In some implementation, the thickness T11 is less than about 0.3 mm (0.012 inches). In another implementation, the thickness T8 is about 0.25 mm (0.01 inches). In another implementation, the thickness T11 is about 0.23 mm (0.009 inches). In another implementation, the thickness T11 is about 0.2 mm (0.008 inches). In another implementation, the thickness T11 is about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In another implementation, the thickness T11 is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). In other implementations, the thickness T11 may vary across the body of the contact member 6331.

As shown in FIG. 252-256, each spacer 6332 of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 defines two opposing planar sides connected by a peripheral edge having a thickness T12 (FIG. 253). In some implementations, each spacer 6332 is sufficiently thick to inhibit electrical contact between adjacent contact elements 6331. For example, each spacer 6332 may be sufficiently thick to space adjacent contact elements 6331 about 0.58 mm (0.02 inches) center to center. In various implementations, the thickness T12 of each spacer 6332 is within the range of about 0.1 mm (0.004 inches) to about 0.46 mm (0.018 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness T12 of each spacer 6332 is within the range of about 0.12 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.18 mm (0.007 inches). In one implementation, the thickness T12 of each spacer 6332 is about 0.15 mm (0.006 inches). Indeed, in some implementations, the thickness T12 of each spacer 6332 is within the range of about 0.25 mm (0.005 inches) to about 0.41 mm (0.016 inches). In one implementation, the thickness T12 of each spacer 6332 is about 0.38 mm (0.015 inches).

In general, each spacer 6332 has a transverse cross-sectional profile sufficient to extend between and separates portions of adjacent contact elements 6331. For example, in some implementations, portions of each spacer 6332 extend between the third contact surfaces of adjacent contact elements 6231 (e.g., third contact surfaces 5239 of contact elements 5231). In some implementations, the extension 6339 (FIG. 256) maintains the separation of the third contact surfaces as the third contact surfaces move between flexed and unflexed positions (e.g., as connectors are inserted into and removed from the adapter 6310). In certain implementations, the extension 6339 is sufficiently large so as to extend between the third contact surfaces in both the flexed and unflexed positions.

In some implementations, portions of each spacer 6332 extend between the first contact surfaces of adjacent contact elements 6231 (e.g., first contact surfaces 5235 of contact elements 5231). In some implementations, the main body of the spacer 6332 does not extend between the second contact sections of adjacent contact members 6331 (e.g., second contact sections 5238 of contact element 5231), but rather extends sufficiently between the contact elements 6331 so as to inhibit sideways flexing of the second contact sections. In general, the spacer 6332 is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access to the second contact sections of the contact element 6331. In certain implementations, the spacer 6332 is sufficiently short to enable optical connectors access

to the second contact surfaces after the second contact surfaces have been moved towards flexed positions (see FIG. 261).

In some implementations, each contact member 6331 extends between a first end and a second end. For example, the base of the contact member 6331 may define a first end of the contact member 6331 and the third contact section may define a second end of the contact member 6331. The contact member 6331 also extends between a top and a bottom. For example, the first and third contact sections may extend towards the top of the contact member 6331 and the second contact section may extend towards the bottom of the contact member 6331. As used herein, the terms "top" and "bottom" are not meant to imply a proper orientation of the contact member 6331 or that the top of the contact member 6331 must be located above the bottom of the connector 6331. Rather, the terms are used for ease in understanding and are assigned relative to the viewing plane of FIG. 257.

FIG. 261 is a cross-sectional view of the adapter 6310 showing an example bounded media reading interface 6330 positioned in each slot 6306 of an adapter 6310. At least a first opening 6306 is defined in the top 6304 of the adapter 6310 towards the front of the adapter 6310 and a second opening 6306 is defined in the top 6304 of the adapter 6310 towards the rear of the adapter 6310. The support ledge 6308 extends partially along the opening 6306. The support ledge 6308 is sufficiently short to provide access from a respective passage 6305 to the second contact surface of any contact element 6331 of the bounded contact arrangement 6330.

The bounded contact arrangement 6330 is inserted into the adapter opening 6306 as a modular unit (see FIG. 251). For example, a portion of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 is configured to seat on the ledge 6308 of the adapter 6310 when inserted into the adapter opening 6306. Opposite ends of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 seat on the shoulders 6309. In some implementations, the portion of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 configured to seat on the ledge 6308 is less than about half the length of the bounded contact arrangement 6320. In other implementations, the portion of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 configured to seat on the ledge 6308 may be about half of the length of the bounded contact arrangement 6330 or more.

As shown, inserting a connector arrangement 6320 into the port 6305 of the adapter 6310 biases the second contact section of the contact element 6331 upwardly. Lifting of the second contact section causes the third contact section to lift upwardly toward a contact pad 6366 (FIG. 259) on the circuit board 6360. In certain implementations, biasing the third contact section upwardly causes the contact surface of the third contact section to engage (e.g., touch or slide against) the contact pad 6366 on the circuit board 6360. If the connector 6320 includes a storage device 6325, then the contact surface of the second contact section of the contact member 6331 engages (e.g., touch or slide against) a contact pad on the storage device 6325 to connect the storage device 6325 to the circuit board 6360.

FIGS. 262-275 illustrate another example implementation of a connector system 9000 that can be utilized on a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel) having PLI functionality as well as PLM functionality. The connector system 9000 includes at least one example communications coupler assembly 9200 and at least two connector arrangements 9100. In the example shown, the communications coupler assembly 9200 is configured to receive four connector arrangements 9100.

The communications coupler assembly 9200 is configured to be mounted to a connector assembly, such as a

communications blade or a communications panel. One or more connector arrangements **9100**, which terminate segments of communications media, are configured to communicatively couple to other segments of physical communications media at the coupler assembly **9200** (e.g., see FIG. **272**). Accordingly, communications data signals carried by a media segment terminated by a first connector arrangement **9100** can be propagated to another media segment terminated by a second connector arrangement **9100** through the communications coupler assembly **9200**.

In some implementations, each connector arrangement **9100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two connectors, each of which terminates an optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector arrangements **9100** are substantially the same as connector arrangements **4100** of FIGS. **103-111** with different contact arrangements on the storage device. In other implementations, however, the connector arrangements **9100** may include an SC-type connector arrangement, an ST-type connector arrangement, an FC-type connector arrangement, an MPO-type connector arrangement, an LX.5-type connector arrangement, or any other type of connector arrangement.

In accordance with some aspects, each communications coupler assembly **9200** is configured to form a single link between segments of physical communications media. For example, each communications coupler assembly **9200** can define a single passage at which a first connector arrangement is coupled to a second connector arrangement. In accordance with other aspects, however, each communications coupler assembly **9200** is configured to form two or more links between segments of physical communications media. For example, in the example shown in FIG. **264**, the communications coupler assembly **9200** defines four passages **9215**.

In some implementations, each passage **9215** of the communications coupler assembly **9200** is configured to form a single link between first and second connector arrangements **9100**. In other example implementations, two or more passages **9215** can form a single link between connector arrangements **9100** (e.g., two ports can form a link between duplex connector arrangements). In still other example implementations, each communications coupler assembly **9200** can form a one-to-many link. For example, the communications coupler assembly **9200** can connect a duplex connector arrangement to two single connector arrangements or to another duplex connector arrangement.

One example implementation of a connector arrangement **9100** is shown in FIG. **262**. Each connector arrangements **9100** includes one or more fiber optic connectors, each of which terminates one or more optical fibers. In the example shown, each connector arrangement **9100** defines a duplex fiber optic connector arrangement including two fiber optic connectors held together using a clip **9150**. In another example implementation, a connector arrangement **9100** can define a single fiber optic connector. As shown, each fiber optic connector includes a connector body protecting a ferrule **9112** that retains an optical fiber. The connector body is secured to a boot for providing bend protection to the optical fiber. In the example shown, the connector is an LC-type fiber optic connector. The connector body includes a fastening member (e.g., clip arm) that facilitates retaining the fiber optic connector within a passage **9215** in the communications coupler assembly **9200**.

Each connector arrangement **9100** is configured to store physical layer information. For example, a storage device **9130** may be installed on or in the body of one or more of the fiber optic connectors of each connector arrangement

9100. In the example shown, the storage device **9130** is installed on only one fiber optic connector of a duplex connector arrangement **9100**. In other implementations, however, a storage device **9130** may be installed on each fiber optic connector of a connector arrangement **9100**. In the example shown, the storage device **9130** is located within a key **9115** of each connector arrangement **9100**. In other implementations, the storage device **9130** may be located at another position on or in the connector arrangement **9100**.

One example storage device **9130** includes a printed circuit board **9131** on which memory circuitry can be arranged (see FIG. **275**). In one example implementation, the storage device **9130** includes an EEPROM circuit **9133** (FIG. **164**) arranged on the printed circuit board **9131**. In the example shown in FIG. **156**, an EEPROM circuit **9133** is arranged on the non-visible side of the circuit board **9131**. In other implementations, however, the storage device **9130** can include any suitable type of non-volatile memory.

Electrical contacts **9132** also are arranged on the printed circuit board **9131** for interaction with a media reading interface of the communications coupler assembly **9200** (as described in more detail herein). In the example shown in FIGS. **262-263**, the electrical contacts **9132** include two inner contacts **9132A** and two outer contacts **9132B**. The inner contacts **9132A** are generally L-shaped with the cantilevered section extending towards the edges of the printed circuit board **9131**. The outer contacts **9132B** are generally shorter than the inner contacts **9132A**. However, any of the implementations of electrical contacts **9132** disclosed herein are suitable for use in the storage device **9130**.

FIGS. **264-268** show one example implementation of a communications coupler assembly **9200** implemented as a fiber optic adapter. The example communications coupler assembly **9200** includes an adapter housing **9210** configured to align and interface two or more fiber optic connector arrangements **9100**. In other example implementations, the adapter housing **9210** may be configured to communicatively couple together a fiber optic connector with a media converter (not shown) to convert the optical data signals into electrical data signals, wireless data signals, or other such data signals. In still other implementations, the communications coupler assembly **9200** can include an electrical termination block that is configured to receive punch-down wires, electrical plugs (e.g., for electrical jacks), or other types of electrical connectors.

The example adapter housing **9210** is formed from opposing sides **9211** interconnected by first and second ends **9212** (FIG. **264**). The sides **9211** and ends **9212** each extend between a front and a rear. The adapter housing **9210** defines one or more passages extending between the front and rear ends. Each end of each passage defines a port **9215** configured to receive a connector arrangement or portion thereof (e.g., one fiber optic connector of duplex connector arrangement **9100** of FIG. **262**).

In the example shown, the adapter housing **9210** defines four passages and eight ports **9215**. In other implementations, however, the adapter housing **9210** may define one, two, three, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, or even more passages. Sleeves (e.g., split sleeves) **9216** are positioned within the passages to receive and align the ferrules **9112** of fiber optic connectors (see FIG. **272**). In certain implementations, the adapter housing **9210** also defines latch engagement channel **9217** (FIG. **264**) at each port **9215** to facilitate retention of the latch arms of the fiber optic connectors. Each

latch engagement channel 9217 is sized and shaped to receive the key or keys 9115 of the connector arrangement 9100.

As shown in FIGS. 262 and 269, a printed circuit board 9220 is configured to secure (e.g., via fasteners 9222) to the adapter housing 9210. In some implementations, the example adapter housing 9210 includes two annular walls 9218 in which the fasteners 9222 can be inserted to hold the printed circuit board 9220 to the adapter housing 9210 (see FIG. 262). Non-limiting examples of suitable fasteners 9222 include screws, snaps, and rivets. For ease in understanding, only a portion of the printed circuit board 9220 is shown in FIGS. 262 and 269. It is to be understood that the printed circuit board 9220 electrically connects to a data processor and/or to a network interface (e.g., the processor 217 and network interface 216 of FIG. 2). It is further to be understood that multiple communications coupler housings 9210 can be connected to the printed circuit board 9220 within a connector assembly (e.g., a communications panel).

The fiber optic adapter 9210 includes one or more media reading interfaces 9230, each configured to connect the printed circuit board 9220 to the storage devices 9130 of the fiber optic connector arrangements 9100 plugged into the fiber optic adapter 9210. Each media reading interface 9230 is positioned in an opening 9214 that extends between an exterior surface 9212 of the adapter 9210 and one of the passages of the adapter 9210. Portions of each media reading interfaces 9230 engage contacts and tracings on the printed circuit board 9220 mounted to the surface 9212 of the adapter 9210. Other portions of the media reading interfaces 9230 engage the electrical contacts 9132 of any storage members 9130 attached to the connector arrangements 9100 positioned in the passages (see FIGS. 272-275). A processor coupled to the circuit board 9220 can access the memory 9133 of each connector arrangement 9100 through a corresponding media reading interface 9230.

In general, each media reading interface 9230 is formed from one or more contact members 9231 (see FIG. 265). For example, in certain implementations, the media reading interface 9230 includes at least a first contact member 9231 that transfers power, at least a second contact member 9231 that transfers data, and at least a third contact member 9231 that provides grounding. In one implementation, the media reading interface 9230 includes a fourth contact member. In other implementations, however, the media reading interface 9230 include greater or fewer contact members 9231.

Each contact member 9231 includes at least two contact sections defining contact surfaces. A first contact section 9236 contacts the printed circuit board 9220 and a second contact section 9235 contacts the storage device 9130 on a corresponding connector arrangement 9100. The contact members 9231 of the media reading interface 9230 are positioned within a recessed section 9244 of an interface housing 9240. In general, the contact members 9231 are positioned to align with the contact pads 9132 of a connector 9100 when the connector 9100 and the media reading interface 9230 are received at the adapter 9210.

In the example shown, four contact members 9231 are positioned in the housing 9240 in a square pattern. For example, each of the contact members 9231 may be positioned to be about 0.14 inches from an adjacent contact member 9231 measured center-to-center. In other implementations, the contact members 9231 may be positioned closer together or farther apart. In still other implementations, greater or fewer contact members 9231 may be positioned in other configurations (e.g., a diamond pattern, a ring pattern, a rectangular pattern, a triangular pattern,

columns, and/or rows) in which the contact members 9231 will align with respective contact pads 9132 on the connector arrangement 9100.

The interface housing 9240 includes opposing sides 9241 extending between opposing ends 9242. In certain implementations, the outer surfaces of the ends 9242 are stepped inwardly to define shoulders 9243. The recess 9244 in a top surface of the housing 9240 leads to a support surface 9245 in which one or more holes 9246 are defined. The holes 9246 extend between the support surface 9245 and the bottom of the housing 9240. Each contact member 9231 extends at least partially through one of the through-holes 9246. For example, each contact member 9231 may include a collar 9234 having a diameter of sufficient size to inhibit the contact member 9231 from passing completely through the holes 9246.

In some implementations, at least one end wall 9212 of the adapter 9210 defines one or more openings 9214 sized and configured to receive the contact arrangements 9230. The adapter 9210 also defines shoulders 9213 extending laterally into the opening 9214. The shoulders 9213 are configured to receive and support the shoulders 9243 of the interface housing 9240 to maintain the media reading interfaces 9230 within the openings 9214 (see FIG. 266). In certain implementations, the shoulders 9213 are provided at the front and rear of the opening 9214. In other implementations, the shoulders 9213 are provided on all sides of the opening 9214.

In some implementations, the openings 9214 are defined in the top end wall 9214. In other implementations, the opening 9214 may be defined in both end walls 9212. Each opening 9214 extends between the end wall 9212 and one of the passages within the adapter 9210. Each opening 9214 is associated with one of the ports 9215 defined by the adapter 9210. In some implementations, two openings 9214 are provided in a single end wall 9212 per passage. In other implementations, one opening 9214 is provided in each end wall 9212 per passage.

FIG. 269 is a top plan view of an adapter assembly 9200 having two connector arrangements 9100 received at the right side of an adapter 9210, a connector arrangement 9100A partially received at the left side of the adapter 9210, and another connector arrangement 9100B fully received at the left side of the adapter 9210. FIGS. 270 and 272 are cross-sectional views showing the partially received connector arrangement 9100A and the fully received connector arrangement 9100B. FIGS. 271 and 273 are enlarged views of portions of FIGS. 270 and 272, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. 270-271, the contact members 9231 seat in the interface housing 9240 with the second contact sections 9235 positioned within the respective passage. As shown in FIGS. 272-273, the key portion 9215 of the connector arrangement 9100 pushes the contact members 9231 upwardly to push the first contact sections 9236 against the printed circuit board 9220 to complete the circuit between the circuit board 9220 and the connector arrangement 9100. The first contact section 9236 of each contact member 9231 is positioned a distance D1 below the circuit board 9220 (see FIG. 271). In some implementations, inserting the connector arrangement 9100 at an adapter port 9215 causes the keying portion 9115 of the connector arrangement 9100 to push against the second contact section 9235 of each contact member 9231 to push the contact member 9231 upwardly a distance that is about equal to the distance D1.

In other implementations, however, the keying portion 9115 pushes the second contact section 9235 upwardly a distance D2 that is greater than the distance D1. For

example, in certain implementations, the contact members **9231** may be arranged so that the second contact section **9235** of each contact **9231** is initially positioned below where the top surface of the key **9115** of the connector arrangement **9100** would be positioned (see FIG. **271**). For example, as shown in FIG. **271**, the second contact section **9235** may be positioned a distance **D2** below the top surface of the keying arrangement **9115**. Accordingly, inserting the connector arrangement **9100** into passage lifts the second contact section **9235** the distance **D2**.

In some such implementations, each contact member **9231** includes a plunger **9233** spring-biased within an outer body **9232**. The plunger **9233** defines the first contact surface **9233** and the outer body **9232** defines the second contact surface **9235**. The collar **9234** is coupled to the outer body **9232**. The plunger **9233** is initially biased outwardly from the outer body **9232**. Upward movement of the second contact section **9235** causes upward movement of the plunger **9233** until the plunger **9233** engages the circuit board **9220**. Continued upwardly movement of the second contact section **9235** (along the distance **D2**) causes the plunger **9233** to retract within the outer body **9232** against the bias of the spring. Accordingly, the spring biases the first contact surface **9236** and the second contact surface **9235** against the circuit board **9220** and the connector **9100**, respectively. The spring-biasing of the contact sections **9235**, **9236** provides tolerance for differences in spacing between the contact member **9231** and the respective printed circuit board **9220** when the coupler assembly **9200** is manufactured.

The plunger **9233** has a smaller diameter than the outer body **9232**. For example, in one implementation, the plunger has a diameter of about 0.03 inches and the outer body **9232** has a diameter of about 0.05 inches. In various other implementations, the diameter of the plunger **9233** may range from about 0.03 to about 0.04 inches and the diameter of the outer body **9232** may range from about 0.04 to about 0.06 inches. In some implementations, the collar **9234** may have a diameter ranging from about 0.05 inches to 0.07 inches. For example, in one implementation, the collar **9234** has a diameter of about 0.06 inches.

In accordance with some aspects, the media reading interfaces **9230** are configured to detect when a connector arrangement **9100** is inserted into one of the adapter ports **9215**. The media reading interfaces **9230** can function as presence detection sensors or trigger switches. In some implementations, one or more of the contact members **9231** of the media reading interface **9230** are configured to form a complete circuit between the circuit board **9220** and the connector storage devices **9130** only when a connector arrangement **9110** is received at the adapter **9210**. In other example implementations, the contact members **9231** can be configured to complete a circuit until pushed away from the circuit board **9220** by a connector arrangement **9100**. In accordance with other aspects, however, some implementations of the contact members **9231** may be configured to form a complete circuit with the circuit board **9220** regardless of whether a connector arrangement **9100** is received at the adapter **9210**.

FIGS. **276-282** illustrate example coupler assemblies having alternative alignment features. FIGS. **276-279** show one example coupler assembly **9500** including an adapter housing **9510** defining one or more passages **9515** having front and rear ports. A connector **9530** can be received at each port **9515**. Each connector **9530** includes a body **9531** defining a

passage **9532** through which a ferrule **9535** extends. The ferrule **9535** may protrude from the passage **9532** (see FIG. **379**).

An alignment member **9520** may be installed in one or more of the passages **9515**. As shown in FIG. **277**, each alignment member **9520** includes a body **9521** defining a through passage **9522**. In some implementations, inner surfaces **9523** at the ends of the through-passage **9522** tapers outwardly from an inner portion of the passage **9522** to the respective end. The tapered inner surfaces **9523** may increase the tolerance for variations in orientation and alignment of the connector ferrule **9535**. The tapered surface also may provide for a smoother insertion of the ferrule into the passage **9522**.

The alignment member body **9521** includes locking members **9524** at an intermediate portion of the body **9521**. In the example shown, the body **9521** includes two spaced locking members **9524**. Each locking member **9524** has a ramped surface **9525** and a shoulder **9526**. The shoulders **9526** of the locking members **9524** face each other and the ramped surfaces **9525** of the locking members **9524** faces away from each other. A surface **9527** extends between the shoulders **9526** of the locking members **9524**.

FIG. **279** shows a cross-section of the adapter housing **9510** with a connector **9530** positioned in one of the ports. The alignment member **9520** is positioned within the corresponding passage **9515**. The adapter housing **9510** is configured to securely hold the alignment member **9520** within the passage **9515**. The alignment member **9520** does not float within the adapter housing **9510**. In the example shown, the adapter housing **9510** includes opposing tabs or lugs **9517** that are configured to cam over the ramped surface **9535** of one of the locking features **9524** and to snap in between the opposing shoulders **9536** of the lock features **9524**.

When the connector **9530** is inserted into the passage **9515**, the alignment member body **9521** enters the passage **9532** of the connector body **9531**. The ferrule **9535** enters the through-passage **9522** of the alignment member **9520**. The tapered inner surface **9523** accommodates variations in positioning of the ferrule **9535** despite the alignment member body **9521** being fixedly held by the adapter housing **9510**.

FIGS. **280-282** show an example coupler assembly **9600** including an adapter housing **9610** defining one or more passages **9615** having front and rear ports. A connector **9630** can be received at each port **9615**. Each connector **9630** includes a body **9631** defining a passage **9632** through which a ferrule **9635** extends (FIG. **281**). The ferrule **9635** may protrude from the passage **9632**.

As shown in FIG. **280**, an alignment feature **9620** is formed monolithically with the adapter housing **9610**. The alignment feature **9620** includes a body **9621** defining a through-passage **9622**. An extension **9617** connects the adapter housing **9610** to the alignment member body **9621**. In the example shown, an upper extension **9617** and a lower extension **9617** connect the body **9621** to upper and lower portions of the adapter housing **9610**. Inner surfaces **9623** at the ends of the through-passage **9622** tapers outwardly from an inner portion of the passage **9622** to the respective end. The tapered inner surfaces **9623** increase the tolerance for variations in orientation and alignment of the connector ferrule **9635**.

When the connector **9630** is inserted into the passage **9615**, the alignment member body **9621** enters the passage **9632** of the connector body **9631** (see FIG. **282**). The ferrule **9635** enters the through-passage **9622** of the alignment

member 9620. The tapered inner surface 9623 accommodates variations in positioning of the ferrule 9635 despite the alignment member body 9621 being fixedly held by the adapter housing 9610.

The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use of the composition of the invention. Since many implementations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

The invention claimed is:

1. A fiber optic connector comprising:
 - a connector body configured to terminate at least one optical fiber, the connector body defining a cavity, the cavity including an outer ledge, the outer ledge defining a plurality of depressions;
 - a storage device installed within the cavity of the connector body, the storage device having a first end seated on the outer ledge within the cavity and an opposite second end facing away from the outer ledge, the storage device including memory configured to store physical layer information, the storage device also including at least one contact member disposed on the second end, the at least one contact member being electrically connected to the memory; and adhesive disposed at the depressions in the outer ledge, the adhesive holding the storage device to the outer ledge.
2. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the at least one contact member is flush with an adjacent section of the connector body when the storage device is installed within the cavity.
3. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the memory is positioned at the first end of the storage device and the at least one contact member is positioned at the second end of the storage device.
4. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the storage device includes a printed circuit board to which the memory and the at least one contact member are coupled.
5. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the memory is an EEPROM chip that is accommodated within the cavity.
6. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the at least one contact member is one of a plurality of contact

members provided at the second end of the storage device, each contact member being electrically connected to the memory.

7. The fiber optic connector of claim 6, wherein the plurality of contact members include least three contact members.

8. The fiber optic connector of claim 7, wherein the plurality of contact members includes four contact members.

9. The fiber optic connector of claim 6, wherein the plurality of contact members are staggered.

10. The fiber optic connector of claim 6, wherein the plurality of contact members have at least two different lengths.

11. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the storage device includes a circumferential edge extending between the first and second ends, and wherein part of the circumferential edge is accessible from an exterior of the connector body.

12. The fiber optic connector of claim 6, wherein the plurality of contact members have portions extending in parallel strips.

13. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the cavity is defined through a region of the connector body that defines a rotational key.

14. The fiber optic connector of claim 11, wherein the at least one contact member curves over the part of the circumferential edge.

15. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the connector body defines an LC connector.

16. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the connector body defines an MPO connector that is configured to terminate a plurality of optical fibers.

17. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the connector body is coupled to a second connector body using a non-removable clip to form a duplex connector arrangement.

18. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, further comprising:

- a ferrule disposed within the connector body; and
- an optical fiber having a first end held by the ferrule.

19. The fiber optic connector of claim 18, wherein the optical fiber is one of a plurality of optical fibers each having a respective first end held by the ferrule.

20. The fiber optic connector of claim 1, wherein the depressions in the outer ledge form a crenelated pattern.

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